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CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

VOL. 4, NO. 3

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

(The abstracts are prepared under contract by the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.)

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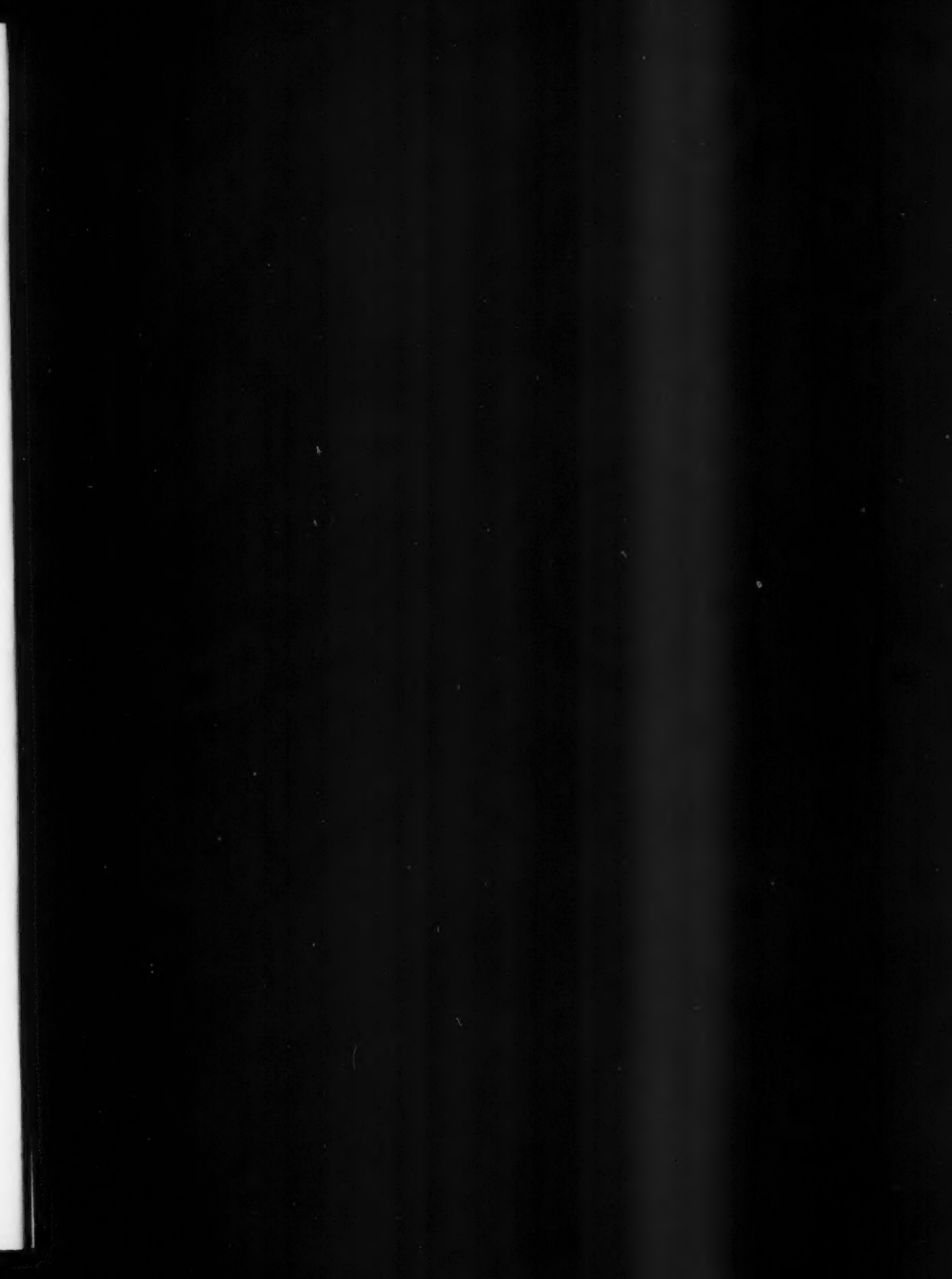
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CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS
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THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 1, 1930

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1000 The American Medical Association's Position on the
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ABSTRACTS

5204 Hardt, R. H. Juvenile suspects and violators: a comparative study of correlates of two delinquency measures. A dissertation, submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Graduate School of Syracuse University, 1965. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, 1966. 252 p. \$11.95

The principal objective of this study was to determine whether two measures of identifying delinquents, one based on official record and the other based on self-reports are "interchangeable." The degree of "interchangeability" was examined by testing whether the two measures showed similar associations with social variables. The measure of official delinquency was based on records of police contacts. The self-report measure was derived from a youth opinion poll administered to 2,000 junior high school students. It was found that while most of those students with police records were frequent violators according to self-reports, the opposite was not true. Thus, it was expected that the two measures could show different patterns of relationships with other variables. For eight variables chosen, the associations for each measure were in the same direction though the degree of association differed markedly in many cases. The two measures cannot be regarded as interchangeable indicators, and misleading results may be derived from using police records as the sole indicator of delinquency.

CONTENTS: Introduction; Research setting; Data collection procedures; Identifying violators by the self-report technique; Demographic characteristics and delinquency differentials; Socio-environmental setting and delinquency differentials; School failure, differential association and delinquency variations; Summary and conclusions.

5205 Cheney, Kimberly B. Safeguarding legal rights in providing protective services. *Children*, 13(3):86-92, 1966.

Adequate legal procedures are needed to implement programs of protective services. Since protection services may be a deprivation of liberty, due process mandates protective

statutes to require a hearing so that courts may judge the state's right to intervene and that the statute provide for the right to counsel at the hearing. Observance of legal rights would insure that the protective services are based on reasoned application of relevant criteria.

5206 Ireland, William H. A registry on child abuse. *Children*, 13(3):113-115, 1966.

On July 1, 1965, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services established a central registry of abused child cases under the mandate of the Child Abuse Act passed by the 1965 legislature. This Act requires hospitals and medical practitioners to file a report with the Department of Children and Family Services on children who have suffered injury, physical abuse, or neglect inflicted by other than accidental means. The responsibility for operation of the central registry is placed in the Department's Division of Planning, Research and Statistics.

5207 Gould, Leroy Clemens. The social perception of deviant behavior. A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, University of Washington, 1964. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, 1966. 159 p. \$8.00

A study was conducted of deviant behavior observed among the training consultants participating in the Training Center in Youth Development at the University of Washington during the summer of 1963. These consultants participated in loosely organized group sessions, in which each group had to develop its own goals, structure, and rules of operation. These groups were then studied to attain the objectives of the study. The first objective was to initiate a study of deviant behavior that made careful distinctions between various components of social deviance. Three of these components were defined: the incidence of behavior which is actually discrepant from group norms, the perception by group members that other members' behavior is discrepant, and the degree to which group members antici-

pated that other members will commit deviant acts in the future. The second objective was to study the process of deviance among people who are not already labeled deviant by society. It was determined that the conventional model of social deviance was not substantiated in the study. Those who were actually the most deviant were not perceived as being the most deviant, nor did others anticipate that they would be the most deviant in the future. Instead, those who were most deviant were actually perceived as being the least deviant, and the group expected them to be least deviant in the future. Analysis of the data shows, as well, that conventional theories of social deviance are not sufficient to explain the process of deviance in this population. It is proposed that perceived and anticipated deviance, which were apparently related, have a negative effect upon the incidence of actual deviance, while the conventional argument that actual deviance will have a positive effect upon the perception and anticipation of deviance, was incongruent with the data. The most important implication of this study for sociological theory and criminological research is to stress the importance of clearly delineating different levels of analysis. In addition, a shift in investigatory emphasis is needed; more attention should be paid to group relationships in criminological and sociological investigation. Finally, this study has profound implications for society, for the agents of social control that were studied were remarkably inaccurate in their ability to detect deviance. Unless they are more accurate in detecting more conventional forms of deviance, our system of justice is seriously challenged, for it assumes that society, through its agents of control, is able to detect serious normative violations accurately and punish them fairly.

5208 Giallombardo, Rose Mary. The seasonless world: a study of a women's prison. A dissertation submitted to the Graduate School in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, field of Sociology, Northwestern University, 1965. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, 1965. 327 p. \$6.50

In order to better understand the functioning of a women's correctional institution, an exploratory study was made of the Federal Reformatory for Women near Washington, D.C. The prison was examined in terms of its formal and informal structures with emphasis on the prison as a social organization of roles and functions. Methods used included the questionnaire, interviews with inmates, examination of records, and participant observation. It was found that many of the differences which

exist between men's and women's prisons are the result of differences in cultural definition of the male and female social roles and in formal structure and operation of the two kinds of prisons. In the women's prison there is cultural unity between the prison world and the larger community. Work assigned the inmates is much like that of the normal homemaking role; homosexual relations assume the form of the marriage unit and family. The informal system, especially the kinship system, evolves as a solution to the deprivations of imprisonment. The several major goals of the prison are competitive and often contradictory, and the treatment goal is often undercut by the custodial and self-sufficiency goals.

CONTENTS: Analysis of the problem; Physical structure of the prison; Characteristics of the staff; Organization of the staff and relations with inmates; Treatment goal and the primacy of maintenance; Competing goals, heterogeneity, and classification; Nature of the prison experience; Social roles; The homosexual alliance as a marriage unit; Community integration through kinship.

5209 Cohen, Bruce Jerome. Differential correctional treatment programs and modification of self-image. A thesis submitted to Michigan State University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, 1965. 202 p. \$9.70

A study was made of the relationship between the treatment programs offered at two Michigan correctional institutions for the youthful offender and the tendency for change in discrepancy between the inmates' actual and ideal self-concepts after a period of six months confinement. The sample consisted of 140 inmates, 70 of whom were assigned to the Ionia Reformatory, a maximum security institution, and 70 to the Michigan Training Unit, a modern educational institution which offered individual counseling and rehabilitative training. Two scales, developed by Cade, were used for assessing the actual self-concept and ideal self-concept of each subject. The scales were administered upon initial assignment and again after a period of six months confinement at the two institutions. The sample assigned to the Michigan Training Unit showed a statistically significant reduction in discrepancy between actual and ideal self-concept after the six-month period. The sample at the Reformatory displayed no such tendency to reduce discrepancy: their scores remained relatively stable over the test period. There were no significant differences between the initial self-concept discrepancy scores of the recidivist portion of the sample and the scores of first offenders. After the

six-month confinement period, the first offenders showed a significant reduction in discrepancy; however, this tendency was not found among the recidivists. For those inmates who had received at least a tenth grade education, a statistically significant reduction in discrepancy was noted after a period of six-months between their actual and ideal self-concept. No significant differences were recorded in the case of inmates with an eighth grade education or less. There was no statistically significant reduction after a period of six months between the discrepancy scores of the inmates whether over 21 years of age or under 20.

CONTENTS: Transition of society and the crime problem; Criminological theory and societal reactions; Ionia Penal Institutions and development of hypotheses; Methodology; Results; Summary, conclusions and implications.

5210 Woodworth, Charles John. Family oriented therapy and delinquency rehabilitation: a proposed delinquency rehabilitation program for the Utah State Juvenile Courts. A dissertation presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School, Brigham Young University, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Doctor of Philosophy. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, 1965. 203 p. \$9.45

From extensive library research, a delinquency rehabilitation program was developed merging the authoritarian role of a probation officer, psychotherapeutic tenets and practices, and the methods of family group therapy with a heavy emphasis on the latter approach. Following the formulation of this Family Oriented Therapy, it was utilized on an exploratory basis in the Fourth Juvenile District Court, Provo, Utah. During the month of June 1964, all juveniles who were placed on probation and who met criteria established for those to be included in the intensive family treatment program were assigned to the writer for probation services. Eleven juveniles met the criteria and were selected. To evaluate the delinquents' condition and to gain information for use in formulating a diagnosis and rehabilitation program, three Parental Evaluation Interview Schedules were constructed. They were formulated to obtain information regarding the juveniles' home, school and community adjustment, and reactions to probation services. These schedules were administered at the commencement of probation, at the termination of active probation, and at the conclusion of a six-month period of inactive probation. Probation services were given to the delinquents and their families until they were thought to be able to continue their problem solving tasks without outside assistance. Six months follow-

ing the termination of services, the juveniles were called in for a review. Their condition was evaluated by the following measures:

(1) statements made by the parents on the third Parental Evaluation Interview Schedule; (2) school or employment records; and (3) additional referrals to the court during the period of inactive probation. If a juvenile's adjustment had been satisfactory in all areas, he was released from probation; if further services were needed, probation was resumed. The following results were obtained: one set of parents had successfully petitioned the court for termination of probation before completion of the treatment program; another youth had violated his probation and was returned to active status; the remaining nine juveniles met the criteria for release and their probation was terminated. All 11 juveniles in the study demonstrated some measure of improvement according to the established criteria. The findings of the study thus indicate that the authority of a probation officer delegated to the writer did not automatically obliterate his ability to provide a rehabilitative service to maladaptive juvenile delinquents.

CONTENTS: Statement of the problem; The phenomenon of delinquency; Delinquency and the family; The Juvenile Court setting and current probation methods; Treatment of the adolescent; Techniques of individual and group psychotherapy; Family group therapy; Family oriented therapy; A proposed delinquency rehabilitation program; Case studies; Findings and discussion; Summary; Bibliography; Appendix.

5211 Schofield, Michael. Sociological aspects of homosexuality: a comparative study of three types of homosexuals. Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1965. 244 p. \$10.00

Discussions of homosexuality have been hindered by four basic confusions: (1) the failure to distinguish between homosexual acts and homosexual condition; (2) the assumption that homosexuality and paedophilia are the same thing; (3) legal sanctions which make all homosexuals appear to be criminals; and (4) the tendency to see homosexuality only in medical terms, without taking note of its important social aspects. The effectiveness of treatment of homosexuals is difficult to determine. Homosexual behavior tends to manifest itself in promiscuity and nonconformism, providing for the social isolation of the homosexual. British law concerning the regulation of homosexual activity tends to persecute the male homosexual while exempting the female homosexual or the heterosexual libertine. Also, the law can be the cause of homosexual behavior: once a man is tagged by the courts

as a homosexual, he often finds it difficult to return to normal heterosexual life. If apprehended, he is often confined in an all-male environment, where homosexuality is rampant. The law offers no solution to the problem of homosexuality, and is capricious in picking its victims. Police practice entrapment in order to catch homosexuals; this too is unfair. A strictly formulated theory to cover all aspects of homosexuality cannot yet be devised, but the following may include most cases: homosexuality is a condition which in itself has only minor effects upon the development of the personality, but the attitudes of society at large toward this condition create a stress situation which can have a profound effect on the character of the homosexual. A proportion of homosexuals are unable to withstand the pressures from outside, and wind up in prisons and clinics. Those who have learned to contend with the social pressures can become adjusted to their condition and integrated into the community. They will rarely be found in prisons or clinics.

CONTENTS: Introduction; Homosexuals/convicted; Paedophiliacs/convicted; Homosexuals/patients; Non-homosexual/patients; Homosexuals/others; Non-homosexual/others; Homosexuals in trouble; The other homosexuals; Sociological aspects; Law reform; Towards a theory of homosexuality; Appendix: research plan.

5212 Schofield, Michael. HC group (homosexuals/convicted). PC group (paedophiliacs/convicted). In: Sociological aspects of homosexuality: a comparative study of three types of homosexuals. Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1965, p. 7-67. \$10.00

In order to study the differentiating characteristics of various groups of homosexuals, in 1961, inmates of three London prisons who had been convicted of homosexual offenses with men 21 or over were interviewed, studied, and grouped by research workers. Fifty convicted and admitted homosexuals were studied in relation to five other groups of 50 males over 21: (1) convicted paedophiliacs; (2) homosexuals/patients; (3) non-homosexual/patients in hospitals; (4) other homosexuals who had not received psychiatric treatment or been convicted for homosexual offenses; and (5) non-homosexual/others. The homosexual prisoners, that is the first group, were divided into 10 year age groups from 21 to 60. Thirty-six members of this group were under 40, only 12 were married or had been married, and only three had attended school beyond age 15. Thirty-six came from working class homes, and two came from upper-middle class homes; 33 had manual occupations, and three had an income of over 1,000 pounds per year. Forty per cent of this group, all of

whom had been convicted for sexual offenses, had also been convicted of non-sexual offenses. A homosexual may be charged under any one of eight legal headings in England and Wales. Forty-four percent of the group studied had been imprisoned for importuning; many of them were male prostitutes. Only one in the group of 50 was receiving psychiatric treatment in prison. There is a strong tendency for homosexuals to migrate to London: only 27 percent of those arrested who were living at the time in the capital had been born there. Forty-one received no sex education in childhood, yet 32 had their first homosexual experience before age 17. The homosexuals were not restricted to either the active or passive roles in sexual relations. Three-fourths found their partners in public places, and one-half had relations in their own homes. Sixteen said they found strong sexual attractions for girls, and 12 were having regular heterosexual intercourse; 30 of the 50 had, at one time, experienced heterosexual intercourse. Eight were considered to be more heterosexual than homosexual on the Kinsey scale

In a study of 50 paedophiliacs, information was obtained in the same way as in the study of homosexuals. Data were obtained from a group of 50 convicted offenders in three London prisons. The average age of the group was 42.1 years. Thirty-nine received the minimum statutory education. Twenty-five had been married, and 44 made less than 1,000 pounds per year. All were in prison for paedophilia involving a boy 16 or younger, and their stories show that it is very easy to be falsely convicted of the crime. Only four of the group were receiving psychiatric help, while 19 felt that it was not necessary or did not believe that it would help them. Twenty-three found their sexual activity unsatisfying. Home backgrounds did not seem to contribute greatly to the production of paedophiliacs. Twenty-two lived with their wives, and 24 lived alone. Of the group which lived in London, only one-half had been born there. All the paedophiliacs were employed at the time of their arrests. Only four had received any sex education in the home. Fifty-two percent had not had homosexual experiences before the age of 16, and 44 percent did not have similar experiences until after they were 21; six had their first experience with a boy when they were over 50. None preferred to take the passive role in sexual activity. No particular pattern for finding a partner emerged from the research. Twenty-two paedophiliacs said that they had strong sexual feelings for women at one time, and 36 had had at least one heterosexual experience. Although it is difficult to support with evidence here, it is suspected that older men often turn to paedophilic experiences only after the decline of heterosexual activities.

5213 Schofield, Michael. HP group (homosexuals/patients). NP group (non-homosexual/patients). In: Sociological aspects of homosexuality: a comparative study of three types of homosexuals. Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1965, p. 68-100. \$10.00

A study was made of 50 homosexuals who were patients of 12 London area psychiatrists, and compared to 50 non-homosexual patients of the same psychiatrists. Twenty-two were patients in mental hospitals, and 28 were out-patients under treatment. Of the group, 26 had sought psychiatric aid for problems other than their homosexual life. Twenty-six were under 30, and 41 were under 40; many had not yet accepted their homosexual conditions, and were trying to counter them with psychiatric aid. Only seven earned more than 1,000 pounds per year. Sixteen had previously been convicted of crimes, nine for homosexual offenses. All were receiving psychiatric treatment at the time of the investigation. Thirty-two percent of the group came from broken homes, and another 50 percent said that they did not get along well with their fathers. Fifty-four percent of the group which lived in London had moved there after birth. Twenty-one left school at the minimum statutory age, and 36 received no sex education. Twenty-nine had their first homosexual experience before they were 17 years old. Thirty-two said that they had one or less homosexual experiences per month, and only six claimed to have more than eight per month. Seventeen said they preferred to play the active role in homosexual intercourse, and 13 liked to play the passive role. Twenty-one said that they usually found their partners in public places; only five used their own homes as sites for sexual activity, and 15 expected their partners to provide the facilities. Only four said they had ever committed an homosexual act in public.

A comparison group was formulated of non-homosexual patients who also consulted a psychiatrist for undetermined reasons. The patients were matched as closely as possible to those of the homosexual/patient group in terms of age and education. The living patterns of this group were similar to those of the homosexual/patients, with large percentages of migration to London. Only seven earned over 1,000 pounds per year. None had been convicted of homosexual offenses, but 23 had been convicted of other offenses. Thirty-eight of the group were in-patients in hospitals. Similar patterns to those of homosexuals emerged with regard to home patterns and upbringing. Like the homosexual/patient group, a large percentage was dissatisfied with their jobs. Thirty-three received no sex education. Although they were non-homosexuals at the time of the study, 27 members of the group had had homosexual experiences at one time in their

lives. Seven of the men had had no heterosexual experiences. Twenty-one said that they had been approached by homosexuals during adulthood; a few felt that violence was the only way to deal with homosexuals.

5214 Schofield, Michael. HO group (homosexuals/others). NO group (non-homosexuals/others). In: Sociological aspects of homosexuality: a comparative study of three types of homosexuals. Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1965, p. 101-143. \$10.00

A group of 50 self-confessed homosexuals, none of whom had sought psychiatric treatment or had been convicted for a homosexual offense, was studied and compared to a similar group of non-homosexuals. Most of the group was under age 40, and 16 were under 30. All but 19 had received some form of education beyond the statutory minimum age. Thirty-nine lived in London, but 27 were born elsewhere. Only four had been married and three were divorced at the time of the study. Few attended church. Ten made over 2,000 pounds and twenty made over 1,000 pounds per year. Twenty-six percent came from broken homes, and 10 were brought up in circumstances in which there was no man in the house. Half left home before age 20, and 84 percent lived in circumstances in which homosexual activity in the home was a possibility. Seven felt that their being homosexuals influenced their careers. None had sought psychiatric treatment, 18 said that this was because they felt it would do no good, and 20 felt they did not require it. Thirty-nine had their first homosexual experience before age 17, and 45 had their first experience before age 21. Six members of the group preferred to take the active role, and 12 preferred the passive role in homosexual intercourse. Three-fourths had had affairs with other men, that is strong emotional and physical attachments lasting over a year. Only four of the men experienced strong sexual attraction to females. Many had close relationships with older women; 33 had never experienced heterosexual intercourse. Of these, 15 said that they preferred homosexual relations to heterosexual ones. Forty-seven said that they would not marry. On the Kinsey scale, 35 were found to be exclusively homosexual, and 14 were predominantly homosexual. Perhaps this indicates that those who are so strongly homosexual have learned to recognize the fact, and have made adjustments to integrate themselves into the community and thus avoid arrest.

A companion study of 50 non-homosexuals who were like the above group in age and education was made with the following results: most of the group living in London were born

there, reaffirming the strong tendency among homosexuals to move to the City at a greater rate than the overall population. Thirty-one never attended church, 11 were brought up in broken homes, six in homes where there was no father. Thirty-six had been married, and 34 were living with their wives at the time of the study. Two were making over 2,000 pounds and 24 were making over 1,000 pounds per year. Thirty-five received no sex education in their youth. Twenty-two admitted having had homosexual activity in their youth, all but one gave up the practice by adulthood. Seven of the men had never had heterosexual experiences, and one man had had only one such experience. Six of those interviewed had had sex with more than one partner during the month, and 15 had had sex with more than one partner during the year preceding the study. Forty-four percent have sex more than eight times per month. Many feel that violence is a means of dealing with homosexuals, yet 35 felt that homosexual acts in private between consenting adults should not be forbidden. Twenty percent felt that homosexual practices should be regulated in some way.

5215 Project: The consenting adult homosexual and the law; an empirical study of enforcement and administration in Los Angeles County. *UCLA Law Review*, 13(3):643-832, 1966.

This project attempts to provide some of the missing data concerning the disparity between legislative policy, and police and judicial practices in morals legislation by reporting the results of an empirical study conducted in the County of Los Angeles of the enforcement and administration of the sections of the California Penal Code regulating adult homosexual behavior. A survey of the laws of the various states regarding adult homosexual consensual activities is made with regard to felony offenses, the penalty for such offenses, and misdemeanor offenses which are categorized into outrageous conduct provisions, lewd and lascivious behavior statutes, and vagrancy laws. Proposed revisions contemplated by certain state legislatures are noted. The California provisions on homosexual behavior are then analyzed, highlighting significant variations. Recommendations as to proposed legislation, elimination of registration of homosexual offenders, disposition of the homosexual offender, and police enforcement techniques are made based on the premise that the deviant nature of sexual conduct alone does not warrant the imposition of criminal sanctions, and that only public displays of consensual homosexuality should be the concern of the criminal law.

5216 New York (City). Police Department. Youth Division guide. New York, no date, 146 p.

This guide explains the organization, functions, and integration of the Youth Division with other divisions of the New York City police department and presents the general provisions governing the procedures by which particular functions are to be discharged.

CONTENTS: Introduction; Organization chart; General provisions; Youth Patrol Bureau; Youth Investigation Bureau; Youth Records Bureau; Arrests, summonses, and juvenile detentions; Patrol conditions; Escorts-shelter and detention facilities; Appendix: summary of pertinent laws, offense analysis: statistical data sheet, instruction for preparing Y.D. la, interviewing, public speaking.

5217 Johnston, Stanley W., & Fox, Richard G. Correction handbook of Victoria. Melbourne, Australia, 1965, 259 p.

CONTENTS: Introduction; Police agencies; Administration of justice; Correctional services; Voluntary agencies.

5218 Cohen, A. Alfred. Profile of a delinquent. *Social Service Outlook*, 1(2):11-12, 1966.

Although each delinquent is unique, there are common factors that apply to the majority of delinquents. They are children who feel unaccepted and who come from overwhelmed rather than rejecting families; they have been denied the love and the interest of adults; many are totally illiterate and most are severely academically retarded. The delinquent comes to school eager to learn but often finds the school not geared to meet his needs and unable to close the gap between what he is and what he is expected to be.

5219 U.S. National Institute of Mental Health. Mental health of children: the child program of the National Institute of Mental Health. Washington, D.C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1965, 65 p. \$.40 (Public Health Service Publication No. 1396)

From its inception, the U. S. National Institute of Mental Health has devoted a large part of its effort to activities related to the health of children. This report provides an overview of the Institute's child mental health activities, and a sampling of specific projects and programs. The examples presented here will

help provide the reader with an appreciation of the scope and complexity of the program and of its guiding rationale and purpose. Included in the report are reviews of projects concerned with social forces in delinquency and residential programs for delinquents.

CONTENTS: Foreward; Introduction; The child in his normal environment; Early help for the disturbed child; Intensive care and treatment: avenue for rehabilitation; The role of the Community Mental Health Center; Training professional personnel in child mental health; Information programs in child mental health; The task ahead; References.

Available from: U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402

5220 Green, Paul S. A national approach to rehabilitation. *Police Chief*, 33(6):16-18, 1966.

The Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training is the first attempt at a unified national approach to the increasingly serious problem of correctional rehabilitation. The Commission will work closely with national and regional educational associations, colleges, and universities to develop a permanent career service in corrections, with curricula suitable to produce well-trained and dedicated individuals.

5221 Symposium: student rights and campus rules. *California Law Review*, 54(1):1-178, 1966.

Contributors to this symposium address themselves to the problems raised by the "Free Speech" controversy at the University of California at Berkeley in the fall of 1964.

CONTENTS: Introduction, by Michael E. Tigar; Governance of the university: rules, rights and responsibilities, by Arthur H. Sherry; Campus law: Berkeley viewed from Eugene, by Hans A. Linde; Some thoughts on university disciplinary proceedings, by Ira Michael Heyman; Reflections on the Academic Senate Resolution, by Robert M. O'Neil; Responding to the December 8th Resolution: of politics, free speech and due process, by David W. Louisell; The Berkeley crisis: recollections, overview and response to Professor Louisell, by Frank C. Newman; Comment: the university and the public: the right of access by non-students to university property, by David B. Frohnmayer; Bibliography.

5222 Adamkewicz, Edward S., Jr. Appellate consideration of matters outside the record of trial. *Military Law Review*, 32(April):1-42, 1966.

The principles governing the consideration of matters outside the record of trial in review of courts-martial by the convening authority, boards of review, and the Court of Military Appeals under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and the related procedural problems are discussed in this article.

5223 Remedies for judicial misconduct and disability: removal and discipline of judges. *New York University Law Review*. 41(1):149-197, 1966.

The current focus of attention on methods of dealing with judicial misconduct raises two basic issues: what standards should be applied in determining misconduct or unfitness; and how these standards can be applied to individual cases. It is impossible to establish a definite rule encompassing all cases of misconduct. Each jurisdiction must evolve its own standards for discipline and removal. The mechanisms for discipline and removal such as impeachment and address, recall and bar association recommendations, and informal mechanisms of "pressure," are considered inadequate. Quasi-disciplinary mechanisms of election, challenge of the judge by the attorney, and reversal and appellate reprimand are likewise inadequate, or, when effective, raise other problems which obstruct the quick and orderly administration of justice. The power of assignment, another quasi-disciplinary device, while more effective, is still not the answer, although it acts in accord with standards relevant to judicial disability, inability, or misbehavior. Authorities agree that formal mechanisms are necessary to deal with the problems of judicial misconduct.

5224 Preventive detention before trial. *Harvard Law Review*, 79(7):1489-1510, 1966.

Two concepts fundamental to our criminal law system, that illegal acts are to be deterred by the threat of subsequent punishment and that imprisonment should not be imposed without conviction of a crime, are in direct conflict with pre-trial preventive detention. The use of high bail to effect pre-trial detention raises constitutional questions as to violations of the defendants' rights under the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments. It also works inequities among indigent criminals unable to meet bail requirements. Should the Constitution permit pre-trial detention of

those likely to commit crimes while on bail, the legislature must explicitly determine the narrow limits within which the judge may exercise his discretion to imprison. It is concluded that such alternatives to preventive detention as a speedy trial, commitment of pathological criminals, police protection, supervision by a parole officer, release into custody of a responsible third person, restrictions on travel and association, daytime release, deposition of witnesses, and subpoena of evidence at time of arrest would accomplish the desired goals without the potential abridgment of basic rights. Only when the alternative measures prove inadequate should recourse be had to pre-trial detention.

5225 Koplovitz, Joshua N. New amendments to the federal rules of criminal procedure. Criminal Law Bulletin, 2(4):3-13, 1966.

On July 1, 1966 several changes in the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure went into effect. The most significant of these makes it easier for defendants to obtain pre-trial discovery of their own statements. Permission is also given to the government for limited pre-trial discovery of certain material within the defendant's possession. Other changes (1) provide for criminal pre-trial conferences for the purposes of narrowing the issues by stipulation; (2) extend the time for indigent defendants to file notice of appeal; (3) require that pre-sentence investigation reports revealed to the defendant or his counsel shall also be disclosed to the U. S. Attorney; (4) make it obligatory for the court to advise the defendant found guilty after trial of his right to appeal; (5) permit a change of venue to any district whether or not venue could have been laid there; and (6) permit a juvenile under 18 years of age, in cases not punishable by death or life imprisonment, to elect to be treated as a juvenile in the district where he is held.

5226 Correctional Research Associates. Treating youth offenders in the community: an account of a new approach in correctional treatment launched by the United States Bureau of Prisons in the fall of 1961. The report on a research study concluded by Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Rosemary Sarri, and Robert D. Vinter, edited by John J. Galvin. Washington, D.C., 1966, 154 p.

The pre-release guidance center program begun in 1961 by the United States Bureau of Prisons is based on the concept that the community is the important setting for correctional work, and that rehabilitation should involve commu-

nication and contact between the offender and the community. Centers were established to facilitate the reabsorption of youthful federal prisoners by their home communities. The original concepts of the program included: control, gradually relaxed on an individual basis; employment counseling and placement; educational or vocational training; social activities and relationships; and material or professional help as needed. A study was made of the Detroit Pre-release Guidance Center to investigate the operation of an individual center within the program. It was found that policies and practices of the Detroit Center evolved within the general plan by means of pragmatic solutions to specific problems. The staff showed a lack of consensus as to the primary goals of the Center and, as a result, communication of goals to residents was unclear and disciplinary problems arose. The two programs, the intramural (counseling, recreation, and training) and the extramural (relations with community organizations and agencies) were not adequately developed. There was little effort to utilize intragroup relations and there was also insufficient linkage with outside groups and agencies. Organized provision should be made for relating the Center to probation offices, to families, peers, and community, and to organizations of work and leisure. The potential for expanding and strengthening the role of the Center is great.

CONTENTS: Community centered correctional programs; Breaking new paths: making a start, after the first year, treatment problems and modes; The Detroit Center: background of the project, introduction and study procedure, establishment of the Center, internal organization of the Center, staff orientation and perspectives, residents' orientations and perspectives, resident-staff relations, the external relationships of the Center, conclusions and suggestions; Appendices: recidivism data, preliminary research outline, agenda and roster: PRGC Conference, December 1964, cost data.

5227 Shepherd, Naomi. Israel and its criminals. New Society, 7(194):21-22, 1966.

There is some justification for the belief that crime in Israel has not reached serious proportions. However, the crime rate has risen steadily since 1948; juvenile delinquency, which rose from 18.6 percent of all known offenses to 28.7 percent in 1962, is still rising. The laws of Israel are a patchwork of leftovers from the Ottoman and Mandate periods, with Jewish rabbinical law governing

personal status. Criminal law is taken wholesale from the Mandatory Criminal Code Ordinance of 1936, and is gradually being adjusted to Israel's heterogeneous society.

5228 Lane, John H. The division of labor and restitutive sanctions: a reformulation of Durkheim's Theory. 16 p. (Manuscript)

Durkheim's theory of the division of labor as it relates to legal sanctions is summarized and reformulated. The reformulation yields a theorem indicating a direct relationship between the degree of division of labor and the prevalence of restitutive sanctions. The difficulties of measurement are examined and some research suggestions are made. (author abstract)

5229 Ordinamento penitenziario e prevenzione della delinquenza minorile. (Penitentiary regulation and prevention of juvenile delinquency.) *Esperienze di Rieducazione*, 13(1): 1-112, 1966. (Special Number)

A recent Italian legislative proposal dealing with penitentiary regulations also contains a substantial and important section concerning the prevention of juvenile delinquency. In this latter section, the methodological criteria of observation and treatment of juvenile delinquents are codified and brought up-to-date. Although many of these are already in practice in Italy, the process of codifying them into a legislative proposal serves the function of sanctioning them and providing them with definitive direction. The concept of preventive intervention in the proposal is particularly noteworthy, since it encompasses explicit directives on how to deal with children experiencing various forms of family and social deprivations as well as meeting the more evident needs of pre-delinquent and maladjusted children.

5230 Centre d'Etude de la Delinquance Juvenile. *Loisirs et délinquance juvénile*. (Leisure and juvenile delinquency.) Proceedings of Conference held at Liège, October, 1965. Bruxelles, 1966. 165 p. (Publication No. 15)

The Belgian Center for the Study of Juvenile Delinquency organized a conference held at Liège in October 1965, to examine the relationship between leisure and juvenile delinquency. The problem can be approached from the point of view of the role of leisure in the genesis of juvenile delinquency or from that of its

role in the prevention and treatment. Consequently, the discussions at this conference revolved around the questions of increase in leisure time, the various leisure activities of adolescents, the effect of increased leisure on a number of spheres affecting adolescents, the existence or non-existence of a causal relationship between increased leisure and increased delinquency, and the possibility of using leisure as a preventive and therapeutic measure.

5231 Racine, A. *Rôle des loisirs dans l'étiologie de la délinquance juvénile*. (The role of leisure in the etiology of juvenile delinquency.) In: *Centre d'Etude de la Délinquance Juvenile. Loisirs et délinquance juvénile*. Bruxelles, 1966, p. 41-55. (Publication No. 15)

Studies concerning the role of leisure in the genesis of juvenile delinquency have been carried out in various countries, yet none of these studies has been able to scientifically establish a causal relationship between the two. It appears that leisure acts as a contributory or specifying variable rather than as a determining factor in delinquent behavior, since the type of leisure will often provide the occasion for certain forms of delinquent behavior. The type of leisure, concomitantly with other socio-cultural factors, acts on the individual who, in turn, is the product of a multitude of intrinsic and extrinsic factors. Thus, the role of leisure in juvenile delinquency is a complex one, inseparable from problems of education, mental hygiene, and social integration of the younger generation; this very complexity casts a shadow of doubt over the simply restrictive measures which are sometimes used to combat delinquency.

5232 Foth, Carlos, & Ender, Gerhard. Twenty years later. *Law and Legislation in the German Democratic Republic*, no vol.(2):5-21, 1965.

Twenty years have elapsed since the International Military Tribunal began its hearings in Nuremberg against the major criminals of the Nazi regime. A recent attempt by the West German Federal Republic to extend the Statute of Limitations to crimes committed by Nazis during the Hitler regime aroused worldwide protest. This action was, however, merely the culmination of a passive, condescending attitude which West Germany has taken toward Nazi criminals since 1949. In contrast, the German Democratic Republic has diligently continued to prosecute Nazi

criminals and to forbid their holding public office. The attitude and actions of West Germany in this matter are contrary to the precepts of international law and contrary to the efforts being made toward the eradication of fascism and militarism.

5233 Harriand, Harri. From the GDR statistics on criminality for 1964. Law and Legislation in the German Democratic Republic, no vol.(2): 39-46, 1965.

Statistics of recorded criminality in the German Democratic Republic indicate a steady downward trend since 1946, although a slight upward fluctuation was noted in 1962 and 1963. During the period 1963 to 1964, the number of punishable offenses declined by 25,649 in the German Democratic Republic, but increased by more than 70,000 in West Germany. The greatest decline was experienced in offenses against property, while the smallest was registered in traffic violations. This remarkable reduction of criminality is attributable to social conditions prevailing in the German Democratic Republic as well as to the activities of the social judicial organs and social collectives.

5234 New York (State). Combating organized crime. A report of the 1965 Oyster Bay, New York, conferences on combating organized crime. Albany, Office of the Counsel to the Governor, 1966, 60 p.

The main problems associated with defining organized crime are: (1) it is a broad phenomenon, covering many different kinds of organizations and activities; and (2) it varies from place to place, so that different agencies are likely to have different experiences with it. The majority opinion expressed by the two Oyster Bay conferences was that for the nation as a whole, the difficulties posed by the so-called Confederation of Crime and other top echelon groups represent the most serious organized threat. Prosecution is the most important weapon against organized crime, and periodic reports of the activities of criminal organizations are needed to prevent their growth. Special police department units to combat organized crime should be formed.

CONTENTS: Introduction; Findings of work groups; Recent advances in sharing of intelligence information; Highlights and summary.

5235 National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Services to children in trouble in Escambia County, Florida: a survey. New York, 1966, 58 p.

The object of this survey of services to children in trouble in Escambia County, Florida, was to recommend the best methods for: (1) strengthening juvenile court services; (2) providing temporary care for those children who must be held in secure custody until proper disposition can be made; (3) strengthening means for discovery and referral of youngsters involved in offenses against the law; and (4) use of other agency resources in the interest of children who come in contact with law enforcement agencies and the court. Through interviews, conferences, and direct observation, existing facilities and services were evaluated in light of nationally accepted standards of good juvenile court, probation, and detention principles and practices. The recommendations are designed to meet minimum services needed by the community.

CONTENTS: Introduction; The juvenile court; Probation department; Law enforcement services for juveniles; Related services; Court expenditures; Detention.

Available from: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23 Street, New York, New York, 10010

5236 Byrn, Robert M. Assault, battery and maiming in New York: from common law origins to enlightened revision. Fordham Law Review, 34(4):613-652, 1966.

The offenses of assault, battery, and maiming are defined at common law and the offenses are then traced from their common law origins to recent New York decisions. The Revised Penal Law of New York approved in July 1965 to become effective September 1967, is described and analyzed.

5237 Hails, F. G. Manslaughter. Police Journal, 39(6):305-308, 1966.

In Britain, the offense of involuntary manslaughter with an automobile has become a dead issue since the passage of the 1956 Road Traffic Act. That Act introduced a new offense, death by dangerous driving, in place of vehicular manslaughter charges. The effect of this has been an almost complete cessation in the number of committals for motor manslaughter. Thus, a combination of juries' reluctance to convict and a lack of

legal precision in the definition of the offense, will soon render involuntary manslaughter little more than a memory.

5238 Samuels, Alec. Separate trials. *Criminal Law Review*, no vol.(June):303-310, 1966.

In Great Britain, it is not uncommon for an application for a separate trial to be made on behalf of one or two persons jointly indicted. Such an application is rarely granted, though the judge has unfettered judicial discretion. There are, however, certain factors which may bear on particular cases that are quite relevant. Mutual recrimination, conspiracy, evidence inadmissible against one of the defendants, husband and wife situations, and instances where the co-accused's criminal record may prejudice the defendant, are frequently occurring factors which call for separate trials. In principle, any alleged common enterprise ought to be tried jointly, though judicial discretion is exercised less frequently than it should be where the two defendants indulge in mutual recrimination, and where evidence admissible against one defendant is inadmissible against the other. In addition, the main defense arguments for a separate trial also include the fear of one defendant's cause being prejudiced by association with the other, and a defendant may be deprived of the opportunity of muzzling his co-defendant, a witness unfavorable to him, whom the prosecution did not originally intend to call. The main prosecution arguments against separate trials are that a joint trial saves time, money, and the inconvenience of witnesses, and press reports of the first of two separate trials might prejudice the accused at the second.

5239 Mark, Robert. A matter of conviction. *Criminal Law Review*, no vol.(June):311-320, 1966.

Detection of crime is not a sufficient deterrent to the prospective criminal; it must be followed by the likelihood of conviction. The prosecution can only achieve conviction by discharging the burden of proof and the extent to which this can be done is governed by various factors. These are the number and quality of the police, the acceptability of the law, the powers entrusted to the police for investigation, and the effectiveness of the system of trial. The police are hampered by manpower shortages, inadequate salaries, and poor public relations. The public also hinders criminal prosecution by failing to assist the police, even in a passive capacity, and by its disapproval of many existing laws.

In addition, police are now hampered by the trend in courts to restrict their investigatory and interrogative procedures in favor of increased civil liberties for the defendant. Acquittal rates in court are high, and those people being acquitted are the skilled career criminals who are able to afford capable lawyers who are familiar with the numerous techniques of securing their client's freedom. Ultimately, it is the indigent and ignorant defendants who are being discriminated against by the present system of criminal justice, for they are unaware of the rights and advantages available to them. Criminal law should be made more effective, for the rights of wrongdoers are becoming excessive and the public interest is being harmed.

5240 Charles, W. H. Obscene literature and the legal process in Canada. *Canadian Bar Review*, 44(2):243-292, 1966.

In 1959, Canada enacted a new statutory definition of obscenity to provide the courts with a simple objective test by which to judge a particular type of publication; specifically, one whose dominant characteristic was the undue exploitation of sex, cruelty, violence, or war. The previous index of obscenity, the common law Hicklin test, remained as a test for publications written with a sincere intention to expound a theme and convey a message. Unfortunately, the legislative intent was not clearly expressed and the courts have shown a tendency to judge all publications by the new definition alone. Although, in practice, the Hicklin test is not being applied, it has not been formally rejected and it will remain in limbo until the legislature or Supreme Court settles its fate. There have also been some important problems raised by the judicial interpretations of the new law. Interpretations to date have not been uniform. In addition, there has been liberal application of the law to allow rights of free speech. Thus, by virtue of the legislative failure to make its intentions clear, the attempt to control the distribution and sale of objectionable literature has been largely frustrated. Courts, as instruments of social control are being forced to make subjective moral judgments rather than objective legal ones. Perhaps it would be better if an administrative ruling were allowed to make the law's standards more uniform before further court decisions are made, for at present the state of the law is unsettled and will remain so unless further legislative action is taken.

5241 Erikson, Robert V., & Roberts, Alan H. An MMPI comparison of two groups of institutionalized delinquents. *Journal of Projective Techniques and Personality Assessment*, 30(3):163-166, 1966.

Two independent studies compared the MMPI performance of two groups of matched institutionalized delinquent boys, those who "caused trouble" in dormitories (SSs) and those who did not (GGs). In the first study, Scale 4 was the only statistically significant scale. Cross-validation found no scales statistically significant. Nineteen items which discriminated between SSs and GGs in the first study did not hold up in the cross-validation study. The conclusion drawn is that the MMPI has questionable value in discriminating between different levels and types of delinquents. (author abstract, edited)

5242 Moskin, Robert. The suburbs: made to order for crime. *Look*, May 31, 1966, p. 20-27.

The F.B.I. reports that crime in the United States has outgrown the population six to one since 1958. Most crimes are against property and they take place in the middle class and upper-middle class suburbs.

5243 Carter, Thomas. How I'd rob your house. *Look*, May 31, 1966, p. 29.

Thomas Carter, burglar of more than 300 homes around Indianapolis, a convict in Indiana State Prison, advises homeowners on the precautions to take against robbery on the basis of his experiences and observations about neighborhood habits which are conducive to crime.

5244 Goldstein, Richard. Drugs on the campus. *Saturday Evening Post*, May 21, 1966, p. 40-62; June 4, 1966, p. 34-44.

A coast-to-coast survey based on interviews with hundreds of people from various age groups and social situations on college campuses in the United States reveals that drugs are widely used: its users are of all backgrounds and customs, the kinds of drugs used differ, and the methods of use differ. Current laws are incapable of dealing with the problem which involves rejection of authority by young people and the search for new "highs."

5245 Skow, John. Is love, sweet love, a crime? *Saturday Evening Post*, February 12, 1966, p. 82-87.

Ralph Ginsburg, publisher of the magazines *Fact* and *Eros*, is appealing a Federal Court of Philadelphia conviction of obscenity in 1963 and a sentence of \$42,000 and five years in the penitentiary. The U.S. Circuit Court rejected his first appeal and a decision is now being prepared by the U. S. Supreme Court which heard the case during early 1966.

5246 Godfather to delinquent boys. *Ebony*, May 1966, p. 111-117.

Over 700 boys age 10 to 18 in the Illinois Training School for Boys benefit from the enlightened benevolent attitude of the recently appointed Superintendent, Samuel Sublett.

5247 Barr, John. Seize-up at the assizes. *New Society*, 7(188):5-7, 1966.

Many critics are calling for a thorough re-vamping of the British assize circuit system which they argue was well suited to the 12th century when it was developed, but which is inefficient and positively inadequate in the mid-20th century.

5248 Irvine, Alexander. Justice and juries. *New Society*, 7(186):11-12, 1966.

Can reported committal proceedings influence the jury at the trial? Does the jury system make sense? There are more opinions on this than fact.

5249 Murphy, J. W. Criminal discovery: what progress since *U. S. v. Aaron Burr*. *Criminal Law Bulletin*, 2(5):3-14, 1966.

There has been little progress in criminal discovery in the United States since the precedent set by the trial of Aaron Burr in 1807. The most significant developments in this area have been made by the courts in California regarding the right of the defendant to inspect prosecution witness statements and other material in the interest of fair trial. However, these initial advances have been reversed as recent cases have nullified the effects of earlier cases.

5250 American Academy of Political and Social Science. Patterns of violence, edited by Marvin E. Wolfgang. Philadelphia, 1966. 248 p. (Annals, vol. 364) \$2.50

Violence is generally viewed as some form of physical injury inflicted on others. A brief review of the articles in this volume suggests that the public fear of violence may be greater than the actual amount of violent behavior. Assaultive crimes and other forms of violence are summarized. The thesis of a "subculture of violence" is briefly outlined and refers to a system of norms and values set apart from the dominant nonviolent culture and which expect or require the use of violence in many kinds of social relationships. (author abstract, edited)

CONTENTS: A preface to violence, by Marvin E. Wolfgang; Violence in the general culture: some social functions of violence, by Lewis A. Coser; Violence and the masculine ideal: some qualitative data, by Jackson Toby; Violence in American literature, by David Brion Davis; Controversies about the mass communication of violence, by Otto N. Larsen; Violence: a neglected mode of behavior, by Bruno Bettelheim; Implications of laboratory studies of aggression for the control and regulation of violence, by Richard H. Walters; Criminal violence: aggressive crimes, by Ronald H. Beattie and John P. Kenney; Violence and organized crime, by Gilbert Geis; Violent crimes in city gangs, by Walter B. Miller; Violence in prison, by John P. Conrad; Violence as policy: the escalation of violence through legitimization, by William A. Westley; Violence in American labor disputes, by Philip Taft; Violence on the fanatical left and right, by Arnold Forster; Violence and human development, by Elton B. McNeil.

5251 Coser, Lewis A. Some social functions of violence. In: American Academy of Political and Social Science. Patterns of violence, edited by Marvin E. Wolfgang. Philadelphia, 1966, p. 8-18. (Annals, vol. 364) \$2.50

American social science has traditionally been remiss in examining social conflict and social violence because of its excessive commitment to models of social harmony; this has resulted in a tame view of social structures. This paper proposes to redress the balance somewhat by discussing three social functions of violence: violence as a form of achievement, violence as a danger signal, and violence as a catalyst. It is urged that the study of social violence be given greater emphasis in further research. (author abstract, edited)

5252 Toby, Jackson. Violence and the masculine ideal: some qualitative data. In: American Academy of Political and Social Science. Patterns of violence, edited by Marvin E. Wolfgang. Philadelphia, 1966, p. 19-27. (Annals, vol. 364) \$2.50

Given the family structure common in urban industrial societies, it is less easy for boys to grow up confident of their fundamental masculinity than for boys in the extended families of preliterate societies. One response to doubts about masculinity is compulsive masculinity: an exaggerated insistence on characteristics differentiating males from females. Superior strength and a readiness to exhibit it obviously fill the specifications. This analysis explains why violence, though punishable by law and condemned by custom, remains a clandestine masculine ideal in Western culture. The assumptions of this ideal are explicitly formulated in certain subcultures within the larger culture--and especially among those segments of the population unable to wield symbolic power. (author abstract, edited)

5253 Davis, David Brion. Violence in American literature. In: American Academy of Political and Social Science. Patterns of violence, edited by Marvin E. Wolfgang. Philadelphia, 1966. p. 28-36. (Annals, vol. 364) \$2.50

The frequency of fighting and killing in American literature is not necessarily proof of an unusually violent society, but literary treatments of violence have reflected certain historical conditions and circumstances. (author abstract, edited)

5254 Larsen, Otto N. Controversies about the mass communication of violence. In: American Academy of Political and Social Science. Patterns of violence, edited by Marvin E. Wolfgang. Philadelphia, 1966, p. 37-49. (Annals, vol. 364) \$2.50

Few would dispute that American mass communication dispenses large doses of violence to audiences. Two related controversies stem from this fact. One concerns the question of effects and the other the problem of control. American media respond to controversy and threat of censorship with systems of self-regulation. These grow out of public opinion and are sustained by it in a delicate balance dependent somewhat on developing knowledge of the effects of violence. (author abstract, edited)

5255 Bettelheim, Bruno. Violence: a neglected mode of behavior. In: American Academy of Political and Social Science. Patterns of violence, edited by Marvin E. Wolfgang. Philadelphia, 1966, p. 50-59. (Annals, vol. 364) \$2.50

Despite Freud's recognition of man's tendency toward aggression and violence, our educational system functions as if these tendencies exist neither in society nor in man. Therefore, our children do not receive any help from our schools in recognizing the omnipresence of the tendency to act with violence, nor in techniques for dealing with it in constructive ways. Examples are presented on how teaching reading could proceed much more successfully if our teachers would take cognizance of children's fascination with thoughts of violence and aggression, and teach them both to recognize and to deal with it. (author abstract; edited)

5256 Walters, Richard H. Implications of laboratory studies of aggression for the control and regulation of violence. In: American Academy of Political and Social Science. Patterns of violence, edited by Marvin E. Wolfgang. Philadelphia, 1966, p. 60-72. (Annals, vol. 364) \$2.50

Laboratory studies of imitative behavior indicate that observation of aggressive social models, either in real life or in fantasy productions, increases the probability that the observers will behave in an aggressive manner if the model is rewarded or does not receive punishment for aggressive behavior. On the other hand, punishment administered to an aggressive model decreases the probability that imitation will occur. The permanence of effects of exposure to models is, however, still in doubt. Studies of the effects of rewarding aggression indicate that aggressive habits may be developed and maintained through intermittent rewards and may be generalized to situations other than those in which they are learned. The effects of punishing aggression are complex, since, while punishment may suppress a response, the punitive agent can function as an aggressive model whose behavior may be imitated by the recipient of aggression. Widely prevalent hypotheses concerning the displacement of aggression, the cathartic effects of vicarious or direct participation in aggressive activity, and the association between frustration and aggression are brought into question by the research findings of the past few years. (author abstract; edited)

5257 Beattie, Ronald H., & Kenney, John P. Aggressive crimes. In: American Academy of Political and Social Science. Patterns of violence, edited by Marvin E. Wolfgang. Philadelphia, 1966, p. 73-85. (Annals, vol. 364) \$2.50

The lack of adequate statistical compilations in the United States makes it very difficult to assess trends in aggressive crime or other types of criminal offenses. An examination of the Uniform Crime Report data for the past 17 years indicates much lower increases in aggressive crime rates than in property crime rates. At the same time there was no increase in the murder rates. The fact that there is no breakdown of general offense groupings which will disclose the degrees of seriousness within the offenses reported is a grave handicap toward assessing the real crime situation. It is suggested that a good part of the rise in crime rates may be the result of the increased reporting of offenses at the lower end of the serious scale in all types of criminal offenses. The fact that murder rates had not increased further supports this hypothesis. Until there is a complete information system of criminal justice developed within each state which will accurately account for and describe offenses, offenders, each step in the process of the administration of justice, and the areas of correctional treatment, the needed basis for determining, with any degree of exactness, what are the real trends in the various kinds of criminal offenses are, will never be available. (author abstract; edited)

5258 Geis, Gilbert. Violence and organized crime. In: American Academy of Political and Social Science. Patterns of violence, edited by Marvin E. Wolfgang. Philadelphia, 1966, p. 86-95. (Annals, vol. 364) \$2.50

Violence in the world of organized crime has been more common than in other segments of the social structure, mostly because of the absence of alternative control systems available to the highly competitive enterprises that make up organized crime. In the lower class gang, the future criminal learns the utility of violence and is recruited into groups which train him in other social and personal attributes of importance to a career in organized crime. Today, though organized crime appears to be moving toward greater reliance on subtler manipulative techniques, its continued arrogation to itself of the "power to kill" provides one of the more interesting case studies in the institutionalization of violence. (author abstract; edited)

5259 Miller, Walter B. Violent crimes in city gangs. In: American Academy of Political and Social Science. Patterns of violence, edited by Marvin E. Wolfgang. Philadelphia, 1966, p. 96-112. (Annals, vol. 364) \$2.50

The urban street gang plays a central role in the imagery of violence currently being disseminated by the mass media. Testing the reality of this image requires careful empirical studies of actual gangs. A study involving 150 gangs in "Midcity," a slum district of an eastern metropolis, and focusing on seven gangs subject to intensive field observation, reveals marked differences between the public imagery and research-derived findings. While members of slum street gangs engaged in violent crime to a greater degree than middle class adolescents, violence was not a central preoccupation of the gangs, and most "violent" crimes were of the less serious variety. Cruel or sadistic violence was rare. Property damage was relatively uncommon. Participation in violent crimes had little to do with race, but was directly related to sex, age, and social status; most active were males of lower social status during late adolescence. The control of gang violence is seen to involve techniques for altering motivations similar to those which undergird national wars. (author abstract, edited)

5260 Conrad, John P. Violence in prisons. In: American Academy of Political and Social Science. Patterns of violence, edited by Marvin E. Wolfgang. Philadelphia, 1966, p. 113-119. (Annals, vol. 364) \$2.50

Although many factors contribute to the establishment of a violent culture in American prisons, the incidence of violent acts is extremely low. Staff efficiency and the universal expectation of release upon good behavior have offset the factors which theoretically would indicate high incidence of violence. (author abstract, edited)

5261 Westley, William A. The escalation of violence through legitimation. In: American Academy of Political and Social Science. Patterns of violence, edited by Marvin E. Wolfgang. Philadelphia, 1966, p. 120-126. (Annals, vol. 364) \$2.50

A review of the way extreme forms of violence develop reveals that it involves a three-stage process of escalation: (1) initial support by the public for mild violence by a special group, (2) support for this special group for extreme forms of violence, and (3) actual

practice of the extreme forms by a small number of people who enjoy it. This paradigm of the development of violence is applied to crowds, to the police, and to the concentration camp. (author abstract, edited)

5262 Taft, Philip. Violence in American labor disputes. In: American Academy of Political and Social Science. Patterns of violence, edited by Marvin E. Wolfgang. Philadelphia, 1966, p. 127-140. (Annals, vol. 364) \$2.50

Although most strikes in the United States have been peaceful, differences over the terms of employment have, on occasion, generated violent clashes. In cases where the union is recognized, strikes seldom lead to violent encounters. However, in unorganized strikes or in those which have arisen in an effort to gain recognition, the use of violence is more common. Violence has not been fully eliminated from American labor disputes, but considering the number of strikes and the number of employers directed to deal with unions by government boards dealing with labor relations, one has to conclude that it has been diminished. Laws requiring employers to recognize unions representing their employees in a proper bargaining unit have perhaps been the primary cause for a lessening of violence in labor disputes. (author abstract, edited)

5263 Forster, Arnold. Violence on the fanatical left and right. In: American Academy of Political and Social Science. Patterns of violence, edited by Marvin E. Wolfgang. Philadelphia, 1966, p. 141-148. (Annals, vol. 364) \$2.50

Political violence, or, more properly, ideological violence, has accompanied political or ideological extremism through every period of American history. It has been the necessary weapon of the far-right crusaders and the far-left revolutionaries who, rejecting the electoral and constitutional processes of democracy, reach for a swift, clear, decisive alternative. Historically, both have failed in their purposes, while spilling much blood in their efforts, a failure due not so much to the course they have pursued as to the course they have rejected. (author abstract, edited)

5264 MacNeil, Elton B. Violence and human development. In: American Academy of Political and Social Science. Patterns of violence, edited by Marvin E. Wolfgang. Philadelphia, 1966, p. 149-157. (Annals, vol. 364) \$2.50

For centuries, mankind has watched, helplessly, as his capacity for planetary destruction has outdistanced his ability to comprehend the reasons for human violence. Psychology has insisted that it has a clue to the crude recipe for the creation of violent individuals and that the analysis of violence at a personal, group, national, or international level must focus on the nature of the developing human being who will, by happenstance or cold design, succeed to a position of leadership. The psychological structure of the leader and of his lieutenants is a vital piece of the puzzle of violence both at the juvenile resort-riot level and in the game of cold war-hot war bluff. Without an increased understanding of the forces that shape the individual, we will forever fail to comprehend the direction that international violence may take. (author abstract, edited)

5265 Mueller, Gerhard O. W. Lessons of comparative criminal procedure. American University Law Review, 15(3):341-362, 1966.

A study of Continental criminal procedure can provide many clues for the improvement of the American system of criminal procedure. The American system is not as effective in enforcing the demands of criminal law as it should be and it still exhibits tradition-imposed features inconsistent with an enlightened system of justice. Despite higher arrest requirements for arrests with or without a warrant in the Continental system, Continental police forces work efficiently. In conformity with the principle of operating with the least possible interference of the citizen's liberty, Continental law has shifted the emphasis from arrest to police interference of lesser significance, namely in the inquiry, the search, and the summons. Protective features of the search are retained. Abusive questioning is outlawed in police interrogations everywhere on the Continent. To resolve the dilemma presented by the Escobedo decision, Continental law turns the magistrate into an investigation expert. At the trial stage, the practical exchange of specific ideas becomes more difficult because of the change in procedural philosophies. The Continental procedure has a system of non-partisanship with full disclosure of all facts

and data to the defense, whereas the Anglo-American trial is almost purely adversary. Continental law provides compensation for victims of crime.

5266 Wiersma, D. Crime and schizophrenics. Excerpta Criminologica, 6(2):169-181, 1966.

The problems which have been posed by the concept of schizophrenia since the beginning of the century are still far from being resolved. However, concerning the effect of schizophrenia on criminal behavior, a review of relevant works from several countries permits a number of conclusions which are verified by experience gained in the Netherlands. Criminality among schizophrenics is not significant; criminals are probably no more frequent among schizophrenics than among normal subjects and, conversely, the entire large group of criminals includes a very small minority of schizophrenics. Criminality in schizophrenics may be, but is not necessarily, of a very serious nature. There are two routes by which schizophrenia may lead to criminal acts: as a result of the fundamental disturbance of autism and apathy, in which case there is no aggressivity, or as a result of secondary symptoms such as delusions, imperative hallucination, autochthonous ideas, and states of anxiety. This second series leads to impulsive and sometimes brutal acts of aggression, but constitutes only a small minority of the offenses committed by schizophrenics.

5267 Bromberg, Walter, & Bellamy, Francis R. (collaborator). How to keep out of jail. New York, Franklin Watts, 1966. 170 p. \$5.95

The idea for this book was stimulated by the rising incidence of crime among the young in the United States and the need to do something about it. The concept behind the work evolved from a recognition that criminal law and the realities of jail and prison are not fully appreciated by those adolescents whose misbehavior sometimes leads to jail. Information officially available to youth concerning crime is apt to be dramatized, stylized, neutralized, or sentimentalized, and this book intends to present to youth in terms that can be easily understood, the clear picture of crime and jails as a preliminary step to avoiding both.

CONTENTS: Juveniles and the law; When is a crime a crime; To hit or not to hit; How not to get hooked; The trouble with sex; From filching to larceny; And the court further finds...; Once out, stay out.

5268 Cohen, A. Alfred. Bad boys: treating the delinquent. *Social Service Outlook*, 1(3):15-16, 1966.

At the Warwick State Training School for Boys, New York, the staff endeavors to help the delinquent boy overcome his fear of failure and sense of hopelessness, not only making it possible for him to succeed, but making sure that he does.

5269 Ketterling, Marvin E. Rehabilitation of women in the Milwaukee County Jail: an exploratory experiment. Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree, Doctor of Education, Colorado State College, Greeley, Colorado. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, 1965. 65 p. \$4.00

A program of rehabilitation was administered to women in the Milwaukee County Jail for a period of four months. The purpose of the program was to evaluate its effects on three criteria variables: recidivism, county aid status, and employment. A control and an experimental group were selected by taking a representative sample of women who had been in jail for at least five days during the months February through May 1962 and 1963; 108 women were selected in 1962 and constituted the control group, and 102 women were selected in 1963 and formed the experimental group. The average length of incarceration was 30 days. The months of June through December for each year were designated as the period of observation. While the control group was in jail, nothing new was added to the setting. Five programs were conducted for the women in the experimental group: personal care and grooming; mother and child care; reading, writing, and spelling; business filing; and vocational guidance and group counseling. No effects of rehabilitation were evident in statistical comparisons on the three criteria selected. It seems likely, however, that the effects of the program were in some way related to other desirable changes in behavior of some of the experimental subjects: four women entered school, one enrolled in an eighth grade completion course, one returned to high school, and two enrolled in college; seven women contacted the Placement Center in the local vocational school; and eleven others sought help from the Counseling Center in the same school.

CONTENTS: Introduction; Review of literature; Statement of problems and hypotheses; Tests selected; Treatment administered; Selection of subjects; Criteria; Results; Discussion; Summary; Recommendations; Conclusion; Appendix A; Appendix B; Appendix C; Bibliography.

5270 Remsberg, Charles, & Remsberg, Bonnie. Plastic surgery goes to prison. *Today's Health*, 44(4):38-41, 1966.

The importance of physical appearance as a crime causative factor has not yet been precisely determined, but a growing body of evidence suggests at least a statistical relationship between "ugliness" and crime. Through plastic surgery, the personality of many inmates has been changed by giving them the self-confidence they previously lacked in coping with their personal and occupational problems.

5271 New York University. Institute of Judicial Administration. Judicial education in the United States: a survey. New York, 1965. 276 p. \$5.00

Twentieth century American judicial history has been characterized by efforts to improve the quality of justice administered in American courts. Constitutional changes, legislation, and court rules designed to accomplish court reorganization, simplification of judicial procedures, deemphasis of technical considerations, and the employment of business-like methods of judicial administration have been effected with increasing frequency. An indispensable element of effective justice is a judiciary composed of diligent, unbiased, and competent judges. However, judges have no opportunity to gain judicial experience prior to assuming the judicial office. The American system of legal education provides no curriculum for training in judicial methods and techniques, and the judge, particularly at the trial level, tends to work in relative isolation; hence, his opportunity to learn from his colleagues is minimal. Projects for the education of judges have flourished under the sponsorship of governmental agencies, professional groups, and public service organizations. The characteristics and impact of these programs are the subjects of this study.

CONTENTS: Profile of the American judge; Comparative data on judicial selection and education; Educational seminar for appellate judges; Education for federal district judges; Education for state trial judges; Education for traffic judges and magistrates; Education for juvenile court judges; Sentencing institutes; Miscellaneous judicial education programs; Prospects in judicial education.

5272 Nash, George, & Nash, Patricia. The non-demanding society: an analysis of the social structure of a Skid Row. Paper prepared for Eastern Psychological Association, April, 1966, 18 p.

In order to identify the structure of the Skid Row as a non-community, and thereby better understand the elements of a successful community, a study by participant observation was conducted of the Bowery in New York City. It was found that although the men live in a distinctive setting and many have lived there a long time, there is no cohesive social structure. Reasons for the failure to develop a community include: outsiders control all the significant economic institutions; there is no division of labor; there are no family groups; and there are no organized groups. The Bowery men are probably best described as a social aggregate of unconnected individuals who owe nothing to each other and who could probably never be built into a community, unless major changes were made in the social structure.

5273 Glueck, Eleanor T. Identification of potential delinquents at 2-3 years of age. *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, 12(1):5-16, 1966.

In order to determine whether potential delinquents can be identified even earlier in life than previous studies had indicated, data were reexamined to select certain characteristics which were both determinable early in life and markedly differentiated for delinquents and non-delinquents. Factors which met these criteria included: attachment of parents to child, history of pathology in parents, extreme restlessness in childhood, destructiveness, and non-submissiveness to authority. A predictive device based on these factors was constructed and tested against an already validated predictive table designed for use at a later age. It was found that the differences in placement between the earlier- and later-age table were not great and would lead to the conclusion that if it is possible to determine the factors and traits that are required to differentiate between potential delinquents and non-delinquents at an early stage of life, a table applicable to 2-3 year olds should prove to be a good beginning device for the very early identification of potential delinquents and should, in turn, stimulate the earliest possible preventive service.

5274 Hamburger, Ernest. Tattooing as a psychic defence mechanism. *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, 12(1):60-62, 1966.

In order to determine whether there might be a similarity in identity problems of those who choose to be tattooed, a study was made of 50 patients at a federal hospital and 100 inmates of a federal correctional institution in the United States. It was postulated that a study of the age of initial tattooing and the nature of the tattoos would reveal the flaw in ego formation. Those who were tattooed were found to identify with a group or individual, to be pseudo-heroic, or to be self-deprecating and fatalistic. Reasons verbalized for initial tattooing were mainly because of feeling left out of a group. The peak age of initial tattooing was 14 years. It was suggested that tattooing fulfills a psychic need in the ego development of persons who have difficulty synthesizing their identity.

5275 Stone, Julius. Law and the social sciences in the second half century. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1966. 121 p. \$4.50

The legal profession has long been concerned with the social relations of law through the study of historical jurisprudence. Modern sociology also studies these interrelations in its approach to law as one of the elements of the social complex. Although there are advantages to the development of an overall systematic theory, as has been proposed for law in its social aspects, there are dangers for a subject such as law, in which daily action is required, since comprehensive theory is rarely useful in the short run. Due to a lack of communication between the legal profession and social sciences, major sociological theories do not take into account basic legal concepts integral to the sociological framework. Rather than establish an autonomous branch of sociology concerned with law, the social sciences should treat the role of law as being within their proper scope of concern. The study of law and society should be maintained as a field within jurisprudence and should facilitate the exchange of data and hypotheses with the social sciences.

CONTENTS: Where law and social science stand; Program and movement in the borderlands of law and social science; Man and machine in the search for justice, or why appellate judges should stay human.

5276 Kosyra, Herbert. Der Sachverständige - Gehilfe, nicht Richter. (The expert witness - aid, not judge.) *Kriminalistik*, 20(6):298-302, 1966.

The West German Code of Criminal Procedure compels the court expert to furnish the judge with an expert opinion. It also gives him the right to refuse to testify on the same grounds as other witnesses. The expert's oath merely states that he has arrived at his opinion objectively; it states nothing with respect to the accuracy of the opinion. Court experts in Germany have, unfortunately, achieved a position of such power that the sentence of the accused has, in many cases, depended upon their opinion. Instances can be cited which should convince judges that experts should be no more than advisors to the court: it is the judge who has to evaluate the expert's opinion and who carries the ultimate responsibility in deciding what is to be done with the offender and how his potential victims are to be protected.

5277 Mey, Klaus-Dietrich. Ladendiebs. (Shoplifters.) *Kriminalistik*, 20(6):308-314, 1966.

A review of research on shoplifting reveals a wide range of findings and conclusions. While some studies refer to shoplifting as a woman's offense, others find that 50 percent of all shoplifters are men; still others put the figures at 35 and 29 percent. The opinion that shoplifting is not a woman's offense is made more plausible when the proportion of male and female shoppers is taken into account. Some criminologists have found a relationship between female shoplifting and the woman's exceptional states of menstruation, pregnancy, and the menopause, but others have rejected such views. Department stores are responsible to a large extent because they have made shoplifting an easy offense to commit and because of the attractive packaging and advertising which make it hard for some to resist. Only few of the technical prevention possibilities have been utilized by stores: mirrors, real and dummy TV cameras, uniformed guards, and loudspeakers warning potential shoplifters.

5278 O'Donnell, John A., & Ball, John C., eds. *Narcotic addiction*. New York, Harper & Row, 1966. 248 p. \$3.25

The purpose of this volume is to present the major contending viewpoints on narcotic addiction. It is divided into three sections: (1) an historical perspective on the addiction

problems in the United States; (2) causes and effects of addiction; and (3) treatment programs and trends.

CONTENTS: The world of Needle Park, by James Mills; Narcotic addiction, by Perry M. Lichtenstein; Enforcement of the Tennessee Anti-Narcotics Law, by Lucius P. Brown; The opium habit in Michigan, by O. Marshall; Medical aspects of opiate addiction, by Harris Isbell; Heroin addiction among young men, by John P. Fort, Jr.; Basic problems in the social psychology of addiction and a theory, by Alfred R. Lindesmith; Becoming a marijuana user, by Howard S. Becker; Narcotics use among juveniles, by Isidor Cheln; Narcotics and criminality, by Harold Finestone; Physician drug addicts, by Michael J. Pescor; Review of the operation of narcotic "clinics" between 1919 and 1923, by Council on Mental Health, American Medical Association; The Academy's proposals, by New York Academy of Medicine; Controversial issues in the management of drug addiction: legalization, ambulatory treatment, and the British system, by David P. Ausubel; Differential association and the rehabilitation of drug addicts, by Rita Volkman and Donald R. Cressey; Bibliography on narcotic addiction.

5279 DeFleur, Lois Begitske. *Juvenile delinquency in Cordoba, Argentina: a cross-cultural test of the theory of the delinquent subculture*. Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology, University of Illinois. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, 1965. 413 p. \$19.15

In order to determine the extent to which Albert K. Cohen's theory of the origins of the delinquent subculture in the United States explains the patterns of juvenile delinquency in an urban community in Argentina, a study was made of the degree to which features of the social order result in adjustment problems for lower-class boys and the development of the subculture as a solution, and the degree to which the delinquent subculture of Cohen's theory exists in this community. Data were collected from an examination of the social class structure, values of middle and lower classes, characteristics of the family at two different social levels, and the school system. Data concerning the patterns of delinquency were drawn from juvenile court case records and interviews with offenders, judges, the police, lawyers, and legislators. It was found that important elements in the social setting which encouraged the development of the delinquent subculture in Cohen's theory were not present in Cordoba: the schools do not provide a

frustrating experience for lower class boys. For this reason, it was predicted that if the Cohen theory is valid, in that the subculture is a response to problems of status frustration generated in the schools, it should be unlikely that such subcultures would be widely found in this setting. As predicted, the subculture was not strongly evident.

CONTENTS: The delinquent subculture; Origins and functions of delinquent subculture; The research procedure; Argentina: a brief historical and cultural perspective; Cordoba: city of rapid social change; Social stratification in Cordoba; Values of the middle and lower classes; Characteristics of the family at two levels of the social class structure; Characteristics of Cordoba's schools; The legal processing of juvenile offenders; The spatial distribution of delinquency; The search for the attributes ascribed by Cohen to the delinquent subculture; Theoretical implications.

5280 Fritts, Roger M., & Smith, FAVOR R. Deviate sexual behavior: the desirability of legislative proscription. *Albany Law Review*, 30(2):291-304, 1966.

The proscription of deviate sexual behavior between consenting adults is not within the proper scope of legislative endeavor. The mere fact that such acts are considered to be immoral by many is not sufficient reason for state regulation. The various harms resulting from these criminal sanctions far outweigh their questionable deterrent effect.

5281 Siegel, Norman I. Compensation for victims of crimes of violence. *Albany Law Review*, 30(2):325-333, 1966.

New York State has the advantage of being able to examine three jurisdictions which now have victim compensation plans: California, New Zealand, and Great Britain. Authorized compensation for victims of crimes, regardless of financial position is the system used by Great Britain and New Zealand. This appears to be the proper approach. The basic idea of the system is to provide compensation for all victims of crimes because the state has failed in its duty to protect its citizens. If New York State does have a moral obligation to compensate, it has it to all of its citizens and therefore there should not be a requirement that financial need has to be established.

5282 Lumbard, Edward J. New standards for criminal justice. *American Bar Association Journal*, 52(5):431-435, 1966.

Serious concern about the deficiencies in the administration of criminal justice in the United States led the American Bar Association's House of Delegates to create and authorize the appointment of a Special Committee on Minimum Standards for the Administration of Criminal Justice in August 1964. Among the recommendations to be presented are a code for dealing with questioning before arrest, arrest, and post arrest interrogation, and sanctions to be applied for failure to comply; suggested remedies for decreasing the abuse by state prisoners of federal habeas corpus relief; recommendations to the states for adequate provision of post-conviction hearings by state courts to relieve the load on federal courts; a set of standards for fair trial and free press; and for bail pending trial.

5283 Givens, Richard A. Reconciling the Fifth Amendment with the need for more effective law enforcement. *American Bar Association Journal*, 52(5):443-447, 1966.

The restrictions on the questioning of suspects or defendants in the absence of counsel plus the scope of the Fifth Amendment's privilege against self-incrimination, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, have raised vital questions concerning law enforcement. A questioning procedure for suspects invoking the Fifth Amendment privilege is offered which would not give them immunization from prosecution, yet would provide procedural safeguards. If the effort to effectuate the procedure without a constitutional amendment is not considered desirable, an amendment should be considered which might state that one would not be deemed "compelled" to be a witness against himself merely because his failure to answer questions or his answers given to questions asked, under the procedural safeguards specified, were admissible in evidence at a subsequent trial.

5284 Chappell, Richard A. Disparity in federal sentencing. *Municipal Court Review*, 6(1):18-20, 1966.

The Youth Corrections Act, a modified indeterminate sentence statute, sentencing institutes held by and for district judges, and sentencing councils are being used to reduce the disparity in sentencing in the U.S. District Courts.

5285 MacLeod, A. J. If a penologist could become the sentencing judge. *Municipal Court Review*, 6(1):22-25, 1966.

The supposition that the penologist as a sentencing judge would better serve the offender, the community, and justice is not supported by close examination. It is recommended that the judge work, not in isolation, but with representatives of the various disciplines involved and, after pooling their professional opinions, reach a consensus as to the best course to be followed in working toward the offender's rehabilitation.

5286 Elliott, E. L. The enigma of sentencing: the individuality of man. *Municipal Court Review*, 6(1):27-29, 1966.

Archaic methods of sentencing in the North American continent and in England fail to take into consideration the individuality of the offenders. It is recommended that: imprisonment be used as a last resort; presentence reports from the probation officer be available in all but trivial cases; suspended sentences be extensively used except in very serious offenses; and all the resources in the community be utilized.

5287 National Council on Crime and Delinquency. New York State Council. Injustice and imbalance in the administration of justice and correction in New York State. New York, 1966, 68 p.

The rising crime rate in New York State may be a result of the increase in population in the age group (15 to 29 years) which contributes most to crime rather than the failure of methods of prevention and control. It is recommended that: centralized community authorities be established to modify local divisions of responsibility; a balanced correctional system be developed with greater effort on community-based services; and the administration of justice be reformed to reduce inequalities and discrepancies in application of criminal law.

CONTENTS: Juvenile court system; Juvenile detention; Juvenile probation services; Juvenile state training schools; Juvenile aftercare services; State youth residential facilities; Youthful offenders adjudicated under the Youthful Offender Procedure; Unduly long sentences; Adult probation services; County jails and penitentiaries; Adult state correctional institutions; Adult parole services; New York City and the hand-

ling of adult law violators; Alcoholic offenders and narcotic addicts; A recent important development: focus on recidivism; A great need: the development of a more balanced correctional system and planned changed; Injustice in the administration of justice; Concluding statement and general recommendations.

5288 Cavenagh, W. E. (Mrs.) The development of the English juvenile court. *Magistrate*, 22(6):79-81, 1966.

In Great Britain, juvenile courts were established by law in 1908. Their development was only part of a much larger movement toward reform of the penal system which began in the 19th century. Since 1920, magistrates have been especially selected or elected to serve in the juvenile courts. There are, at present, about 820 juvenile courts in England and Wales.

5289 Burren, E. Theorien der Strafe und Probleme des modernen Strafvollzuges. (Theories of punishment and problems of modern corrections.) *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Strafrecht*, 81(4):341-356, 1965.

A review is made of correctional practices prevailing in Swiss correctional institutions, including progressive corrections, the granting of privileges, uniform penalty, prison work, home furloughs, personnel training, evaluation of the inmates' personality, group therapy, and psychotherapy.

5290 Bourquin, Fritz. Le régime de semi-liberté institué aux prisons de La Chaux-de-Fonds. (Semi-detention instituted at the La Chaux-de-Fonds prisons.) *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Strafrecht*, 81(4):357-372, 1965.

The practice of semi-detention was instituted eight years ago at La Chaux-de-Fonds prisons in Switzerland as an administrative attempt to deal with special cases, and it has since become an institutionalized treatment measure. The various aspects of the program include isolation of the inmate while in prison, provision of extra-mural employment, detention during non-working hours and regulation of the inmate's activities, payment of debts and opening of a savings account, and supervision of released prisoners. An essential part of the program lies in the educational process achieved through the interpersonal relations which the inmate maintains with his advisor-guard. Semi-detention is granted to both adults and minors

when advisable. Although no definitive conclusions can be drawn from the brief experience at La Chaux-de-Fonds, it does appear that in the long run, many of the offenders become better equipped for life in society.

5291 Schütz, Rudolph. Besinnungswachenende im Strafvollzug. (Weekend of reflection in corrections.) Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Strafrecht, 81(4):373-379, 1965.

On certain weekends, the correctional institution of Saxerriet, Switzerland, selects up to 70 inmates for a special three-day group therapy session. Inmates are transported to open group homes about 40 miles from the institution where they live in small groups of eight, and are free to move outside the homes. The purpose of the sessions is to prepare prisoners for their return home, to give them insight into their problems, and to improve their ability to function in community and home living. Relatives and wives of prisoners are invited to participate and reinforce the efforts of the staff. Results of the weekend sessions have been gratifying; no escape attempts have been made.

5292 Roosenburg, A. M. Rééducation à la "van der Hoeven Kliniek." (Rehabilitation at the "van der Hoeven Kliniek.") Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Strafrecht, 81(4):391-402, 1965.

The patients at the "van der Hoeven Kliniek" in Utrecht are men and women aged 19 years and over with long criminal records, but who, because of mental disturbance, have been considered irresponsible or acting with diminished responsibility in the commission of their respective criminal acts. The program at this rehabilitation center is directed toward the development of social aptitudes through an understanding of the reasons why they have been unable to live harmoniously in society. Individual treatment programs are established by the patient in conjunction with the social work and psychiatric staff. Psychotherapy plays an essential role in the rehabilitation process, but equally integral elements of the program include adult education, work training and employment in the institution's factory, participation in a patients' council, contacts with society through family visits, and, where possible, extramural employment and recreational outings.

5293 Hochuli, Willy. Probleme der Urteilsfindung im Jugendstrafrecht. (Problems of juvenile court disposition.) Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Strafrecht, 81(4):403-419, 1965.

Adjudicating the juvenile offender presents the Swiss juvenile court judge with some of the following problems. (1) In many instances the law itself imposes inappropriate solutions on the judge, limiting his choice of measures. (2) The independence of Cantonal agencies and a lack of uniformity of procedures in handling juvenile offenders makes the position of the judge precarious. (3) The lack of a closed, security-type institution with strict discipline makes for difficulties in handling the disposition of the hardened juvenile.

5294 Clark, A. L., & Gibbs, J. P. Social control: a reformulation. Paper presented to Pacific Sociological Association, 1964, 28 p. (manuscript)

Systematic study of social control is lacking due to inadequate delimitation of the field. Existing definitions of social control are too broad and difficult to research. The concept may be reformulated to define social control not as phenomena that induce conformity, but as social reactions to behavior defined as deviant.

5295 Hess, Albert G. Crime in the streets. In: 1966 encyclopedia year book. New York, Grolier, p. 185-188.

In modern times the character of the "street" has changed and so has "street crime," which now includes traffic offenses, civil disobedience, violence on public transportation vehicles, and juvenile gang delinquency.

5296 Klein, Herbert G. A matter of mutual respect. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, 35(7): 6-7, 1966.

Through mutual respect, the police and the press can avoid crises in their relations. A police department doing a good job has nothing to fear from cooperation with the press. The new breed of newsmen understand the legal limitations placed on law enforcement.

5297 Murdy, Ralph G. Civilian review boards in review. *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, 35(7):14-18, 1966.

All except one of the independent civilian review boards recently established have been either temporarily or permanently inactivated through court action. The Complaint Evaluation Board in Baltimore, Maryland is an alternative to civilian review boards. Its sole function is to insure that the police commissioner exercises his disciplinary responsibilities; it does not attempt to usurp these responsibilities.

5298 Watman, Walter A. The relationship between acting out behavior and some psychological test indices in a prison population. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 22(3):279-280, 1966.

An analysis was made of the possible relationship between some Rorschach and MMPI indices thought to reflect impulsive acting-out behavior in a prison population. A sample of 46 selected subjects was categorized into impulsive and non-impulsive groups on the basis of an institutional history of acting-out behavior requiring disciplinary action. The test protocols were scored independently of this categorization, the Rorschach for frequency of color responses, and the MMPI for prevalence of "49" profiles. No evidence of a relationship between impulsivity and Rorschach color responses or "49" profiles on the MMPI was found. Impulsive behavior did not occur with greater frequency in inmates who had a predominance of FC over C and CF responses or in those who produced more "49" profiles than other types.

5299 LaVollée, J. Edwin. Education at Auburn Prison. *American Journal of Correction*, 28(3):4-9, 1966.

In the modern new school building located within the walls of Auburn Prison (New York) more than 800 inmates are attending formal educational classes. The school represents the first effort made in New York State to introduce a complete and comprehensive educational facility within a maximum security prison. The academic program ranges from grade one through high school providing classes tailored for the individual needs of each man enrolled. The vocational training at Auburn is designed to provide and develop salable skills for its trainees with which they may enjoy successful and secure employment when released.

5300 Jacks, William L. Offender characteristics predictive of parole behavior. *American Journal of Correction*, 28(3):10-12, 1966.

In order to assist parole agents in supervising different types of individuals, a study was made of 12 characteristics of property offenders released on parole. It was based on the records of inmates released on parole in Pennsylvania from July 1 to December 31, 1964, and involved 394 persons convicted of burglary, 186 of robbery, 53 of forgery, 86 of larceny, and 43 of motor vehicle theft. Outstanding among the many findings were the following. The burglar is the most likely to repeat the same type of crime and has the highest parole violation rate; the robber had the largest number of accomplices and was the least likely to plead guilty; the forger is the oldest person among offenders, both at first arrest and when released on parole, and is the most likely to admit his guilt; he has the longest criminal record, and the highest number of arrests and convictions; next to the burglar, the person convicted of larceny is high in recidivism of the same type of offense and will repeat his offense at about the same rate as the forger; persons convicted of motor vehicle theft are the youngest offenders and the highest number of first offenders, and they are least likely to admit that their offense was committed for gain although they show the highest rate of unemployment; they show the shortest criminal history, the lowest age at time of parole, the least number of arrests, convictions, and parole violations, and they appear most likely to gain the greatest benefit from parole supervision.

5301 Yanagimoto, Masaharu. Japanese penologist looks at American corrections. *American Journal of Corrections*, 28(3):14-18, 1966.

Based upon field trips in which more than 40 juvenile and adult correctional institutions were observed, impressions are given by a Japanese penologist of the correctional systems in the United States. Comments and suggestions are made with respect to the diversity of correctional practices which exist; the political influence on corrections; architecture; institutional employment; educational programs; church activities; scientific treatment; and guards.

5302 Jackson, Kenneth R., & Briggs, Dennie L. Developing new careers for delinquents in education: an alternate to confinement. *American Journal of Correction*, 28(3):19-23, 1966.

To develop an alternative to the "institutionalization" of young delinquents, which is more powerful than rehabilitation efforts, the National Institute of Mental Health funded a three-year project sponsored by the Institute of Crime and Delinquency. Its purpose is to establish a series of "Change and Development Teams" composed of two former delinquents who have had therapeutic community experiences, a college student majoring in the social sciences, and a consultant. The teams will assist social agencies to study themselves and bring about organizational changes which will use the "product of the problem to cope with the problem."

5303 Ricci, Kenneth. Youth Correction Center, Rikers Island, New York City: a design proposal. *American Journal of Correction*, 28(3): 24-28, 1966.

A description of the proposed design for the new Youth Corrections Center in New York City is presented. The architecture is designed to release the young ward from his isolation. All elements in the architectural hierarchy are expressed separately, yet are homogeneous in the overall composition.

5304 Nice, Richard W. The problem of homosexuality in corrections. *American Journal of Corrections*, 28(3):30-32, 1966.

While men who are in prison for short periods of time and who are married or oriented toward rehabilitation may simply delay sexual gratification, the long-term inmate may try sexual release in direct or indirect methods. In prison these methods are limited to compensation, autoerotic practices, and homosexuality. Traditionally the problem of homosexuality has been solved by identification and isolation, but better approaches are more in keeping with the rehabilitative aim of corrections. Conjugal visits are permitted at the Mississippi State Penitentiary, in four prisons in Mexico, and in open institutions in Sweden and the Philippines. The practice has raised inmate morale and has minimized prison homosexuality.

5305 Hepner, Walter. Richter und Sachverständiger. (Judge and expert witness.) Hamburg, Kriminalistik Verlag, 1966. 128 p. (Kriminologische Schriftenreihe aus der Deutschen Kriminologischen Gesellschaft, Band 21)

This study reviews the role of the expert witness from ancient Greek and Roman times up to the present and points to the position of expert opinion as a superior piece of evidence as opposed to lay witness testimony and confession, as well as to the necessity of furthering the training of experts and judges for improving this type of evidence. The respective spheres of activity of the judge and the expert are defined and it is pointed out that the determination of criminal responsibility must remain the judge's function. The proper formulation of an expert opinion is suggested as well as the terminology to be used in both written and oral opinions. Pointers are given to judges in cases where a question is unanswerable. It is proposed that judges themselves be trained to become experts in a non-judicial skill or profession which they could utilize in arriving at their own expert opinion.

CONTENTS: Historical survey; Expert opinion as evidence; The independent tasks of judge and expert; The cooperation between judge and expert; The structure of the expert opinion and the utilization of the opinion by the judge; The judge as an expert; Summary.

5306 Manecke, Kurt. Zur Theorie der Ursachen der allgemeinen Kriminalität in der DDR. (On the causes of criminality in the German Democratic Republic.) *Staat und Recht*, 15(3):407-420, 1966.

The causes of crime are alien to the nature of socialist society, but lack of experience in the scientific management of society, errors in the application of socialist law, and the contradictions in socialist development are not. The individualism of the offender which may lead to punishable acts is generally a vestige of the capitalistic past or an expression of the influence of the capitalist world. Developmental contradictions, however, need not be part of the complex of the causes of crime, but are merely conditions favoring the emergence of crime.

5307 Strutschkov, N. A. Fragen des Vollzugs der Freiheitsstrafe unter Berücksichtigung der Theorie des Sowjetischen Besserungsarbeitsrechts. (Questions of correctional treatment in consideration of the Soviet law on corrective work.) Staat und Recht, 15(3): 420-429, 1966.

The aims of punishment in Soviet society are the reeducation of the offender and the prevention of crime. Imprisonment of persons guilty of serious offenses and of habitual offenders is not sufficient; they are in need of the special educational influence of corrective work which, in the U.S.S.R., comprises general and professional training, as well as cultural and physical education. Sentenced offenders are classified and assigned to the various types of correctional institutions, the classification being based on the severity of the offense and the dangerousness of the offender; the aim of classification is the individualization of punishment. Due to the limited educational effect of short-term imprisonment, it is recommended that the duration of imprisonment should not be less than one year. In cases in which shorter sentences are indicated, penalties without imprisonment or conditional sentences should be used.

5308 Fricke, Charles W. California peace officers manual, revised by Leroy M. Kolbrek. Los Angeles, Legal Book Store, 1966. 231 p.

To introduce peace officers and students to the basics of law enforcement, this manual presents an outline of the California criminal law and procedure, explaining penal code sections, vehicle code violations, criminal investigations, rules of evidence, and the law of arrest.

CONTENTS: How criminal cases are brought into court; Arrests, warrants, subpoenas; Extradition, habeas corpus; Evidence; Homicide; Self-defense; Private detectives; Dangerous and deadly weapons; Identification and apprehension of criminals: juvenile offenders; Liquor control: narcotics; Pawnbrokers law; Sabotage, syndicalism, Mann Act; Important points of California criminal law, statutes of limitations, holidays; Digest of federal criminal law; Crimes: an alphabetical arrangement of Penal and other Code sections which define a crime, with an explanation of that section and including court decisions; Table of Code Sections.

5309 The IACP: organization, functions, personnel. Police Chief, 33(4):8-72, 1966.

An organization chart of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc. presented in this article precedes a detailed description of the functions, responsibilities, and activities of each working unit shown in the chart.

CONTENTS: The officers; The president; The executive director; The Institute for Police Management; Headquarters Division: public relations; Highway Safety Division; The Field Service Divisions; IACP committees for 1965-66.

5310 Bigras, Julien, Bouchard, Colette, Coleman-Porter, Nancy, & Tassé, Yolande. En deca et au dela de l'inceste chez l'adolescente. (Adolescent incest.) Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal, 11(3):189-204, 1966.

A study was made of nine adolescent girls who had incestuous relationships with their fathers or father-substitutes. Only those incestuous relationships which lasted at least one year were analysed. With regard to family structure, the incestuous father was revealed as a weak, masochistic, passive person who was dominated by his wife. The mothers of the girls were found to be essentially rejecting and a parallel was noted between the ego-disorganization of the girl and the intensity of the mother's rejection. For the duration of the incestuous relationship the girls had not suffered any behavioral or personality disorganization, but broke down at the time of the father's departure. Their disorganization was characterized by a very violent, compulsive acting out, which was, for the most part, erotic-heterosexual behavior. Other acting out was observed such as suicide attempts, running away, and destructive behavior. Two girls developed full psychoses. The main hypothesis, that the girls' compulsive-masochistic reaction was due to a masochistic father-fixation, was confirmed by the analysis of the clinical material.

5311 Bellon, Richard. Anwendungsbereich und Wirksamkeit der bestimmten Jugendstrafe. (The effectiveness of the determinate juvenile sentence and the types of offenders to whom it is applied.) Köln, Heymanns Verlag, 1966. 224 p. (Schriftenreihe Annales Universitatis Saraviensis, Rechtsund Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Abteilung, Heft 19.)

In order to assess the value of the determinate sentence and to gain knowledge on problems connected with serious juvenile crime and its

prevention, a study was made of 180 inmates at the juvenile correctional institution Saarbrücken who were serving determinate sentences; 65 of the subjects were juvenile offenders under the age of 18, and 115 youthful offenders between 18 and 21. They were studied with respect to their criminal record, personal and family characteristics, and their institutional adjustment. A three-year follow-up study determined recidivism with the aid of parole officers' records. Factors favoring rehabilitation were determined to be the following: (1) a normal character structure; (2) when the offenders' father was a skilled worker or craftsman; (3) steady and satisfactory work performance on the part of the offender; (4) property offenses committed with associates or the commission of sex offenses only or of robbery only; and (5) a record of steady improvement under correctional guidance. Analysis of the various offender types led to the conclusion that the determinate sentence is an appropriate measure for juvenile offenders with a normal character structure whose successful resocialization can be achieved within a predictable period, but for whom less drastic treatments such as probation are insufficient. The determinate sentence was found ineffective for the vast majority of psychopathic offenders for whom special institutions need to be established.

5312 Council of Europe. European Committee on Crime Problems. International exchange of information on bills and draft regulations on penal matters. Strasbourg, 1966, 41 p.

Information is provided on pending legislative bills and draft regulations affecting criminal procedures, criminal laws, and corrections of the following countries: Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. Action taken on drafts communicated earlier is also reported.

5313 de Féllice, Th. Le va-et-vient automobile en relation avec la prostitution. (The cruising automobile in relation to prostitution.) *Revue Abolitionniste*, 91(215):39-40, 1966.

The Zurich, Switzerland police have secured convictions of male drivers cruising in their automobiles in search of female partners. One of these disturbers of the peace appealed to the Federal Tribunal but was rejected. The police thus have a means of repressing certain activities of would be clients of prostitutes.

5314 Broeder, Dale W. Occupational expertise and bias as affecting juror behavior: a preliminary look. *New York University Law Review*, 40(6):1079-1100, 1965.

The University of Chicago Jury Project, formulated in the late 1950's, sought to determine the degree of influence which an individual's occupation has upon his jury room performance. A total of 225 jurors serving in 16 civil and seven criminal cases were consulted, along with all the cooperating attorneys of the cases. The results were grouped under two major categories, the effects of occupational knowledge of the particular jurors, and occupational bias of the jurors. Particular knowledge or experience (category 1) seems to have affected the course of the decision in eight of the 16 civil cases studied. Professional knowledge and skills allowed some jurors to make more exact, and sometimes more biased, decisions than their fellows. The jurors' occupations (category 2) were found to influence their decisions in both criminal and civil cases. In damage and injury suits involving a worker's suit for compensation for injuries incurred in industrial accidents, jurors were found to split along occupational lines, the laborers siding with the plaintiff and the managerial personnel taking the side of the defendant. In other damage suits, older laborers and farmers tended to prefer awarding smaller sums of money, while younger businessmen awarded more. In criminal cases, racial prejudice, stemming from a variety of occupational backgrounds of the jurors, seemed to influence their decisions concerning defendants who were members of minority racial groups. Jurors also let occupational identification, that is, respect for, or interest in, the defendant's choice of vocation, influence their estimate of the worth of the defendant. The data of the study demonstrate that occupational expertise and bias have significant impact on the approach of the individual jurors to the case in question, and to the defendant or plaintiff.

5315 Gal'perin, I. Kak ischislial' srok davnosti privilecheniia k ugolovnoi otvetstvennosti. (How to determine expiration of the statute of limitation concerning indictment in criminal matters.) *Sovetskaiia Institsiia*, 30(9):8-9, 1966.

The inevitable collision between Soviet penal law and criminal procedure in matters involving the statute of limitation often results in legal difficulties. Legal practice must distinguish between formal indictment and declaration of criminal liability. Only the former can be considered as determining the continuation or interruption of the ex-

piring statute of limitation in an individual case. Indictment with resulting suspension of the limitation term can only be effected by a court decision, rather than by an independent action taken by the investigating authorities.

5316 *Pravil'no primeniat' zakon ob uslovnom osvobodhdenii osuzhdennykh.* (Correct application of the conditional release law.) *Sovetskaya Iustitsiya*, 30(10):4-6, 1966.

Proper functioning of probation and parole in the Soviet Union is often obstructed by misunderstanding and negligence on the part of the courts which make decisions about conditional release. According to law, parole is not to be applied to persons who have committed burglary, gross larceny, bribery, and rape under especially aggravating circumstances. The courts, often on the basis of inadequate information about the prisoner's behavior submitted by the prison authorities, do not sufficiently take into consideration real prospects of the parolee's improvement. Persons who do not satisfy the improvement criteria are nevertheless put on parole. In some districts, on the other hand, courts are taking correct parole decisions after previous consultation with representatives of the self-government of the prison inmates. Frequent irregularities also occur in cases of parolees' recidivism. In some cases breaking parole is not considered in the determination of the sentence for newly committed offenses. In other cases, prison terms which are unexpired as a result of parole are added to the new sentence.

5317 *Mel'nikova, In, Mikhailov, V., & Gus'kov, V. Ustranit' nedostatki, dopuskaemye v sudebnoi praktike pri naznachanii ispravitel'nykh rabot.* (Elimination of shortcomings tolerated in judicial practice in relation to sentences to corrective labor.) *Sovetskaya Iustitsiya*, 30(10):14-15, 1966.

Soviet courts enjoy wide discretion in the choice of alternate penal sanctions. Assignment to corrective labor in an enterprise other than a correctional institution represents one of the alternatives to prison terms. On the basis of questionnaires answered by 84 judges, some tendencies in the current use of corrective labor were ascertained. The judges tend to overemphasize the offender's personality at the expense of social dangerousness which, according to law, should be the main determinant of the sentence. The final effectiveness of punishment thus diminishes. Failure to sentence first offenders to corrective labor, as well as inadequate resocializa-

tion efforts taken during the sentence, were found to be among the principal causes of recidivism. Judges tend to pronounce maximum sentences to corrective labor (six to 12 months) and to the restitution of damage (up to 20 percent of labor income). Property and family conditions of the offender are often not sufficiently considered.

5318 *Kvashin, V., & Krutov, In. Nekotorye voprosy kvalifikatsii predelshemykh prestuplenii.* (Some problems concerning the qualification of continuous offenses.) *Sovetskaya Iustitsiya*, 30(12):16-17, 1966.

According to Soviet law, some offenses, in particular those against public property (fraud, swindling) can either be qualified as one continuous offense or as a series of individual offenses. The type of sentence imposed against perpetrators of such offenses depends on this qualification. A continuous offense is one which consists of interrelated criminal acts resulting from a single criminal intent. Consequently, a majority of offenses against public property which extend in time, must be qualified as continuous.

5319 *Lejins, Peter P. Uniform Crime Reports.* *Michigan Law Review*, 64(6):1011-1030, 1966.

Despite the recognized need for national criminal statistics and the numerous recommendations to that effect, the F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports remain the only such source of information and, as such, they receive considerable attention and are widely utilized. Frequently, deductions are made with reference to the total crime picture that go beyond the intended or stated purpose of these police statistics. This misunderstanding is further buttressed by the position of American criminological theory to the effect that police statistics are the best index of criminality. The specific technical methodology involved in compiling the police statistics is, of course, subject to differences in opinion and improvement in technique, and the compilers should be free from dogmatic adherence to methods once adopted. In general, it does seem that an alert and flexible attitude has been maintained, as evidenced by the major changes in the reporting system which have taken place every few years throughout the series.

5320 Robison, Sophia M. A critical view of the Uniform Crime Reports. Michigan Law Review, 64(6):1031-1054, 1966.

The F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports are dependent upon information furnished by local law enforcement agencies; knowledge of the way in which this information is gathered and transmitted from the sources cautions against the indiscriminate acceptance of the end product. In trying to interpret the meaning of the Reports, one must be aware that the categories of offenses reported are not necessarily exhaustive nor mutually exclusive and that, moreover, there is no assurance that the categories are being uniformly applied from city to city nor even from precinct to precinct. The validity of the inferences which are drawn from the statistics are also questionable. The main shortcomings of the Reports at this level have to do with classification of crimes on the basis of seriousness of the conduct involved, the statements which are repeatedly made emphasizing the increasing incidence of crime in the juvenile population, the misleading basis used for calculation of crime rates, and the use of time clocks to indicate the comparative incidence of Index Crimes.

5321 Benson, Robert R. Mental deficiency: special diagnostic problems. Juvenile Court Judges Journal, 17(1):5-8, 1966.

Diagnosis of mental deficiency in a juvenile court setting presents unique problems for the psychologist. Collaborative effort in the fields of law, psychiatry, and clinical psychology is necessary if problems especially related to the diagnosis of mental deficiency are to be eliminated and if dispositions by juvenile courts and sentences by adult courts are to be more uniform.

5322 Eaton, Richard B. Detention facilities in non-metropolitan counties. Juvenile Court Judges Journal, 17(1):9-12, 1966.

The Juvenile Court has always been plagued with the question of what to do with the youngster who should not remain in his own home. The plan advocated by John J. Downey in a recent article in the Juvenile Court Judges Journal that every state should operate a statewide system of regional juvenile detention facilities, cannot be put into operation immediately. His opinion that no county under one-quarter million population can afford a juvenile hall is not borne out by the fact that in California only 14 of 58 counties exceed this population, whereas 39 have ju-

venile halls. Judges and administrators must not accept too easily the thesis that services cannot be provided for juveniles locally.

5323 Judges and parent teachers meet. Juvenile Court Judges Journal, 17(1):13-19, 1966.

In November 1965, a conference was held in Milwaukee which brought together local juvenile court judges and representatives of that National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Its purpose was to provide the National Congress of Parents and Teachers with information about the major problems facing the juvenile courts of the United States and to enlist their support to solve some of these problems.

5324 Lefstein, Norman. Kent v. United States Supreme Court Juvenile Case (Part 1). Juvenile Court Judges Journal, 17(1):20-24, 1966.

After waiver by the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, Kent, age 16 when taken into custody, was tried in the United States District Court for housebreaking, robbery and rape. On March 27, 1963 the jury found him guilty of housebreaking and robbery and not guilty of rape by reason of insanity. The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia affirmed the judgment and on May 3, 1965 the Supreme Court granted certiorari. The petitioner contends that the decision of the Juvenile Court to waive a child to the adult criminal court must be subject to the requirements of due process; that a hearing on the waiver should have been granted as counsel requested; that the Juvenile Court's ex parte review of Kent's social investigation record constituted "secret evidence"; and that the refusal to permit petitioner's attorney to examine the social record was in violation of the District's Juvenile Court Act. The Government contends that the decision to waive jurisdiction is not a determination requiring the safeguards of a criminal trial and that no fair procedures or statute was violated in this case. In addition to the issue of waiver, the broad issue in the case is the extent to which constitutional guarantees apply in juvenile court proceedings.

5325 Cannon, John J. The hearsay rule. Juvenile Court Judges Journal, 17(1):25-32, 1966.

The traditional laws of evidence are loosely applied in the juvenile courts. Considerable hearsay finds its way into the record in ju-

venile court proceedings. With the exception of the New York Court's dictum in People v. Lewis and the District of Columbia holding in re Sippy, no court has indicated that hearsay is inadmissible per se. At the other extreme, State v. Reister is the only decision to give the court carte blanche in the use of hearsay. It can be concluded that the admission of hearsay evidence by juvenile courts, while perhaps constituting error will not be considered prejudicial where there is sufficient competent evidence in the record to support the adjudication.

5326 "Free press-fair trial" revisited: defendant-centered remedies as a public policy. University of Chicago Law Review, 33(3):512-530, 1966.

The present remedies designed to curb crime reporting in the mass media, which threatens the right of an accused to a fair trial, are inadequate. A number of recent proposals have received considerable attention: the Attorney General's directive limiting the release of information by Justice Department personnel, Senator Morse's bill which would punish the divulgence of information relating to pending criminal litigation in the federal courts, the proposed Massachusetts statute which would regulate the release and publication of information about pending criminal trials, and Professor Jaffe's recommendation to regulate publication information related to criminal trials. Each of these proposals has shortcomings. A statute or court policy defining the conditions under which a defendant would be entitled to trial level relief as a matter of right is recommended. Such a statute would not directly restrain the mass media and could give defendants protection from the effects of prejudicial crime coverage.

5327 Compensation for victims of crime. University of Chicago Law Review, 33(3):531-557, 1966.

Proposals to compensate victims of crime have occasioned extensive legislative and popular interest since 1957, when the idea was first proposed. The principal arguments supporting the proposals are that the offender has an obligation to make restitution to the victim, that the state is liable because it failed to fulfill its duty to protect its citizens, or that the state should assume a general social responsibility to aid victims of crime. Despite considerable similarities among the plans, there remain areas in which significant variations may be found.

5328 Wallace, John A. Using different levels of training and skill in a probation program for youth and families. Child Welfare, 44(4):209-213, 235, 1966.

To alleviate the difficulties of recruiting qualified and experienced personnel for probation, the New York Office of Probation, in 1963, began recruiting directly upon college graduation, and set up a trainee program to provide these recruits with the required skills. The Office of Probation still continues to recruit personnel with graduate training and experience in social work; these individuals are utilized in direct client-oriented service as well as in designing the agency structure and formulating social policy.

5329 Silva, José Enrique. La imputabilidad en el código penal Salvadoreño. (Criminal responsibility in the Penal Code of El Salvador.) Archivos de Criminología, Neuro-Psiquiatría y Disciplinas Conexas, 8(52):419-431, 1965.

The concept of criminal responsibility in the Penal Code of El Salvador follows Spanish law in that responsibility is decided according to biological or psychiatric criteria. The Code describes three cases in which responsibility cannot be ascribed to an offender: (1) when he is under ten years of age; (2) when he is between 10 and 15 years of age unless he acts with sufficient discernment; or (3) when he is mentally deranged or suffering from some form of insanity. This case approach, however, does not constitute a legal concept of responsibility and has many deficiencies. A reform of this section of the Code should clarify the point that responsibility must be attributable at the moment the offense is committed. Moreover, provision should be made for the concept of diminished responsibility as well as for other possible sources of irresponsibility not foreseen by the Code. The age at which legal responsibility can be attributed should also be raised, and young offenders should be a responsibility of the juvenile courts.

5330 de Carvalho, Tasso Ramos. Study of the convicts' personality. Archivos de Criminología, Neuro-Psiquiatría y Disciplinas Conexas, 8(52):465-487, 1965.

Individualization of justice must be carried out not only on the legislative and judicial levels, but on the treatment level as well. In this connection, the study and classification of inmates' personalities are essential for efficient and scientific rehabilitation.

Intensive study of the case histories of 100 inmates in two Brazilian prisons concentrating on their somatic, psychic and socio-cultural characteristics, permitted the classification of offenders on three dimensions: (1) type of offender; (2) degree of criminal responsibility; and (3) dangerousness. Such investigation of inmates' personalities affords a possibility for more individualized treatment methods and consequently for achieving lower rates of recidivism.

5331 Glueck, Eleanor T. Distinguishing delinquents from pseudo-delinquents. Harvard Educational Review, 36(2):119-130, 1966.

Two new discriminative tables were applied to a group of 500 true delinquents and a matched sample of 500 true non-delinquents to improve the prediction of delinquency and pseudo-delinquency (occasionally socially deviant behavior not grounded in an underlying process of delinquency). The first table measures the probability of delinquency based on four behavioral manifestations: recreational preferences, attitude toward school, age of companions, and truancy. The second table is based on five activities of an adventurous nature: keeping late hours, stealing rides, running away from home, smoking at an early age, and sneaking into theaters and subways. Overall, in comparison with the original three factor predictive table applied at age five to six, these new tables, applied to boys 11 to 16 years old, were more effective, and 429 delinquents and 418 non-delinquents were correctly identified. These tables may be useful in dealing with school dropouts, and with problem children who frequently reappear in juvenile courts.

5332 Fader, Daniel N., & Shaevitz, Morton H. Hooked on books. New York, Berkeley Publishing Corporation, 1966. 128 p. \$.50 (Paperback)

Hooked on Books is about discovering what children themselves want to read. It describes the successful development of a reading and writing program for the "unreached."

CONTENTS: Preface; The program: writing, the journal, reading, the school library, a guide for teachers in areas other than English and social studies, the English classroom, by Daniel N. Fader; Three-week study guide for West Side Story, by Ann C. Farnell; Motivation and learning, by Morton H. Shaevitz; A new approach to evaluation, by Morton H. Shaevitz; five hundred paperback books selected by teenage readers.

5333 Dawtry, Frank. Prison statistics, 1964. Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review, 130(27):488-489, 1966.

The "Statistical Tables of the Report on the Work of the Prison Department 1964" revealed a decrease in the total daily average of the prisons, borstals, and detention centers in Great Britain in comparison with the previous year.

5334 Japan. Justice Ministry. Training and Research Institute. Summary of the White Paper on Crime, 1965. Tokyo, 1966, 20 p.

The Japanese "White Paper on Crime, 1965" records not only recent trends in crime under various categories, but also attempts to give an overall view of the processing of offenders at each of the respective stages of investigation, prosecution, trial, correction, and rehabilitation. The summary presents the most important aspects and trends brought out in the three main parts of the White Paper, general view of crime; general review of treatment of offenders; and juvenile crime.

5335 Solomon, David, ed. LSD: the consciousness-expanding drug. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1966. 268 p. \$.95 (Paperback)

Although consciousness-expanding drugs in natural forms have been used for several thousand years, only recently have they sparked such controversy as they do today in the United States, especially the chemically-produced LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide). These drugs are called psychedelic or consciousness-expanding because they induce alterations of perception and have the effect of breaking down culturally programmed mental associations, opening the consciousness to new ones. Experimental studies with LSD have indicated that the drug may be useful in overcoming resistance in psychotherapy, in treating alcoholics, and in rehabilitating offenders since it can be conducive to behavior and personality change. However, the unpredictability of individual response and the present lack of scientific knowledge concerning the drug mean that there are possible deleterious effects which should not be overlooked.

CONTENTS: Psychopharmacology: the manipulation of the mind, by Humphrey Osmond; Culture and the individual, by Aldous Huxley; The hallucinogens: a reporter's objective view, by Dan Wakefield; A visit to inner space, by Alan Harrington; How to change behavior, by Timothy Leary; A psychedelic experience: fact

or fantasy, by Alan Watts; A review of the clinical effects of psychotomimetic agents, by Humphrey Osmond; Do drugs have religious import, by Huston Smith; Points of distinction between sedative and consciousness-expanding drugs, by William S. Burroughs; LSD, transcendence, and the new beginning, by James Terrill, Charles Savage, and Donald D. Jackson; Mescaline, LSD, Psilocybin and personality change, by Sanford M. Unger; Lysergic acid diethylamide: an editorial, by Roy R. Grinker, Sr.; The psychotomimetic drugs: an overview, by Jonathan O. Cole, and Martin M. Katz; Pain and LSD-25: a theory of attenuation of anticipation, by Eric Kast; LSD and psychotherapy: a bibliography of the English-language literature, by Sanford M. Unger; Notes; Index.

5336 Cosart, Reed. Civil rights and the criminal offender. Federal Probation, 30(1): 3-5, 1966.

Convicted offenders in the United States do not lose their citizenship, however, in most states, they do forfeit some legal rights and privileges. The trend in many states is to increase the restrictions against those who have been convicted of crimes. At the same time there is a tendency in the courts to give further protection to such persons and guarantee them redress if they have been wrongfully treated or abused. Each probation and parole officer should examine the laws of his state and advise his clients of the rights they have forfeited, those they retain, and how they may secure the restoration of such forfeited rights.

5337 Muhlmeier, Eleanor. A probation officer looks at his job. Federal Probation, 30(1): 5-10, 1966.

Most of the literature in the field of probation tends to place great emphasis on the psychotherapeutic process. There is a tendency to overlook the many practical services rendered by the probation officer which also help the probationer to achieve wholesome relationships with other people and solve his everyday problems.

5338 Uehling, Harold F. Crime breeds on smothered feelings. Federal Probation, 30(1): 11-17, 1966.

The emotional problems of the offender tend to invite rejection and failure at the expense of the personal dignity and self-sufficiency which are needed in the efforts to rehabilitate him. Four different types of offenders are used to illustrate the kinds of emotional involvements which deny the opportunity to be motivated to "do good" rather than to "act bad."

5339 Taylor, Edward M., & McEachern, Alexander W. Needs and directions in probation training. Federal Probation, 30(1):18-24, 1966.

Improvement of probation services will require research and training beyond what most departments can supply with their own resources. Training materials will have to be developed which can be distributed on a nationwide basis, but administered by local departments. A national training program that could provide small and medium-sized probation departments with documentation to justify changes in their own procedures and to substantiate their attempts to influence the attitudes and practices of local agencies and individuals with whom they share a joint responsibility for dealing with crime and delinquency, would be an immense help and perhaps the only effective means of resolving many local deadlocks over questions of practice and philosophy.

5340 Allison, Junius L. Counsel in the juvenile court. Federal Probation, 30(1):25-29, 1966.

The basic concepts of the juvenile court formulated in 1899 are still sound, but the extension of the principles laid down by the U. S. Supreme Court in the Gideon and Escobedo cases may one day make the right of counsel mandatory for juvenile offenders. As of September 1964, the laws of 21 states provided for court assignment of counsel, six refer only to the child's right to be represented, 18 jurisdictions are silent, and the remaining ones have special provisions. A 1963 survey of courts serving 75 of the largest metropolitan areas showed 91.4 percent of the judges favoring the appearance of attorneys in juvenile courts. There are many practical advantages to the presence of counsel in the juvenile court; lawyers with a full understanding of the specialized features of that court and an appreciation for its objectives can render a great service to the troubled and, often, deprived youngster.

5341 Silver, Albert W. Retooling for delinquency prevention and rehabilitation in juvenile courts. Federal Probation, 30(1):29-32, 1966.

As the institution most clearly identified with the war against juvenile delinquency, the juvenile court has failed to exert leadership. The following conditions seem to hamper the effectiveness of juvenile courts in two of the five largest cities of the United States: a low level of morale; juvenile court psychiatric clinics are almost exclusively devoted to diagnosis although treatment facilities are chronically overcrowded; delinquents receive treatment based on traditional techniques of psychotherapy which have very limited application with poorly motivated youngsters from marginal backgrounds; emphasis is on rehabilitation instead of prevention; there are large numbers of vacancies; a lack of ongoing staff training, research and evaluation programs; a lack of communication with the community; and a conflict between the legal and psychological orientation.

5342 Lawson, Clifford A. What services do we want for our delinquent children. Federal Probation, 30(1):32-36, 1966.

It is the contention of some that services to delinquent children are inadequate because of our insufficient knowledge about human behavior. The public fails to give priority to these children because of resistances they have toward them and because of contradictory attitudes about delinquent behavior. Some influential persons in the community insist that punitive and custodial measures are effective, while others hold the view that delinquent children require help centered around attitudes of acceptance, love, and understanding. In order to begin to tackle the immense and costly tasks of treating delinquent children, professional people must be more unified and persevering in their interpretation to the community of their understanding of human behavior. They must begin to accept that the human being expresses himself through his behavior and they must develop the conviction that children do become handicapped through the lack of adequate emotional nourishment in their early relationships. More research is necessary, but courage to act upon much of the available knowledge is a more pressing urgency.

5343 Carpenter, Kenneth S., & Weber, George H. Intake and orientation procedures in institutions for delinquent youth. Federal Probation, 30(1):37-42, 1966.

The initial period of a youth's institutional experience includes both orientation and the diagnosis of his problems and treatment needs. This period should be the most carefully planned phase of his institutional stay and should set the tone for the entire treatment program. The time in which the youth is not engaged in orientation or diagnostic study should be used in a balanced program of constructive activity.

5344 Haarer, David L. Gifted delinquents. Federal Probation, 30(1):43-46, 1966.

Through letters and questionnaires, an attempt was made to gain information on the incidence of gifted delinquents in Michigan correctional institutions, special methods or problems in educating gifted delinquents, and post-institutional adjustment of intellectually superior delinquents. Of 1,135 institutionalized delinquents in Michigan, 3.5 percent were reported to have an I.Q. of 120 or higher. Incidence of giftedness was higher for boys than for girls. Few special educational provisions are being offered the intellectually superior in the Michigan institutions; emphasis in each institution is to keep classes small enough to give individual instruction where needed, regardless of ability or achievement levels.

5345 Twain, David C. Current research related to crime and delinquency. Federal Probation, 30(1):47-51, 1966.

Effective correctional programs must rely on carefully designed efforts to discover those factors underlying a person's ability to cope with negative circumstances as well as with endeavors to uncover the critical factors affecting individual growth and development. In its search for better programs, the field of corrections must work in close harmony with related social agencies and professional and scientific disciplines. This paper reviews current research and demonstration programs in the United States, points to gaps in our present knowledge, and suggests guidelines for future research.

5346 Lejins, Peter P. National Institute for Administrators of State Correctional Systems. Federal Probation, 30(1):52-55, 1966.

A summary is presented of the highlights of a five-day meeting of the National Institute for Administrators of State Correctional Systems held at the University of Maryland, February 1966. Its purpose was to take stock of new developments, new resources, and new responsibilities in the field of corrections. Workshops were devoted to (1) defining the objectives of a modern correctional program; (2) new resources for modern correctional systems; (3) new concepts in treatment; (4) objectives and content of new experimental and demonstration programs; (5) effectiveness of correctional programs; and (6) the role of management in introducing change.

5347 Mowat, Farley. The executioners. Maclean's, July 2, 1966, p. 7-11, 24-25.

In 1965, two young Eskimo men living at Levesque Harbor in the Arctic region of Canada, shot and killed a woman who threatened the survival of their Arctic band. For them it was an act of self-defense, an execution carried out with full sanction of Eskimo custom. They were charged with murder.

5348 Hamburger, Ernest, & Lacovara, Dominick J. A study of tattoos in inmates at a federal correctional institution: its physical and psychological implications. Military Medicine, 128(12):1205-1211, 1965.

At the Federal Correctional Institution at Lompoc, California it was found that 65.2 percent of the inmates had tattoos. These tattoos were of two types, self-inflicted, and professionally drawn. The probable reasons underlying self-tattooing during incarceration were impoverished ego structures, insecurity, neuroses, and personality disturbances. In addition, it is thought that those who had particularly obscene tattoos were sociopathic individuals. Tattoos were removed by doctors only when the inmates' rehabilitation was helped, as in cases of individuals seeking jobs, or trying to break with past associations.

5349 Rogers, Joseph Wilson. The parole board: an analysis of role within the correctional setting. A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Doctor of Philosophy, University of Washington, 1965. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, 1965. 230 p. \$11.25

In order to explore the questions of role definition and role consensus in a state correctional system, particularly in a parole board, usable returns to a 13 page questionnaire were secured from 415 individuals representing 10 professional groups from the relevant social structure or groups surrounding the parole board in Washington State. In addition, usable returns to an eight page questionnaire from 181 inmates were used as a supplementary source of information. From these questionnaire contents, over two dozen indicators were constructed to represent a number of concepts relevant to role analysis. Seventeen hypotheses were tested, several of which contained distinct subdivisions which could be treated as separate hypotheses. With certain revealing exceptions, most of the hypotheses were supported by the empirical tests. If a composite portrait of an ideal parole board were to be constructed utilizing model response categories, such a board would be well-educated, well-paid, appointed through civil service, and a part of a state Department of Corrections. A majority of the board would be required for making parole decisions, and, ideally, the case of every prison inmate would be reviewed every year. It can be inferred from the study that the cause of justice and rehabilitation would be substantially promoted by greater role consensus in the penal system.

CONTENTS: Statement of the research objectives; Research design and methodology; Definitions, concepts, and indicators; A summary portrait of statistical results; A study of role consensus; Role-taking ability, status congruence, and other selected variables; Summary and conclusions.

5350 National Congress of Parents and Teachers, & National Juvenile Court Foundation. Second conference on judicial concern for children in trouble, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, June 1965: report. 79 p.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers, & National Juvenile Court Foundation. Third conference on judicial concern for children in trouble, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 1965: report. 91 p.

Despite much diversity among the 3,000 juvenile courts in the United States, they all

have jurisdiction over children who are delinquent, dependent, or neglected, and most of them have jurisdiction over children who are mentally deficient or emotionally ill. The goals in making dispositions in juvenile courts are the protection of the community and the rehabilitation of the child; these goals are not incompatible because much rehabilitation is obviously in the best interests of the community. Special units have been set up in many police departments allowing for more leeway in the handling and disposition of juvenile cases. In many instances, the juvenile court is further assisted by a special intake department and in most cases by a probation department. There is no one cause of juvenile delinquency in general or even in particular; in view of the multifarious aspects of juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment, there is much that the PTA can do to assist the work of such institutions as the juvenile courts.

5351 Ohio. Adult Parole Authority. A summary of parole performance of first-degree murderers in Ohio for the calendar year 1965 and for the period 1945-1965. Columbus, 1966, no paging.

Statistics are given on the number of first degree murderers on parole in Ohio in 1965 and the total number paroled from 1945 to 1965.

5352 Spangenberg, Robert L. The Roxbury Defender Project. Brief Case, 24(5):247-253, 1966.

Under a National Defender Project grant, the Boston University School of Law conducted a project in the Roxbury district court where selected senior law students represented indigent offenders in the district court. Specific courses in their junior year, contact with all phases of the work of the court, and field visits are part of their training for their participation in the preparation, research of law, and conduct of the defense of the cases assigned to them. They are always under the supervision of a criminal law expert.

5353 Wilson, Paul E. Legal assistance project at Leavenworth. Brief Case, 24(5):254-261, 1966.

The U. S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas and the University of Kansas combined their resources to create a legal assistance pro-

ject at the Penitentiary. This project uses the assistance of senior law students as legal counselors to inmates.

5354 McArdle, Michael J. Law students' participation in NDP projects. Brief Case, 24(5):262-266, 1966.

In recognition of the need for legal assistance to the indigent accused, the National Defender Project has encouraged law school participation in its grant projects. As a result of the NDP efforts, many law schools have instituted these projects with considerable success and approval by the courts and the communities.

5355 Getty, L. Michael. Five questions on Defender systems. Brief Case, 24(5):269-275, 1966.

The questions most frequently asked relative to the Defender systems are: (1) the number of states with a Defender system; (2) the number of organized Defender systems in the United States; (3) their comparable costs; (4) will lawyers in private practice be financially injured by the Defender system; and (5) is the Defender system merely an adjunct of the prosecutor's office.

5356 Cornelius, A. R. Crime and the punishment of crime. *Excerpta Criminologica*, 6(1): 1-12, 1966.

It becomes obvious through examination of court statistics for East and West Pakistan that the courts have failed in their efforts to control crime and to protect society. Given these failures, it is natural that those concerned with the maintenance of law and order examine the possibility that the very elaboration of the laws at their disposal is working to aid the criminal and to the detriment of the public peace. It follows that they might fruitfully investigate the possible return to indigenous systems of justice, such as is now being exercised in some areas by the Jirga system, which is derived from tribal practice.

5357 Levasseur, Georges. Un problème d'application de la loi pénale dans le temps. (A problem concerning the application of penal law in the course of time.) *Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé*, 21(1):1-14, 1966.

A recent case presented before the Supreme Court of the United Arab Republic also raised the question in France of the consequences of a change of the rules concerning conditions under which the judges make their decisions in criminal cases. This may refer to a change in the punishability of a certain offense, in the evaluation of evidence and, in particular, in the rules governing the decision about guilt by collegiate courts and juries: whether by simple majority, relative majority, or unanimity. The question of the validity of decisions taken under different conditions before the change was introduced, as well as the retroactive effect of new rules has been largely neglected. The French legislator should explain his intent in these circumstances.

5358 Sorour, Ahmed F. Fondement et caractères juridiques de la probation. (Nature and legal characteristics of probation.) *Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé*, 21(1):15-36, 1966.

Probation has developed as a result of the shift of attention from the offense to the offender and of the more or less general acceptance of social defense thinking. The notion of moral responsibility has been replaced by that of social dangerousness. Among the main characteristics of probation are: consideration of the voluntary submission of the offender to probation, social assistance aiming at the offender's resocialization, choice of probation in accordance with the degree of social dangerousness and with the individual personality of the offender, and consideration of the conduct of the person placed on probation. In the United Arab Republic, probation can be a supplementary security measure applied in addition to the main penal sanction. The decision on probation does not depend on the nature of the offense but rather on the judge's opinion concerning social dangerousness. The question as to whether a prison sentence and probation can be combined in the case of a single offender who committed several different offenses remains undecided.

5359 Widgery, John. Quelques problèmes relatifs à la détermination de la sanction pénale. (Some problems concerning the determination of penal sanction.) *Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé*, 21(1):37-41, 1966.

There are four principal forms of penal sanctions as pronounced by British Superior Courts in criminal matters: imprisonment, fine, probation, and commitment to a mental institution. Juveniles can also be sentenced to detention in a borstal or a detention center. About one-half of the persons found guilty are sentenced to imprisonment. Fine is usually imposed in the following cases: if the offender has means to pay, if the infraction is not serious enough to require imprisonment as a punishment, or if a fine appears to be a sufficient deterrent for the offender himself or for potential offenders. The function of probation is to help the offender to reform himself.

5360 Smith, J. C. Le choix de la peine dans les tribunaux supérieurs en Angleterre. (The choice of punishment by Superior Courts in England.) *Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé*, 21(1):43-54, 1966.

In British Superior Courts criminal matters are usually decided by a single judge whose discretionary powers are extensive. Most maximum sentences, having been fixed in the nineteenth century, are very high. The determination of sentence procedure plays a minor role compared with that played in the continental countries. The prosecuting attorney does not make proposals concerning punishment. A person found guilty by the jury on indictment can appeal the sentence to the Court of Criminal Appeals. At the present time the consideration of the reformation of the offender plays an important role in the determination of punishment, although the interest of society is still predominant.

5361 Lodge, T. S. La recherche pénologique. (Penological research.) *Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé*, 21(1):55-65, 1966.

Punishment is expected to fulfill the following functions: uniformity (for identical offenses identical punishment), prevention of recidivism, and general prevention (intimidation of potential offenders). Research conducted under the auspices of the British Home Office is designed to determine under what conditions the above functions can be fulfilled. Concerning uniformity, the re-

search team has collected comparative material from different counties in the effort to establish standards according to which sentences for analogous offenses could be passed. Concerning prevention of recidivism, a study of various offender cases has been undertaken. The objective is to determine what types of punishment are most effective for preventing perpetration of further offenses. Concerning general prevention, the study has revealed that only a small percentage of potential offenders is responsive to intimidation by the punishment of other offenders. In its final outcome, the research should present data based on the analysis of the entire delinquent population. The aim is the specification of the general requirements which a particular type of punishment is expected to satisfy.

5362 Susini, Jean. La bureaucratisation du crime. (The bureaucratization of crime.) *Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé*, 21(1):116-128, 1966.

The modern type of organized crime is connected with the rise of industrial society, as exemplified in the United States. American sociologists have traced three stages in the development of organized crime, corresponding to the stages of assimilation of the immigrant masses and to the transformation of the slums. There is a direct relationship between social structure and criminal subcultures. The study of this relationship makes a rationalization of the struggle against crime possible. As the form of organized crime changes from its former predominantly gangster type into the "bureaucratic" one, the techniques of the police action are changing too. In the near future, police work will assume a quiet, organized, and calculated character, based on the possibility of prediction and primarily determined by planning.

5363 La probation. (Probation.) Review of the Childhood and Youth Welfare Services, 6(1):1-32, 1966.

In the Province of Quebec, probation has become the indispensable tool of a child welfare policy based on strengthening the family and helping children. This issue of the Review presents eight short contributions devoted to the possibilities offered by probation as a social treatment method and the essentials for its effectiveness.

CONTENTS: Thoughts on the problem of juvenile delinquency, by Jean-Paul Labrecque; Probation, social or legal measure, by Guy Marcotte; Pro-

bation in Québec, by Fernand Leclerc; Probation and institutional placement; Probation service: functions of the moral counselor, by René Gagnon; Prevention and probation, by Henri Lapierre; New perspectives in probation; Selection of probation officers, by Rose Rioux-Durette.

5364 Lowry, L. B. Retarding the revolving door: a court program using disulfiram. *New Hampshire Bulletin on Alcoholism*, 16(5):3-6, 1966.

In a 12-month experiment in Atlanta, Georgia, carried out by the Department of Psychiatry at Emory University, disulfiram was offered to Skid Row alcoholics who appeared in the Municipal Court charged with public intoxication. A group of 132 subjects, consisting of men and women selected arbitrarily by the judge at the time of sentencing, was offered the chance to take disulfiram as an alternative to going to jail. They were to come each day, during a suspended sentence of 30 or 60 days, to take their disulfiram tablet. Another group of 64 volunteers took the drug only for its therapeutic benefit. Of the 64 volunteers, 32 were still abstinent at the end of nine months. Their average length of abstinence was three months, with periods ranging from three weeks to seven months. Of the 132 compulsory patients, 61 were still taking the drug at the end of the study period.

5365 Boston University. Training Center in Youth Development. The changing responsibility and role of public youth agencies in delinquency prevention and control. A report on the National Conference of Public Youth Agencies, Eastern regional meeting, Boston University, March 1966. Boston, 1966, 41 p.

It was apparent from the discussions at the Eastern regional meeting of the National Conference of Public Youth Agencies that many of the hundreds of individual agencies dealing with the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency in the Eastern United States are operating in isolation, not only from similar agencies in other localities, but also from related groups within their own regions. During the two-day conference, a variety of different approaches and procedures was described for virtually every phase of the handling, disposition, and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders.

CONTENTS: Welcoming address; Changing strategies in the prevention and control of delinquent behavior; Use of the legal process to

change adolescent behavior: some reflections on the juvenile court; Police programs for delinquency prevention and control; Citizen responsibility and participation in programs of governmental agencies; Conference summary; Group discussions: summaries and recommendations.

5366 Illinois. Youth Commission. A survey of social problems in Springfield, Illinois. Springfield, 1965, 44 p.

A survey of social problems in Springfield, Illinois was made in order to (1) identify areas of the city in which there are significantly heavy concentrations of social problems; (2) view the geographical distribution of the social resources of the City; and (3) make recommendations to the City based on findings and their implications. The problem areas were in a minority and followed the traditional pattern of highest concentration in the center of the City which decreases as one goes to the periphery of the area. Without further changes in programs or without the addition of other programs, these areas will continue to add to the social and economic problems of the community. If programs are to be more effective: (1) there must be change of values, traditions, and viewpoints on the part of those who are to be served if there is to be a breakdown of the social barriers which in the past have been so effective in isolating one neighborhood from another; (2) most traditional agency programs have to be changed, since, in the past, they failed to reach in any significant proportion of the residents of such socially isolated areas.

5367 Capelli, José F. La delincuencia patológica. (Pathological delinquency.) Archivos de Criminología Neuro-Psiquiatría y Disciplinas Conexas, 14(53):20-45, 1966.

Because the line of demarcation between pathological criminality and common criminality is often vague, the problem of penal responsibility attributable to pathological criminals is extremely complex. Despite the importance of pre-psychotic subjective factors (psychic constitution, instincts, and tendencies) in the etiology of crime, mental disturbance itself can be a cause of criminal action. The greater the influence of pre-psychotic subjective criminal factors in the genesis of an offense, the less the pathological nature of the crime and its motivation will be; thus the offense committed by a mentally disturbed person can have the same apparent characteristics as common crime. Certain mentally disturbed individuals recognize the criminality

of the psychotic acts which they are committing, yet they lack an effective appreciation of reality and they are able to rationalize and justify their criminal actions. There are various modalities of pathological criminality and numerous circumstances affecting responsibility in each case. In light of this, decisions of penal responsibility should be formulated within the broader concept of subjective responsibility.

5368 de Macedo, Gilberto. Concepción neurológica da periculosidad. (Neurological conception of the dangerous personality.) Archivos de Criminología Neuro-Psiquiatría y Disciplinas Conexas, 14(53):46-50, 1966.

Understanding of the genesis and mechanisms expressive of criminally dangerous mental states constitutes a fundamental problem in criminology and in the penal sciences. The work of the Swedish School of Criminology, headed by Kinberg, provides a particularly valuable contribution to the comprehension of genesis and mechanisms through its elaboration of the binomial concept of cerebral lesion-criminal disposition. This school thus traces criminality to its fundamental psychological and neurophysiological sources.

5369 California Youth Authority. Community treatment four years later. Youth Authority Quarterly, 19(1):3-14, 1966.

The Community Treatment Project, begun in 1962 in Sacramento and Stockton, California, is a combined experimental and demonstration research project designed to study the feasibility of substituting intensive programs in the community for traditional institutional programs with selected Youth Authority wards. The typical experimental case in Community Treatment is subjected to a multiple-treatment approach involving a combination of the program elements. The feasibility and relevance of the differential treatment approach used in this program is supported by findings which favor specific experimental subtypes over their control counterparts and justify expansion of this type of program to other metropolitan areas.

5370 Wada, Yori. Parents and their responsibilities. Youth Authority Quarterly, 19(1): 15-21, 1966.

Youths have fashioned their own world which involves a great part of their lives. It is a place all their own and apart from the

adult world. If adults are to help young people to become stronger, they must be aware of the uniqueness of every child's need for wise and continuous discipline, tempered with love.

5371 Brown, Edmund G. The Governor talks to youth. *Youth Authority Quarterly*, 19(1): 22-26, 1966.

In an effort to alleviate many of the conditions causing juvenile delinquency, the State of California has undertaken a multifaceted program designed for youths. The program includes providing increased educational opportunities, participation in the Job Corps and War on Poverty programs, delinquency prevention programs in the local communities, providing training and employment for youths, special educational programs for handicapped children, and participation by universities in youth aid programs.

5372 Taron, Ernst. An effort toward more jobs for boys. *Youth Authority Quarterly*, 19(1):27-31, 1966.

Approximately two years ago, staff at the Preston School of Industry began preliminary discussions with members of the California State Department of Rehabilitation aimed at developing a cooperative program to serve wards who are physically and mentally disabled. Four living units at Preston were selected as vocational rehabilitation units for wards on the lower end of the training potential continuum and 58 employees were assigned to them. The program for disabled wards includes orientation and classification at Preston, assignment to a unit, emphasis on developing a proper attitude and interest in work itself, and post-release assistance.

5373 Bendlage, G. A. A doctor looks at tattoos. *Youth Authority Quarterly*, 19(1): 39-40, 1966.

Tattoos on boys and girls assume many locations and types. Generally, the application of a tattoo signifies an attitude of defiance against law and order and identifies its bearer as a member of a gang or delinquent group. Conversely, particular attention should be paid to youths seeking the removal of their tattoos, since it often implies that they are trying to cross the border to normal lawful behavior.

5374 Smith, Stewart C. Spending money and drop-outs. *Youth Authority Quarterly*, 19(1): 36-38, 1966.

One of the main purposes of the "Youth Authority Project," in San Bernardino, California, was to explore and test the relationship between lack of spending money and school drop-outs. In order to do so, 20 youngsters recognized as potential school dropouts were given summer employment in various county departments; they were paid \$10 a week, with the remainder of the salary to be paid in a weekly stipend during the school year. Most of the youths completed the work program and all of them returned to school in the fall. Comparison with a control group of 20 potential dropouts reveals significant attitude changes concerning work and school in favor of the experimental group. It is impossible to determine at this point whether these results are due to the earned spending money, to the attention and training received, or to the experience of being treated as adults.

5375 Sterne, Richard S. A re-evaluation of parole prediction. *Criminologica*, 3(4):3-7, 1966.

It is essential to change the orientation of parole prediction. At the present time, prediction efforts stress an anatomical diagramming of the statistical relations between static background factors and success or failure on parole, a variable which itself remains undefined. Yet, in the analysis of any type of behavior, parole behavior included, one must have a thorough grasp of all of the factors. Statistical methods could profitably be used since they enable us, in a multivariate situation, to pick out treatable factors with the highest relation to behavior. The methods can then indicate what services need strengthening, modification, or creation. But the technical process known as parole prediction must, at all times, be kept strictly in harness in order to advance correctional goals. If important elements in behavior are omitted in the study of deviants, correctional goals are not advanced. Instead, the status quo is frozen, and, ultimately, penological principles are defeated.

5376 Wilkins, Leslie T. A re-evaluation of parole prediction: some comments. *Criminologica*, 3(4):9-10, 1966.

In parole prediction methods, the goal is to make statements about the future behavior of offenders, and the only criterion by which to judge prediction methods is their efficiency

in predicting the probability of recidivism. To criticize scientific measurement in terms of decision-making problems is to confuse the ends and the means. If and when different goals are decided upon by parole boards, prediction methods can be provided which will effectively predict in relation to these goals.

5377 More, Harry W. An analysis of protective security for state chief executives. *Criminologica*, 3(4):11-16, 1966.

Protective security can be defined as providing total physical protection for a dignitary, emphasizing the preventative aspects of protection. As such, it demands extensive planning, considerable modern equipment, and constant vigilance. From data furnished by letters and questionnaires, an appraisal of governor security in the United States indicates that a definite need exists for a better security program in many of the states. The development of a security tension index would be helpful in indicating the points at which a security program should be instituted or intensified.

5378 Milner, Alan. Crime in Africa: a reply to Mr. MacNamara. *Criminologica*, 3(4):20-22, 1966.

Contrary to statements made by Mr. Donal E. J. MacNamara in *Criminologica* (August & November 1965, p. 13-15), gaining independence by violence in Africa has been the exception rather than the rule, and the transition from the colonial era has been relatively smooth. In the fields of law enforcement, prison administration, legal education, and in the higher courts incredible yet peaceful revolutions have taken place, bolstered in many cases by expatriates who remained after independence. The organization of lower courts, local police, local prison administration, and local welfare agencies has sometimes left much to be desired, but in the face of considerable internal and external difficulties, laudable efforts are being made. Broad generalizing criticisms as formulated by Mr. MacNamara are unwarranted.

5379 MacNamara, Donal E. J. A reply to "a reply to Mr. MacNamara." *Criminologica*, 3(4):23, 1966.

A previous assessment by the present author in *Criminologica* (August and November 1965, p. 13-15) of crime conditions in the emergent nations of Africa, their non-adherence to democracy, exaggerated emphasis on internal

security, intertribal disputes, border problems, and general government inefficiency remains unchanged by Dr. Alan Milner's essay on the same topic (*Criminologica*, 3(4):20-22, 1966). The latter apparently agrees with the previously scored facts, but disagrees with their evaluation and interpretation.

5380 Gaddis, Thomas E. The civil litigation of R. F. Stroud. *Criminologica*, 3(4):25-26, 1966.

The case of Robert F. Stroud's civil litigation illustrates the fact that no standards have ever been established for the approval or disapproval of manuscripts prepared by inmates in the federal prison system. None of the operational rules under which judgment of the quality and value of any manuscript by employees of the Department of Justice has ever withstood an ultimate test in the courts. It seems evident that some force outside the prison administration should be used to protect the rights of prisoners in their writings.

5381 Rothbart, George Sherman. Social conflict in prison organization. A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree, Doctor of Philosophy, University of Washington, 1964. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms. 266 p. \$12.60

In an exploratory study of inmate attitudes toward staff in a correctional institution, a series of propositions relating to change in degrees of conflict behavior were tested using data gathered from inmates at a prison for youthful offenders. The initial sample consisted of 170 volunteer inmates who were to receive three questionnaires over a period of three months in 1962, but because of panel mortality, the last questionnaire covered only 125 of the original 170 inmates. Theoretical propositions concerning conflict, status threat, dominance relations, and negotiated exchanges were tested with the help of the questionnaires. This was followed by an experimental attempt to change inmate attitudes toward staff by means of supervised group discussions. The findings substantiated many of the hypothesized interrelations among conflict, threat, dominance, and exchange. For instance, protest was found to be strongly related to rule violations and to specific behavior which has a clear-cut dominance meaning. The protestor is generally dominant oriented, he tends to provoke others into a dominance oriented relationship toward himself, and he experiences a greater sense of equality with other inmates. Protest is highly correlated with the perception that the staff has little

sympathy for inmates. If an individual identifies with pro-social values, he is likely to be low in protest and to decrease protest during his stay in the prison. The data also suggests that a moderate degree of concern with negotiated reward leads an individual to curb his hostile acts toward the staff, but a focal concern with negotiated reward has the effect of increasing protest. Low social status increases protest and decreases sympathy, whereas high status does not have the opposite effect. Throughout the study it was found that changes in these variables tend to be consistent with the stated theory. The attempted revision of attitudes by discussion methods was, however, unsuccessful.

5382 Di Tullio, Benigno. La obra del medico en la lucha contra la criminalidad. (The function of the medical doctor in the fight against crime.) Revista de la Facultad de Derecho, no vol. (31):9-22, 1965.

Certain individuals are predisposed to criminal behavior because of abnormal personalities which stem from a defective maturation process, or from hereditary or social factors. Observation of criminals in Italy over a period of years suggests that approximately two-thirds of all criminals are predisposed by more or less maladjusted or unbalanced personalities. Since these personality traits are recognizable at an early age, the battle against crime should be initiated early in life through the establishment of non-judicial practices such as social and medico-psychological investigations and treatment. The collaboration of medical doctors is essential both in the diagnosis and treatment of criminally predisposed personalities.

5383 India. Central Bureau of Investigation. Juvenile delinquency: role of the police, prepared by S. Venugopal Rao. Seminar on juvenile delinquency: role of the police, November 1965. New Delhi, no date, 90 p.

Analysis of the problem of juvenile delinquency in India and of the role of the police in this area is complicated by basic difficulties foremost among which are the confusion surrounding the definition of juvenile delinquency, the absence of uniform legislation, and the absence of reliable statistics. Nevertheless, it can be determined from existing data that juvenile delinquency has decreased in recent

years despite an increase in the number of arrests, that no significant patterns exist in the regional distribution of delinquency, and that, contrary to popular opinion, juvenile delinquency does exist in rural and agricultural communities. For various reasons, the police in India have not been able to give adequate attention to the problem of juvenile delinquency. The need for setting up special units of the police on an extensive scale to deal with different aspects of juvenile delinquency and to man these units with trained personnel is fully recognized, but the main difficulty in implementing these programs has been the paucity of funds. The creation of special units is a total solution, since most policemen are forced to handle juvenile delinquents at one time or another. Progressive development through generalized education, training, and re-orientation of the police organization are steps in the gradual solution to the problem.

CONTENTS: Scope and objectives; Definition of juvenile delinquency; Statistical inadequacies; The problem of young adult offenders; Age and its verification; Volume of juvenile delinquency; Arrests of juveniles; Nature of offenses; Ecological distribution; Rural-urban composition; Juvenile delinquency in major cities; Trends in medium cities; International trends; Hidden criminality; Gang element; Student indiscipline; The scope of action by the police; Important developments in other countries; The functions of special units; The nature of special units in India; Boys clubs; Handling of juveniles at police stations; Training and research; General conclusions; Case studies.

5384 Belgium. Ministère de la Justice. Loi relative à la protection de la jeunesse, 8 avril 1965. (Law concerning protection of youth, April 8, 1965.) Brussels, 1966. 77 p.

This monograph presents the complete text of a law adopted by the Belgian legislature and sanctioned by King Baudoin on April 8, 1965. The law in question treats the protection of youth and replaces legislation of May 15, 1912. It is divided into five sections and 100 articles. The various sections of the law deal with the following questions: social protection, judicial protection, general dispositions, penal dispositions, abrogative, modifying, and transitory dispositions.

5385 Rhode Island. Adult Correctional Institutions. Inmate guide. Howard, Rhode Island, 1965, 31 p.

This guide, prepared by key staff members of the Adult Correctional Institutions in Howard, Rhode Island, presents rules and regulations of the institutions and gives information helpful to the inmate.

CONTENTS: Preface; Questions and answers; Introduction; Social services, parole and release procedures; Custody and control; Work assignment and industries; Opportunities for self-improvement and recreation; Medical and psychiatric treatment; Time reductions.

5386 The Council of State Governments. Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators. Minutes of eleventh annual meeting, Atlantic City, New Jersey, June 1966. New York, 1966, 21 p. \$1.50.

The discussions and speeches given at the eleventh annual meeting of the Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators are summarized in this pamphlet. The topics discussed include juvenile detention, return of runaways, the Job Corps, Travelers Aid services and the Compact, the Governors' Conference Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency, and other questions pertaining to the administration of the Interstate Compact on juveniles.

Available from: The Council of State Governments, 36 West 44 Street, New York, New York, 10036

5387 Scott, P. D. "The Child, the Family and the Young Offender." British Journal of Criminology, 6(2):105-111, 1966.

The general principles of the British Government's White Paper on The Child, the Family and the Young Offender can be summarized as: (1) to prevent and treat delinquency; (2) to concentrate effort upon promoting services to support the family through the local authorities and their children's departments; (3) to consider the welfare of young people in trouble and to make them into law-abiding and useful citizens through "firm discipline and constructive treatment"; (4) to keep those under 16 out of courts, and to involve them and their parents with family welfare services; (5) to deal with the 16 to 21 age group outside the ordinary criminal courts and the adult penal system; and (6) to maintain voluntary effort toward these ends. In many ways, the proposals are admirable and much of the

criticism they have met with is unwarranted. Nevertheless, serious shortcomings can be pointed out as concerns the reasons given for the abandonment of the juvenile courts, the stressing of individual therapy over social action, the continued adherence to chronological age as an indication of the needs of delinquents, and the absence of a distinction between true prevention and early treatment.

5388 Kilbrandon. Children in trouble. British Journal of Criminology, 6(2):112-122, 1966.

The report of a committee appointed in 1961 by the Secretary of State for Scotland to consider the provisions of the law relating to the treatment of juvenile delinquents and juveniles in need of care or protection forms the basis for a useful comparison with the recent English White Paper on The Child, the Family and the Young Offender. Recognizing a sphere of action much broader than that of delinquents, the Scottish committee affirmed the fundamental need of education for children in trouble. The parents are primarily responsible for this education and consequently, agencies should try to begin the process of reeducation in the family. Other proposals of the committee which parallel questions raised in the White Paper include the age of criminal responsibility, the disposition of youthful offenders, the composition of juvenile panels, and the abolition of juvenile courts.

5389 Cavenagh, Winifred E. What kind of court or committee? British Journal of Criminology, 6(2):123-138, 1966.

The family councils proposed by the White Paper on The Child, the Family and the Young Offender, are inappropriate as a means of dealing with juvenile offenses. Yet, they can perform a useful function; the fact that a child's social needs happen to have come to official notice only when he commits an offense is no reason for not dealing with them by social means, which the family council is equipped to do. The pros and cons of family councils, however, should be seen as distinct from the attempt to deal with the offender or his criminality. It would be a great mistake if the family councils were to be evaluated in terms of any expected effect upon criminal behavior.

5390 Brown, L. Neville. The legal background of the family court. *British Journal of Criminology*, 6(2):139-151, 1966.

Jurisdiction over family matters is currently scattered up and down the English court system. The reasons for this disarray are partly historical and partly the result of an empirical approach characteristic of a pragmatic people; the creation of a Law Commission, however, is one indication of impending reforms in the legal institutions. Among these reforms, the proposal for a unified family court, despite attendant problems of jurisdictional delimitation, staffing, and administration, would better conform to the English tradition of faith in the judicial process than does the family council proposed by the White Paper, The Child, the Family and the Young Offender. If the case for a family court is accepted, it is imperative that this court be inquisitorial in all aspects of its jurisdiction, that it follow an essentially equitable procedure, and that it be primarily therapeutic. It would be unfortunate if hostility to some of the proposals in the White Paper should harden opinion against exploring the possibility of a comprehensive family court in the American sense.

5391 Jarvis, F. V. The Probation Service: the effect of the White Paper. *British Journal of Criminology*, 6(2):152-158, 1966.

Since its inception in 1907, the Probation Service in England has been involved in the care and supervision of young offenders, yet the Government's White Paper on The Child, the Family and the Young Offender proposes to remove all children under 16 from the jurisdiction of the courts. This proposal is based on a premise long recognized by the Probation Service, i.e., much delinquency can be traced back to inadequacy or breakdown in the family, yet it makes no mention of the Service's experience and expertise in this direction. Not only would the proposed change disregard the successful record which the Service has accumulated in dealing with young offenders, but it would also adversely affect the Service's planned expansion and its morale, dissipate a great deal of knowledge and experience, and possibly result in the eventual isolation of the Probation Service.

5392 Kahan, B. J. "The Child, the Family and the Young Offender": revolutionary or evolutionary? *British Journal of Criminology*, 6(2):159-169, 1966.

Reformers in 19th century Britain had already sensitized the public conscience into recognition of the need for differential treatment of young offenders. Since that time, a series of legislative proposals has reflected the continuing re-assessment of the needs of children and young persons who are detected in anti-social behavior, as well as the needs of those persons who are brought to public attention by some other definition of need. The requirement of supportive measures to assist parents to carry out their responsibilities which the present White Paper, The Child, the Family and the Young Offender, outlines was already foreshadowed in all reports since 1948. Criticisms of the White Paper seem to be directed against three main points: non-appearance in juvenile courts, establishment of a family council, and omission of comments on the role of the Probation Service. These criticisms are in the main unwarranted. In any case, the trend toward recognizing that social inadequacy is more readily improved by constructive help than by punitive disapproval is clearly defined.

5393 Jasinski, Jerzy. Delinquent generations in Poland. *British Journal of Criminology*, 6(2):170-182, 1966.

A method developed by Leslie T. Wilkins permits the determination of the effects of the Second World War on the delinquency rates of children who had lived their childhood years during the war. This method was applied in Poland in order to compare the delinquent behavior of various generations of male juveniles and young adults. Using court statistics on juvenile offenders convicted since 1951 as an index of delinquent behavior, results indicate that delinquent generations did appear in Poland as a result of the war. Surprisingly enough, the delinquency-proneness of persons born in certain years was smaller in Poland than that which had been observed in Britain. Tentatively, it can be argued that the general sense of obedience to the law was weaker in Poland before the war and that the war weakened this sense even more. The results of the study were inconclusive; they suffered from the absence of standardization which would eliminate the effects of various factors not connected with real level juvenile delinquency:

5394 Dawtry, Frank. The abolition of the death penalty in Britain. *British Journal of Criminology*, 6(2):183-192, 1966.

The campaign for abolition of the death penalty in England which began more than a hundred years ago, finally reached its climax when, on October 28, 1965, the British House of Commons accepted the last of three amendments to the Abolition of the Death Penalty Bill. The main argument which had perennially been voiced against abolition considered the death penalty as a deterrent and protective measure, despite the evidence that crimes did not increase when the death penalty ceased to apply. In its present form, the period of operation of the Act is limited to July 30, 1970, thus satisfying the wishes of those who felt that abolition of capital punishment should first be an experimental measure.

5395 Nardini, William. The impact of institutionalization on Youth Correction Offenders. *British Journal of Criminology*, 6(2):193-202, 1966.

In order to implement the letter and spirit of the U. S. Federal Youth Corrections Act, a novel type of institution, emphasizing intensive treatment of youthful offenders, was constructed at Lorton, Virginia. To assay the impact of this type of institution on youthful offenders sentenced under the Act, the self-image and identification of 28 newly-admitted inmates, 91 inmates in the middle of their sentences, and 22 inmates about to be released, were analyzed through the use of unstructured or essay-type questions. Results show that the inmates identified very positively with correctional officers but little with professional treatment personnel; they identified most positively with free community persons. The tests also indicate that there is a general lack of motivation on the part of inmates to improve themselves and that the traditionally administered professional treatment programs are far too formalistic and distant for the great majority of inmates. Results strongly support the contention that at no time is there strong attachment to the so-called prison or criminal culture in this setting.

5396 Velu, J. Le régime de l'arrestation et de la détention préventive à la lumière de l'évolution du droit international. (The system of preventive arrest and detention in the light of the progress of international law.) *Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie*, 46(8):683-774, 1966.

In relation to Belgian provisions concerning preventive arrest and detention, the rules of international law suggest the following modifications to be effected. Measures substituting the warrant of arrest should be introduced. The justification of police arrests on the grounds of administrative security measures is put in question. Police arrests are to be fully subjected to control by the judiciary and their maximum duration is to be fixed. As an obligatory procedure, the person detained is to be promptly informed about the reasons of his detention, the charge brought against him, his legal rights, and the modes of their exercise. A person arbitrarily detained should have an opportunity to sue the state for the damage incurred to him. At all times the procedure of issuing the warrant of arrest must be in conformity with the principles of fair trial.

5397 Himmelreich, Klaus. Erforderlichkeit der Abwehrhandlung, Gebotensein der Notwehrhandlung; Provokation und Rechtsmissbrauch; Notwehrexzess. (Need for defense action, urgency in emergency defense; provocation and legal abuse; excess in emergency defense.) *Goltdammer's Archiv für Strafrecht*, no vol. (5):129-145, 1966.

West German court practice often fails to properly distinguish between the need for defense action and the urgency in emergency defense. An analysis of two cases tried before the Federal Supreme Court suggests the proper use of the two legal notions which involves the all-important question of the justification of self-defense and possibly of resulting homicide.

5398 Friedland, Martin L. Detention before trial. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1965. 202 p. \$9.25

In order to fill the need for knowledge of pre-trial detention, a study was made of the extent and nature of custody before trial in the Toronto Magistrates' Courts. The records of all offenses under the Criminal Code which were tried and concluded in these courts over a period of six months were examined. It was found that the summons, an alternative to arrest and custody, is infrequently used in

Toronto. Use of the summons should be extended since it eliminates the harmful effects of custody pending trial: the higher incidence of guilty pleas; the possibility of improper treatment; the delay in raising bail; the opportunities for illegal bondsmen; and the personal hardships engendered. In order to speed the release of those taken into custody before first court appearance, the process of arranging bail should be simplified. Custody pending trial and custody pending sentence are widely employed in Toronto under punitive conditions, especially in the case of those pleading not guilty whose cases are thus not concluded at the first court appearance. Although no causal connection between detention and trial outcome has been proven, there are indications that a prejudiced relationship exists.

CONTENTS: Introduction; The summons; Custody before the first court appearance; Custody and the first court appearance; Custody after the first court appearance; Relationship between custody and the outcome of the trial; the setting and raising of bail; The professional bondsman; Consequences of absconding; An assessment of release practices before trial; Cases; Statutes.

5399 Howell Lewis Shay & Associates. Juvenile delinquents...training and treatment: a study of Youth Development Centers for the General State Authority, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1966, 31 p.

Recognizing the need for a logistical survey of present facilities and the lack of design criteria and standards, the Pennsylvania General State Authority ordered a pilot study of the "Youth Development Center" program administered by the Office of Children and Youth, Department of Public Welfare. After a comprehensive study, the following recommendations were offered for consideration: (1) Reception Centers should be established in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia; (2) halfway houses should be established in certain selected communities; (3) the capacity of a Youth Development Center should be determined by the size of the adjacent community; (4) a combination of cafeteria and auditorium should be included in the plans for each Center; (5) certain Centers should be coeducational; (6) "Juvenile Training Centers" should be established in major urban areas; (7) because of constantly changing treatment concepts, locations and capacities should be reviewed periodically; (8) no old institutions or buildings should be purchased; (9) design criteria and standards

should be developed; and (10) the plans for the enlargement of the Youth Development Centers at Cresson, Loysville, and Warrendale should be revised in line with recommendations.

5400 More criminals to go free? Effect of High Court's ruling. U. S. News and World Report, June 27, 1966, p. 32-36.

The controversial five to four U. S. Supreme Court decision of June 13, 1966 regulating and restricting police questioning of suspects will interfere with law enforcement by favoring the rights of the accused.

5401 Summer '66: cops on the spot. Newsweek, June 27, 1966, p.22-26, 31.

Policemen throughout the United States face a troubled summer in 1966 with the slum and ghetto population increasingly hostile, their power limited by the Supreme Court decision on confessions, the physical dangers with narcotic addicts and dangerous weapons, and censure by civilian review boards on charges of police brutality.

5402 Williams, Glanville L. The mental element in crime. Jerusalem, Magnes Press, The Hebrew University, 1965. 121 p. (Hebrew University of Jerusalem Lionel Cohen Lectures, Eleventh Series)

English criminal law is hindered by failure of lawyers to agree about elementary concepts, and the lack of codification. The concept of mens rea means criminal intention; however, there is no judicial agreement as to the psychological factors which constitute intention. A large body of case law indicates that "intention is a state of mind both cognizant and desirous of the unlawful result of one's actions, and that "recklessness" is a state of mind where there is foresight of what may follow. But "intention" may be broadly interpreted, resulting in problems of definition of and distinctions between intention, conditional intention, negligence, conscious negligence, and recklessness. In statutory crimes of "malice," antiquated and vague phraseology has caused some uncertainty in the law. Malice originally implied positive intent to injure, but later came to include recklessness through the misconception that a person is presumed to intend the natural consequences of his acts. This is evident in the extension of statutory malice to include intent to frighten. In murder cases, not only intent to kill but intent to cause

serious injury is sufficient for conviction if death results, although earlier cases show this was not always so.

CONTENTS: Preface; Table of cases; Table of statutes; Intention and recklessness; Statutory malice; Malice aforethought in murder.

5403 National Conference on Law and Poverty. Conference proceedings. Washington, D.C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1965. 200 p. \$.70

The legal profession has an important role to play in the fight against poverty in the United States. Problem areas include: guarantee of housing and tenant rights, consumer credit regulation, family and youth services, welfare rights, legal aid, and educational opportunity. Although the Legal Aid program has not been entirely successful, with modifications it should be expanded to include all communities in the country. Public and private anti-poverty programs have been inadequate due to lack of communication with the poor. The law schools have underemphasized the legal needs of the poor. Legal services for the rural poor are lacking, and regional legal service centers should be set up. Underprivileged groups, such as the American Indian and the migrant worker, face disadvantages in the legal field similar and related to those they face economically and socially. The aim of the legal profession should be to promote equal justice for the rich and the poor alike.

CONTENTS: Legal needs of the poor; Organization of legal services for the poor; Legal services for the rural poor; Problems posed for the legal profession.

Available from: U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., 20402

5404 Lamott, Kenneth. Cells as second homes. Holiday, February 1966, p. 12, 14-21.

Middle class prejudice characterizes prison as an unqualified disgrace, but evidence seems to indicate that for many, prison is a haven which affords security. For the hardened criminal, rehabilitation is an irritant, but for those who are fleeing from the competitive social system and from their normal sexual roles, prison is better than home.

5405 Ashman, Allan. Work release in North Carolina. Popular Government, 12(9):1-5, 1966.

North Carolina's work release program, enacted into law in 1957, compares most favorably with programs in other jurisdictions; the work release system is unfragmented, statewide and applicable to felons as well as misdemeanants. In order to be eligible for work release privileges, inmates must have suitable employment in the locality where facilities for work release inmates have been provided. A prisoner's earnings are used to pay for his board and room expenses and for the support of any dependents. Despite its advantages, North Carolina's work release program may soon meet a crisis due to the Prison Department's commitment to other state agencies.

5406 Sigler, Jay A. Federal double jeopardy policy. Vandervilt Law Review, 19(2):375-405, 1966.

There are a number of problems with and inconsistencies in federal double jeopardy law which include: (1) internal inconsistencies in the doctrine of attachment; (2) no successful attempt by the courts to define due process limitations upon state double jeopardy; (3) the problem of conflicting jurisdictional zones; (4) confusion surrounding the problem of the scope of the criminal act; (5) the question of the impact of the defendant's appeal; and (6) the policy issue of the extent of the defendant's protection against state prosecution, represented by the power of the state prosecutor. The language of the double jeopardy clause is definite, if not clear, and courts and legislatures must ultimately decide if this doctrine is absolute or conditional. The social policy of double jeopardy requires a more conscious consideration by Congress and the federal courts.

5407 Strachan, Billy. The mystery of a man's mind - his intention. Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review, 130(25):447-449, 1966.

There is agreement in Great Britain that a person's intention is a matter of fact. Criminal intent may be ascertained and proved either: (1) by the expert investigator; or (2) because it "falls to be decided on a consideration of all the possible inferences which might reasonably be drawn from a person's acts." Direct oral evidence of the state of mind by the prisoner himself is admissible when expressed to explain an act previously asserted.

5408 Selby, Earl, & Selby, Anne. Pills, glue and kids: an American tragedy. Reader's Digest, 88(530):66-70, 1966.

The most important means of prevention and control of juvenile drug addiction are the parents, the home and the community.

5409 Wade, Peter J. The burden of federal habeas corpus petitions from state prisoners. Virginia Law Review, 52(3):486-507, 1966.

Although the federal writ of habeas corpus has been available since 1867, it is only recently that state prisoners have made such petitions in substantial volume, and in 1965 the number of petitions was almost 40 times greater than in 1941. With this increase, administrative problems have arisen. Proposed legislation will do little to reduce whatever burden already exists; however, restrictive measures should be avoided when there are several non-legislative methods to reduce the burden and increase the effectiveness of the writ, such as standard petition forms, legal advice for prisoners, and pre-trial conferences. These non-restrictive measures should be applied and tested before the enactment of the proposed legislation.

5410 Decker, Charles L. The National Defender Project. State Government, 39(2):101-109, 1966.

The National Defender Project was established in 1964 by a grant from the Ford Foundation to the National Legal Aid and Defender Association for the purpose of improving defense and related services for those defendants who cannot afford counsel. New standards have recently been adopted requiring defender systems to provide adequate defense for all indigent accused. The Project has active demonstration programs in more than 35 communities. More than 30 law schools are participating in the work. Through demonstration and training, the project expects to contribute to a better administration of justice.

5411 Bonham, Frank. The world of Rufus Henry. Horn Book Magazine, 42(1):34-36, 1966.

The process of writing a children's book about gangs, entitled Durango Street, is described in this article.

5412 Bearcroft, John. A comparison of psychiatric admissions from prison and other sources. British Journal of Psychiatry, no vol. (112):581-587, 1966.

A study was made at Long Grove Hospital, England, of the differences between patients referred by prisons or courts and those referred from other sources. All male admissions for 1963 and 1964 were diagnosed and investigated as to personal history and other relevant social factors. Differences between the 173 patients admitted to the hospital from prisons and 173 from other sources include both medical and social factors. Schizophrenia accounted for a large portion of the prison group; the prison group was generally younger, and the amount of previous mental illness was comparable between the groups; the prison group stayed longer in the hospital, and appeared to have traveled more extensively and had had more frequent psychiatric hospital admissions; prison group members more often came from broken homes and were usually less skilled; and the prison group individuals almost invariably had a more extensive criminal background.

5413 New York (State). Identification and Intelligence System. The New York State Identification and Intelligence System--information sharing: the hidden challenge in criminal justice. Albany, no date, 20 p.

The New York State Identification and Intelligence System is a centralized information sharing system to be supported by the latest advances in scientific and computer techniques which will enable all local and State Criminal Justice Agencies to pool their identification and intelligence data for more efficient coordination and rapid exchange of relevant facts. The agencies using this system will be linked to the central facility by a network of modern communications, including facsimile devices. The system will be composed of a number of interacting modules, each representing a distinct system capability. The modules that will be included in the first phase of the system are: personal appearance module, fraudulent check module, summary criminal history module, and the fingerprint module.

CONTENTS: Introduction; The planned system; System implementation; The development process; In brief.

5414 Shoham, Shlomo, & Hovav, Meir. Social factors, aspects of treatment and patterns of criminal career among the B'nei-Tovim. *Human Relations*, 19(1):47-56, 1966.

A research project is underway to study the nature and extent of middle and upper class juvenile delinquency in Israel. Three stages have been planned: a primary survey of the B'nei Tovim, comparing them with a control group of delinquents of lower socio-economic status; an examination of relevant data in the files of the Juvenile Probation Service, court records, and the central police criminal registry; and a testing of specific hypotheses. This paper reports the findings of the second stage of the project. The population of the study was 252 boys from three major cities in Israel. An analysis of the data led to the following findings: the incidence of broken homes is significantly higher for the control group; emotional instability and a passive attitude toward the children were found more frequently among the parents of the control group; a larger proportion of the B'nei Tovim displayed negative and defiant attitudes toward society; a larger percentage of the B'nei Tovim also displayed guilt feelings; 19 percent of the B'nei Tovim had previous convictions as against 40 percent of the control group, indicating an earlier initiation into crime in lower socio-economic strata; recidivism was much higher in the control group; and the habitual offenders in the control group are apparently a recruiting ground for adult offenders.

5415 de Acha, Eduardo. *Delincuencia infantil*. (Delinquency in children under 12.) *Criminalia*, 32(5):265-267, 1966.

Since 1959, a series of laws concerning children under twelve have been enacted in Cuba. The effect of these laws has been to accord equal treatment to delinquent children and non-delinquent children in need of assistance. A lack of distinction is unfair to the non-delinquents, and, since both groups of children are to be sent to the same institutions, it will result in the corruption of the non-delinquents by the delinquent children.

5416 Buentello y Villa, Edmundo. *Constitución actual del patronato para reos libertados*. (The present constitution of the aftercare agency in Mexico.) *Criminalia*, 32(4):193-209, 1966.

In order to conform to the Mexican Penal Code's emphasis on treatment and rehabilitation of criminals, an aftercare agency was created in

1960 to facilitate the reintegration of released inmates into society. The services provided by this agency include social, economic, moral, and juridical assistance to ex-inmates. A complete investigation and file is compiled on each individual requiring and requesting assistance, and work is provided for ex-inmates in a factory organized by the agency. Contrary to what has been suggested elsewhere, the agency does not limit its clients' freedom, although it does impose certain conditions and it only gives assistance to those who request it.

5417 Goldstein, Jonah J. Give drugs to addicts so we can be safe. *Saturday Evening Post*, July 30, 1966, p. 12, 14.

Laws have not been written to protect or rehabilitate the addict and punish the pusher, but to protect society. U. S. laws on narcotics should benefit the 190 million who do not take drugs, not the 200,000 who do: we can make our cities safer by giving the addict the narcotics he needs.

5418 Semerari, Aldo, Fontanesi, Mario, & Fukumizu, Yasuo. A case of the crime of passion in Italy. *Acta Criminologicae et Medicinae Legalis Japonica*, 32(2):41-51, 1966.

From a study of a case of a 37 year old southern Italian woman who murdered her young lover, it was found that in the psychodynamics of the case, the murder was justified in her own mind by the system of values and morality prevailing in her region. The finding that the justification process plays the most important role in the decision for the criminal act appears corroborated in a comparison between Japanese and Italian crimes of passion. In Italy, the discrepancy between the number of male and female offenders in this type of crime is smaller than in other types of offenses. While crimes in Italy for reasons of offended honor are tolerated by society and punished lightly, in Japan cases of women killing their husband or lover are rare. The Japanese woman, who from ancient times has been instructed to be obedient to her husband or lover and not to take revenge, prefers suicide.

5419 Widmann, Hans Joachim. Zur Bestrafung wegen vorsätzlicher oder fahrlässiger Tötung bei gleichzeitigem Vorliegen eines sogenannten erfolgsqualifizierten Deliktes. (Concerning sentence for intentional or negligent homicide in case of simultaneous existence of a so-called consequence-affected offense.) Monatschrift für Deutsches Recht, 20(7):554-556, 1966.

West German criminal law introduces the concept of the so-called "consequence-affected offense" (erfolgsqualifiziertes Delikt). If the consequence of an offense has been the homicide of a person, the question arises as to whether the homicide is to be considered intentional or negligent: actually, the problem is whether the perpetrator of the "consequence-affected offense" is to be sentenced for negligent or intentional homicide or whether a sentence for the latter charge is to be excluded on the grounds of the concurrence of laws. The courts in their decisions have not found an unequivocal answer. As a number of cases show, however, the charge for negligent as well as intentional homicide must not be excluded in principle. In many cases, only combined sentences for both the "consequence-affected offense" and negligent or intentional homicide satisfies the demand for full justice.

5420 Perkins, Robert F. Program content in detention: an outstate view. East Lansing, Michigan, Third Youth-Detention Home Seminar, 1966. 15 p. (Manuscript)

Detention personnel must help create a non-punitive learning environment. The vehicle for creating a productive environment is a broad-based, flexible, and intensive program of stimulating activities. Group activities should include recreation and group discussion, and group counseling. One-to-one activities should include casework, crafts class, and vocational training, as well as formal education.

5421 Boggs, Sarah Lee. The ecology of crime occurrence in St. Louis: a reconceptualization of crime rates and patterns. A dissertation submitted as partial fulfillment of the degree, Doctor of Philosophy, Washington University, 1964. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, 1965. 114 p. \$5.80

Occurrence data on Index Crimes include a more complete coverage of cases than offender data since the former data are based on where the crime took place instead of on the number of

persons charged with crime. Nevertheless, occurrence data have been neglected in the sociological study of crime; for valid rates, they should measure the number of times a particular type of crime occurs relative to the number of times it could have occurred. In an attempt to make crime occurrence rates meaningful, they were reconceptualized in terms of the availability of criminal objects relevant to each particular type of crime, using data from the City of St. Louis. For several offenses the pattern revealed by crime specific rates thus computed do not differ significantly from conventional occurrence rates, yet the revised rates represent a conceptual improvement and more valid rates. On the other hand, the pattern of several offenses, particularly business crimes, was significantly altered by the use of crime specific rates. Using this approach, twelve specific offense categories can be reduced to three theoretically meaningful crime factors accounting for 70 percent of the aggregate variance in the offense rate. These three factors, identified as crime of familiarity, crimes of opportunity, and crimes of circumstance, delineate constellations of crime and indicate that certain kinds of neighborhoods are subject to certain types of crime occurrence. Moreover, when these three factors are related to the social rank, urbanization, and minority group status of the resident populations, they can be clearly understood in the light of current sociological theories.

5422 Hackler, James Courtland. A sequential model of deviant behavior. A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, University of Washington, 1965. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, 1965. 217 p. \$10.35

Questionnaire responses of 221 ninth grade boys and 374 seventh grade boys from high-delinquency areas of central Seattle, Washington, plus selected information from schools, police, and the juvenile court were analyzed in an attempt to develop a sequential explanation of deviant behavior. Deriving from a general social-psychological perspective focusing on the responses of others, self-image, and perceived opportunities, the formulation proposes not only that indicators reflecting variations in these respects will be associated with delinquency, but also that these experiences will be linked to each other and to delinquency in a specified time sequence. Some of the implications of this

proposed sequence can be described and tested utilizing statistical control techniques. The ninth grade data were analyzed first, and, on the basis of those findings, some modifications in the original formulation were introduced. The seventh grade data were then analyzed as a separate and further test of the revised model. The findings show statistical associations between pairs of variables which permit the formulation of a plausible sequence. Low esteem by society leads to prediction by others that ego will achieve little in life and thus ego will be led to commit deviant acts. Perceiving that others anticipate deviance, ego has little to lose by actual participation in deviant behavior; after acting in this manner, ego begins to think of himself as a deviant and finally comes to endorse deviant norms. The sequences proposed are not always supported by the data, although most segments of the formulated sequence are substantiated. The data also reveal some different patterns of association between variables for seventh grade as compared to ninth grade boys and for Negroes as compared to white boys.

5423 Neuman, Elias. El problema sexual en las cárceles. (The sexual problem in prisons.) Buenos Aires, Editorial Criminalia, 1965. 204 p.

The incarceration of offenders creates serious physical, psychological, sociological, and moral problems stemming from the effective proscription of inmate contacts with members of the opposite sex. In light of the criminal personality's generally diminished capacity for self-control and sublimation, it is only natural that inmates will eventually adopt some form of release for their sexual tensions, many of which are abnormal or anti-social. Sub-standard living conditions, absence of treatment programs, cohabitation with degenerates, and general hopelessness all serve to compound the propensity to vice in the prison atmosphere. Trying to stem natural erotic exigencies through non-sexual releases or even by conjugal visits constitutes an unrealistic approach. Equitable solutions have to find roots in differentiation of prisons, individualization of treatment, and emphasis on social assistance instead of simple repression. Only with such an approach to treatment can the sexual aspect of prison problems find solution in such measures as periodic passes to trusted inmates, family visits, isolation and psycho-biotic treatment of degenerates, open prisons, and minimum security institutions. In Argentina, the problem of sexual

degeneration and perversion reflects the general condition of the prison system which, lacking orientation, personnel, and equipment, has transformed prisons into schools of vice and criminality.

CONTENTS: The meaning of imprisonment; Sexual instinct and human conduct; Literature on the sexual problem in prisons; The sexual situation of the inmate; The problem in Argentina; The proposed solutions; An integrated solution: the open prison; Conclusions.

5424 Florida. Corrections Division. Impact of the Gideon decision upon crime and sentencing in Florida: a study of recidivism and socio-cultural change, by Charles J. Eichman. Tallahassee, 1965, 84 p. (Research Monograph No. 2)

An attempt was made to gauge the impact of the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the case of Gideon v. Wainwright upon recidivistic and other selected crimes in Florida from April 1963 to August 1965, by comparing Gideon releases (i.e., inmates prematurely released into society) with a matched control group released by expiration of sentence. The major findings were as follows. (1) Statistically significant differences were found between the two groups with regard to their social and criminal background. The Gideon group served significantly less time on its last sentence in comparison with the group released by expirations and had a significantly greater proportion of members with multiple prior felonies. Gideon releasees had greater numbers of prior escapes than the expiration release group, which was attributed to the fact that escapees generally lacked funds to hire attorneys. The belief held by some that defendants without family assistance in obtaining counsel were overrepresented in prison prior to Gideon was not supported by an examination of six factors measuring family cohesion. While only 18.1 percent of the expiration release group were initially classified in medium or minimum custody, 35.2 percent of the Gideon release group were initially placed in these classifications, disproving the belief of some that they represent the less desirable elements in the prison population. (2) The hypothesis that the Gideon group recidivated at a greater rate than a matched control group of expiration releasees was not supported by the findings: the recidivism rate after 28.5 ± 2.0 months was only 13.6 percent for the Gideon group as compared with 25.4 percent for the control

group. (3) The findings did not indicate that Florida judges have become significantly more prone to use incarceration in disposing of felony cases since Gideon. A decline in suspended sentences was offset by increased use of probation and the slightest of increases in the use of prison sentences and other dispositions.

5425 Concern about confessions. Time, April 29, 1966, p. 52-54, 57-58, 60, 65, 1966.

Underlying the debate over the Escobedo decision is a lack of trust in the police and a search for the proper limit on police power in a free society. Although it may complicate the solution of some crimes, many experts view Escobedo and other Supreme Court decisions as a spur to better training of police, more computerized law enforcement, and an acceleration of the trend toward scientific crime detection.

5426 Ratcliffe, T. A. Juvenile delinquency: is treatment or training the solution? Approved Schools Gazette, 60(3):81-86, 1966.

There is no one cause of delinquency. It is a complex web of interrelated factors, and no adequate treatment or preventive approach is possible until the particular causal factors have been ascertained in each individual case. The psychiatrist, in his capacity to treat juvenile delinquents may diagnose, provide psychotherapy, and, if necessary, recommend other forms of help. In his consultative role, the psychiatrist may help with the social training of each delinquent.

5427 The American Correctional Association. Manual for correctional standards. Washington, D.C., 1966. 642 p. \$6.00

This manual presents a concise statement of standards covering the objectives, organization, functions, and operation for a state correctional system. The standards for the field of correction which are proposed here are based on the experience, research, and ideals of hundreds of correctional leaders of the American Correctional Association from all parts of the nation. The main questions dealt with relate to the objectives of correctional systems, the correctional process in the community, the central correctional

administration, correctional institutions, and the determination of practical effectiveness.

CONTENTS: Objectives of correctional systems; The correctional process in the community; Central correctional administration; Correctional institutions; Evaluation.

5428 Objectives of correctional systems. In: The American Correctional Association. Manual of correctional standards. Washington, D.C., 1966, p. 1-39. \$6.00

Simply stated, the basic goal of a correctional system is to provide public protection by aiding in the prevention of crime. The primary methods employed to realize this objective include control of offenders, correction of offenders, coordination of programming with other public and private resources, research and evaluation, and participation of citizens. The evolution of this objective with the application of modern methods and organizational structure in contrast to the philosophy of revenge and the methods of brutal punishment is most evident in the development of the three related and continuous phases of the correctional process: probation, institutional training and treatment, and parole.

CONTENTS: Development of modern correctional concepts and standards; Scope of the correctional process.

5429 The correctional process in the community. In: The American Correctional Association. Manual of correctional standards. Washington, D. C., 1966, p. 41-148. \$6.00

The correctional process takes place for the most part in the community. It begins with apprehension and detainment of the offender. It is supposed to occur there during the period of a few days up to a year when he is in the community correctional institution or in a farm or camp. If he meets the criteria, he may be placed on probation and supervised in the community in lieu of incarceration. Parole with supervision after imprisonment is likewise a part of the correctional process. The concept of the community correctional center as an adjunct to probation or parole or as a substitute for incarceration is a program which is not yet widely practiced. It is important to note that these measures should in no way detract from the objective of public protection. If correctional administrators and other public officials are to be goal oriented, it is essential that minimum standards be followed concerning jails, prisons, camps,

adult probation, parole, and community correction centers. The standards governing probation and parole have been particularly neglected, resulting in loss of effectiveness of these measures.

CONTENTS: Community detention (jail) facility; Community correctional institution; Camps; Adult probation; Parole and other release procedures; Community correctional centers.

5430 Central correctional administration. In: The American Correctional Association. Manual of correctional standards. Washington, D. C., 1966, p. 149-309. \$6.00

The outstanding feature of the central administration for correctional systems in the United States today is the wide diversity of organizational patterns from state to state. This diversity of administrative form may be explained partially by differences in size; it is also affected by the presence or absence of competent professional leadership in the state and by differences due to the normal lag behind contemporary need. The governor and the state legislature have a vital responsibility for the determination of the potential effectiveness of correctional programs. Under their direction, the type of organizational structure, the kind of leadership, the scope of functions, and the financial resources of the central correctional administration are set forth in policy and law. Key areas of correctional administration in which the observance of minimum standards is imperative include: personnel management, fiscal management, statistics and records, research, public relations and education, legal rights of probationers, prisoners and parolees, community agencies, voluntary service agencies, and citizen participation in correctional programs.

CONTENTS: Central organization; Personnel management; Fiscal management; Statistics and records; Research; Public relations and education; Legal rights of probationers, prisoners and parolees; Community agencies; Voluntary service agencies; Citizen participation in correctional programs.

5431 Correctional institutions. In: The American Correctional Association. Manual of correctional standards. Washington, D.C., 1966, p. 311-598. \$6.00

The persons placed in correctional institutions are usually the more difficult to manage and to rehabilitate. The physical plant

may be old; it may be difficult to maintain and its design may be obsolete. Yet it is expected that the institution will function smoothly without major disturbances or too many incidents of violence, bloodshed, or escape. A therapeutic climate is desired. A neat and orderly institution is required; overcrowding and idleness are deplored. In order to achieve these objectives, it is essential that minimum standards be adhered to in the physical plant and administrative organization of institutions as well as in the spheres of classification of prisoners, custody and security, employment of inmates, discipline, counseling, casework and clinical services, food service, health and medical services, inmate property control, issue items and services, chaplaincy services, education, library services, recreation, and inmate activities and privileges. The standards applicable to facilities and programs for women or youthful offenders are similar in many aspects to those for men; in certain areas, however, a completely different orientation should guide the work of rehabilitation.

CONTENTS: The administrative organization of an institution; The physical plant of institutions; Classification; Custody and security; Employment; Discipline; Counseling, casework and clinical services; Health and medical services; Chaplaincy services; Education; Library services; Recreation; Inmate activities and privileges; Facilities and program for women; Facilities and program for youthful offenders.

5432 Evaluation. In: The American Correctional Association. Manual of correctional standards. Washington, D. C., 1966, p. 599-617. \$6.00

Prisons constitute but one link in the correctional chain of laws, procedures and facilities; they share with the other links in the system a responsibility to make positive contributions toward the dual goals of protecting society and rehabilitating offenders. A new scale is needed to weigh the effectiveness of their administration; the number of violations by parolees, subsequent offenses by once treated offenders, and the frequency of escapes from prison, while easily tabulated, are unreliable indices. They erroneously infer a single, direct relationship to the quality of prison management. Actually such behavior arises from a multiplicity of imperfectly understood factors, many of which are unrelated to the real and inferred responsibilities of prison administrators. The organization and means to accomplish the establishment of standards by which the work of prison programs can be evaluated are available. Questionnaires and checklists which can be secured from the American Correctional Association

present standards through which this vital goal of evaluation can be achieved.

CONTENTS: Use of standards to measure effectiveness.

5433 Mangold, K. M. Comparison of delinquents and nondelinquents on the IES test. *Perceptual and Motor Skills*, 22(3):817-818, 1966.

The IES Test was administered to 30 delinquent and 30 nondelinquent subjects. It was found that the Arrow-Dot and Picture Title subtests discriminated significantly between the two groups. The Picture Story Completion subtest tended to yield non-significant results in the predicted direction, while the Photo-Analysis subtest yielded reversals which were not predicted. (author abstract)

5434 Derbyshire, Robert L. The social control role of the police in changing urban communities. *Excerpta Criminologica*, 6(3):315-321, 1966.

Policemen are exposed to cultural, social, and psychological forces over which they have little or no control. Urban centers, particularly inner city areas or slums, are the most difficult places to maintain overt behavior at a level acceptable to middle class standards. Not only do they reflect all the characteristics of urbanism detrimental to the maintenance of social control, but they exhibit excessive amounts of personal, social, political, religious, family, and economic instability. The police, as the most important agency of social control, has been primarily concerned with coercive control. This coercive function is a necessary one; however, greater emphasis should be placed on the need for the police to assume a persuasive control function. In order to achieve this goal, the police must improve their image and social control capacities by hiring more highly qualified and motivated individuals for more permanent, persuasive work within the community.

5435 Hess, Albert G. History and the criminologist. *Excerpta Criminologica*, 6(3):322-326, 1966.

For various reasons, historical research on crime and delinquency has not been very extensive in recent years. Nevertheless, historical research could prove very useful to the criminologist in providing a stimulant for the formulation of new hypotheses and theories,

in validating or disproving hypotheses and theories, and in offering the criminologist possibilities for the expansion of his chronological vista. A thorough knowledge of the history of crime and delinquency may also prove useful in evaluating the many panaceas that are being proposed for criminality. The historical method offers tools and a highly developed critical apparatus to gain insights where statistical data are unobtainable or where research along the clinical pattern is unfeasible. This second possibility may be particularly helpful in carrying out ex post facto evaluation of programs.

5436 Ausubel, David P. Some future directions for research in adolescent drug addiction. *Adolescence*, 1(1):70-78, 1966.

Progress in clinical drug addiction research will come only from a gradual accumulation of painstaking research findings. What is needed is the same kind of systematic and intensive research effort dealing with the psychological and ecological aspects of addiction, and the same kind of methodological rigor and sophistication that has been exhibited in the study of the pharmacological, physiological, and chemical aspects of the problem. Existing treatment centers do not have the necessary personnel to carry on this type of research; without long-term programs sponsored by some federal agency or by university centers, it is unlikely that much progress will be made in realizing these research objectives.

5437 Massachusetts. Parole Board. Rules of the Parole Board and statutes relating to the duties and powers thereof. [Boston], 1964, 29 p., tables.

CONTENTS: Brief history of parole organization in Massachusetts; Parole in Massachusetts; General laws, chapter 27, Parole Board; Powers and duties of Parole Board; Permits to be at liberty and discharge; A compact; Defective delinquents; Care, treatment and rehabilitation of sexually dangerous persons; A summary of the laws relating to deductions from the minimum and the maximum term of sentences; Eligibility for parole; deductions for good conduct; Pardons: commutations; General rules governing parole; Parole eligibility from jails and houses of correction; Parole conditions; "Supervise for liquor"; "Final warning."

5438 University of California. School of Criminology. The San Francisco Project - Decision-making and the probation officer: the presentence report recommendation, by Joseph D. Lohman, Albert Wahl, and Robert M. Carter. Berkley, 1966, 19 p. (Research Report No. 7)

A preliminary inquiry into decision-making on the part of probation officers and, more specifically, decision-making as it relates to the pre-sentence report recommendation, utilized the "decision-game" device developed by Leslie Wilkins. Fourteen officers participated and made 70 decisions on five cases selected from the files of the U. S. Probation Office, Northern District of California. The data suggested that probation officers make decisions relating to pre-sentence report recommendations with relatively small amounts of information. An average number of 4.7 items of information were utilized prior to the decision, and a range of from one to 13 items were employed in making the decision. The receipt of additional information after the recommendation was made had little effect upon the recommendation. It was observed that the probation officers as a group employed similar techniques in their information gathering activities prior to making a decision. Substantial differences in recommendations by probation officers were observed in three of the five cases, but while these decisions tended to vary, there is a tendency toward greater uniformity by virtue of both formal and informal processes within the Probation Office. Because of the variations noted, and in order to create an opportunity for staff growth through an understanding of the decision-making process, the U. S. Probation Office in the Northern District of California will initiate a panel system for making recommendations; all pre-sentence reports will be reviewed by panels of three line officers in an effort to produce more consistency in recommendations.

5439 Anderson, Kent. College anyone? Presidio, 33(5):16, 37, 1966.

Prisoners who wish to take college courses while still in prison may take correspondence courses from any one of a number of universities. The first three years of a four year degree program may often be taken through correspondence. There are generally no admission requirements for correspondence courses.

5440 Wisconsin. Public Welfare Department. Children and Youth Division. Foster family care: a program in transition. Madison, 1965, 46 p.

The Wisconsin Division for Children and Youth has completed a formal review of its statewide program of foster boarding home care of legally committed neglected and dependent children. Staff problems, characteristics of the children and their needs, services to the children, problems involving the true parents, characteristics of the foster homes, services for foster parents, and the children's foster home experiences were examined. Recommendations proposed for improving foster care services concerned: (1) staff training and retention; (2) the development of a new philosophy of service; (3) administration; and (4) supervisory follow up of cases.

5441 Hampton Beach Chamber of Commerce. Hampton Beach Project: Project Director's report. Hampton Beach, New Hampshire, no date, 259 p.

The Hampton Beach (New Hampshire) Chamber of Commerce received a grant from the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development in April 1965, to look into the causes and means of preventing riots at Hampton Beach. The findings of the Project and the successful efforts taken to prevent the recurrence of riots in the summer of 1965 are reported here.

5442 López-Rey, Manuel. Direito penal como profissão e como função social. (Penal law as a profession and as a social function.) Revista Brasileira de Criminologia e Direito Penal, 3(12):39-61, 1966.

Penal law such as elaborated in most countries, particularly the Spanish and Portuguese-speaking countries, is overly dependent on a strictly dogmatic, juridical and casuistic approach. The elaboration of juridical penal law such as performed by Jiménez Asúa in Spain during the 1930's not only reflects a restrictive, academic, and dogmatic viewpoint, but, moreover, is based on a prior Germanic conception which had already been found decadent. The same kind of error was perpetuated by the formulators of penal law in Argentina, Brazil, and Venezuela. Despite positive contributions to penal law brought about by the postulators of the juridical and professional point of view, their works all suffer from the same basic defect, that of divorcing penal law from criminology and thus abstracting it from reality. In attempting to elaborate penal law in conformity to concrete needs, a

sound knowledge of the political, economic, and social reality of a particular country should receive more attention than techniques and theories. By doing so, penal law would serve a true social function instead of simply representing the product of an academically oriented profession.

5443 Mello, Celso de Albuquerque. Genocídio: alguns aspectos da convenção de 1948. (Genocide: aspects of the 1948 convention.) Revista Brasileira de Criminologia e Direito Penal, 3(12):99-106, 1966.

Genocide as defined by the United Nations Convention of 1948 refers to the crime which is perpetrated with the intention of annihilating, in whole or in part, an ethnic, social, religious, or national group. As evidenced by the exclusion of cultural genocide and extermination of political groups from the definition of genocide, the Convention was eminently conscious of political questions, often forsaking the rights of man to the interest of nations. In Article 6, the Convention also established that persons accused of genocide are to be judged by the appropriate courts of the nation in whose territory the act was committed, or by a competent international criminal court. The first part of this Article is utterly utopian, while the second part corresponds to an ideal of an integrated international community which does not correspond to reality. The International Military Tribunals of Nuremberg and Tokyo were established to fill this void, and, in spite of imperfections, represented a major step in the elaboration of international penal law. The 1948 Convention, however, accomplished very little on the question of genocide or international law, and subsequent developments have been negligible.

5444 Tahkka, Veikko. The alcoholic personality: a clinical study. Helsinki, The Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies, vol. 13, 1966. 279 p. (In series: Alcohol Research in the Northern Countries)

In order to investigate various aspects of the personality structure and the interpersonal relations among alcoholics, 50 Swedish male alcoholics with no history of alcoholic psychoses, whose mothers were still living, were interviewed and administered a Rorschach test. The Rorschach test results of the alcoholics were compared with those of a matched control group, consisting of 50 Finnish males without alcoholism or psychiatric disorders. Some of the conclusions which can be drawn from this investigation include the fact that the al-

coholics seemed to show many similarities in their personality structure and object relations which appeared to be largely the result of a regressive development toward a common fixation point. Moreover, there was a tendency for the alcoholics to show a premonitory personality picture characterized by passivity, mother-fixation, ambivalent object relationships, a poorly developed sense of masculine identity, pronounced inhibitions of aggressive and sexual impulses with a tendency toward feelings of guilt and inferiority, a relative lack of initiative and tenacity, predominantly passive social participation, and a high frequency of neurotic symptoms. Many of these characteristics may be traceable to the fact that the alcoholics' histories tended to be marked by a combination of an excessively infantilizing maternal influence and a lack of opportunity for identification with a father image. The main psychodynamic functions of drinking for these alcoholics seemed to lie in the fact that drinking offered a partial oral gratification, a means to discharge aggression, and a regulation of self-esteem, as well as serving manifold masochistic functions.

CONTENTS: Aspects of research in alcoholism: a survey of the literature; The alcoholic personality: a clinical study; Summary and conclusions.

Distributor: Rutgers University Center of Alcohol Studies, New Brunswick, New Jersey

5445 Veillard-Cybulska, Henryka. Les jeunes prostituées sous la loupe. (Young prostitutes under study.) Revue Abolitionniste, 91(214): 17-27, 1966.

The results of two separate inquiries in Paris and Warsaw dealing with the nature, causes, and effects of under-age prostitution reveals the influence of the same psychological and sociological factors in both milieux. The majority of these girls grew up in homes which can be described as inadequate from every point of view, and their prostitution appears to be the last phase in a long process of maladjustment. Prostitution for these young girls is frequently a means of rebelling against their parents and against society; moreover, it is a means of escape and of acting out various forms of aggression and frustration. Female prostitution is found to be adapting itself to modern conditions and becoming more of an accessory occupation. A thorough study of its clients would prove invaluable, since prostitution arises only in response to a demand.

5446 Shore, Milton F., & Massimo, Joseph L. Comprehensive vocationally oriented psychotherapy for adolescent delinquent boys: a follow-up study. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 36(4):609-615, 1966.

In 1963, results were reported of an experimental 10-month, comprehensive, vocationally oriented, psychotherapeutic program for adolescent delinquent boys. A follow-up of the 20 boys (10 treated and 10 untreated) two and three years after treatment was terminated revealed that major improvements in ego functioning continued, though at a slower rate than during treatment. The great majority of the untreated boys showed marked and continued deterioration over a long period of time. It was concluded that the innovative psychotherapeutic approach based on recent theoretical developments in the treatment of chronic delinquents of adolescent age, especially those in lower socio-economic groups, not only brought about basic personality changes during the treatment period, but also initiated a process whereby the individual could continue to grow and improve on his own.

5447 Montalvo, Braulio, & Pavlin, Saul. Faculty staff communications in a residential treatment center. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 36(4):706-711, 1966.

In the hope of improving the work with boys at the Wiltwyck School for Boys in Esopus, New York, the ways in which staff communicate with one another were observed. It was found that faulty communication between adults in the treatment setting places the counselor in a frustrated position with the children. Inattention to the real communications among staff members and failure to consider adequate communications as part of the actual work of the treatment center may lead to a further deterioration of the children's self-perceptions.

5448 National Association of Probation Officers. Aspects of training, by F. V. Jarvis and W. T. Utting. London, 1965, 31 p. (Probation Papers No. 2)

An attempt is made to analyze the British probation officer's training, state some of his difficulties, and suggest some solutions.

CONTENTS: Introduction; Preparation; Selection of cases; Ways of learning; Learning problems: the tutor, the student; Initial placement: teaching the setting, early case-work learning, summary; The second placement: recording, social enquiry reports, casework,

authority and the court, reality pressures, matters which are caught as well as taught, evaluation; The probation officer's role.

Available from: National Association of Probation Officers, 6 Endsleigh Street, London, WC 1, England.

5449 Turk, Austin T. Conflict and criminality. *American Sociological Review*, 31(3):338-352, 1966.

Discussions of crime and conflict have been characterized by imprecision in defining and relating the two concepts. Since formalization is an aid to the clearer statement and more thorough exploration of theoretical alternatives, an effort is made to develop a system of formal propositions as a basis for research. Presented here is (1) a summary of conceptualizations found in the literature; (2) discussions and suggested resolutions of the basic conceptual issues; and (3) a theoretical scheme as it has so far been developed, i.e., a set of propositions stating conditions under which the probability of conflict between legal authorities and subjects varies and, given a conflict, conditions under which the probability of criminalization of subjects varies. It is concluded that further elaboration of propositions requires additional exploratory and descriptive research, and that rigorous formalization would be premature until the various hypothesized relationships have been more thoroughly examined in empirical research. (author abstract, edited)

5450 Künzel, Eberhard. *Jugendkriminalität und Verwahrlosung*. (Juvenile delinquency and deprivation.) Göttingen, Verlag für Medizinische Psychologie, 1966. 136 p.

Deprivation phenomena among youth appear in normally reacting personalities under abnormal pressures, normally reacting personalities with anti-social superego, neurotic personalities, deprived personalities, and mentally defective personalities. The origins of deprivation are usually found in heredity or in childhood factors. If the first object-relations of a child are deformed, his later relations are also bound to be deformed. Weak ego and strongly reacting superego correspond to each other. On the basis of newly elaborated anamnesis tests, which analyze the subjects' mental history in depth, prediction of the delinquents' curability is made. The analysis can discover the causes of deprivation which can subsequently be eliminated by treatment.

5451 Wisconsin. Public Welfare Department. Forecasts of Division of Corrections populations: 1966-1975. Madison, 1966, 4 p., app. (Statistical Bulletin C-62)

Statistical projections are made of population trends for the years 1966-1975 for three groups of persons placed under the supervision of Wisconsin's Division of Corrections: those in adult institutions, those in juvenile institutions, and those on probation and parole.

5452 Korn, Richard. The reader in the thicket. *Issues in Criminology*, 2(1):1-6, 1966.

A young institutionalized boy was assumed to be retarded because he rarely spoke and did not respond to treatment. When he was discovered "reading" to himself from a book (telling stories aloud while turning pages) he was believed to be insane as well. An attempt by psychologists to show him that his tales were imaginary and that he could not read so disturbed the boy that he committed suicide.

5453 Reich, Miriam. Therapeutic implications of the indeterminate sentence. *Issues in Criminology*, 2(1):7-28, 1966.

The impact of the indeterminate sentence is differentially experienced by inmates according to their psychopathology, unconscious needs, and defensive adaptations to the prison setting. Although the indeterminate sentence is based on the belief that it will enhance rehabilitation, there are certain factors present which undermine this objective. Ambiguous criteria for success and skepticism of the staff creates anxiety for the inmate who is thus unwilling to participate fully in the treatment program. Seeming arbitrariness regarding time imprisoned stimulates defiance which is not conducive to rehabilitation. The flexible, individualized approach of the indeterminate sentence has the potential to become the focus for reeducation, if modified and developed.

5454 Nasatir, Michael, Dezzani, D., & Silbert, Mimi. Atascadero: ramifications of a maximum security treatment institution. *Issues in Criminology*, 2(1):29-46, 1966.

The indeterminate sentence for mentally ill offenders is not justified or progressive unless adequate medical treatment is provided. Atascadero State Hospital in California is a

maximum security institution where professional treatment is grossly inadequate. Punishment goals conflict with medical criteria and the decision to release is influenced by the nature of the crime. Since incarceration here is not unlike imprisonment in many ways, and medical treatment is not the only goal, it is unjust to hospitalize these people indefinitely.

5455 Wallace, Robert. Ecological implications of a custody institution. *Issues in Criminology*, 2(1):47-60, 1966.

The structure of a custodial prison, with various cellblocks of different living standards to which inmates are assigned on a basis of differential rewards and punishments, has an effect on the behavior of the inmates. Though intended to be a means of teaching conformity to prison values in preparation for re-integration into the larger society, the system actually teaches conformity to the cellblock subculture against the rest of the prison. In the process, an ecological pattern manifests itself wherein certain cellblocks exhibit certain social and behavioral characteristics, while others do not.

5456 Fisher, Robert M. Total institutional commitment and treatment: trends in English corrections. *Issues in Criminology*, 2(1):61-78, 1966.

Innovations in the English corrections system may be observed in the rehabilitative programs of two borstal institutions: the training borstal and the recall borstal. The training borstal is a minimum security institution for boys from 15 to 21 years of age, and the sentence is from six months to two years. After release, the boy is under supervision, which, if violated, may mean he can be sent to recall borstal which is a maximum security institution. Group counseling is an important part of the training borstal in which the "communality" orientation is expressed through the common purpose of self-understanding. The training borstal is unlike other borstals in that the staff is democratically organized and more involved with the rehabilitation process. Recall borstal also involves boys and staff in many relationships which result in breaking down the wall between inmates and staff.

5457 Bittner, Egon, & Platt, Anthony M. The meaning of punishment. *Issues in Criminology*, 2(1):79-99, 1966.

Evidence from pre-literate societies indicates that legal punishment is a recent development. Modern defense of punishment is based on the principles of retribution and deterrence. The deterrence argument has supplied the official punishment justification for the past 150 years. Also, during this period the severity of punishment has progressively declined, while modern psychology has grown in influence. Today a schism exists within penology between the treatment approach and the punitive approach. The acceptance of psychological remedies will depend to a great extent on the formulation of legal regulations of the right and duty to treat, in a manner akin to the ways in which the right and duty to punish has been legally regulated in the past.

5458 McGuire, Thomas K. Integration of the insanity defense and mens rea: a suggested accommodation of medical and legal views in criminal responsibility of the mentally ill. *Issues in Criminology*, 2(1):103-110, 1966.

The controversy between the medical and legal professions regarding the criminal responsibility of the mentally ill is based on a conflict of interests: the legal system's concern for society's needs as well as for the individual's needs versus the medical profession's concern primarily for the individual. An accommodation of the goals of both disciplines is possible if, instead of the dual focus on special defenses (e.g., insanity) and on degree of blameworthiness of intention, the mental states involved in these defenses are combined into a "mental element" composed of factors which create or negate liability. With this approach, the mentally ill defendant would not be responsible if he did not know his action was wrong, or if the intent was absent due to mental disorder. This approach would more sharply define and combine the legal and medical spheres in the determination of criminal responsibility.

5459 Adler, Judith. Gambling, drugs, and alcohol: a note on functional equivalents. *Issues in Criminology*, 2(1):111-117, 1966.

The theory which implies a specific cause-and-effect relationship between a pattern of behavior and certain psychological characteristics, i.e., alcoholism and anxiety, exemplifies the kind of simplistic thinking of which

scholars must be wary. The principal that different behavioral patterns may be functionally equivalent in the satisfaction of the same need, and that different needs may find release through the same channel, should not be ignored. One must ask what determines the choice of one mode of behavior rather than another for each particular culture.

5460 Treatment and punishment: a select bibliography. *Issues in Criminology*, 2(1):143-148, 1966.

Paul Tappan was the author of many books and articles on delinquency and correction in which he brought law, sociology, and psychology to bear on the problems of correctional administration and criminology. A bibliography of his major contributions is provided with introductory remarks by T. C. Esselstyn.

5461 New York University. Graduate School of Social Work. Center for the Study of Unemployed Youth. Lower-class delinquency and work programs, by John M. Martin. New York, 1966, 39 p. (Prepared for Youth - Work Institute)

Much lower class delinquency is not rooted only in economic need, especially not in those needs which can be met quickly and easily by a work program. Work programs make sense only for those delinquents and those forms of delinquency which can be explained by lack of work. In designing such a program, more attention should be paid to identifying, describing, and counting the kinds of adolescents and youths who can profit most from existing work programs. Some judgments could then be made about the need to develop radically different programs for those whose life styles do not permit them to profit from present programs. A thorough knowledge of these different life styles could also lead to modifications in the existing programs.

5462 McKnight, C. K., Mohr, J. W., Quinsey, R. E., & Erochko, J. Mental illness and homicide. *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 11(2):91-98, 1966.

As part of a larger study of mental illness and homicide, and to indicate various structural components in cases of homicide, a study was made in the Ontario Hospital of Penetanguishene of the cases in which mental illness was considered to be present at the time of the homicide.

5463 McKnight, C. K., Mohr, J. W. Quinsey, R. E., & Erochko, J. Matricide and mental illness. *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 11(2):99-106, 1966.

In order to study the concurrence of mental illness and matricide, a study was made of the homicide cases in the Ontario Hospital, Penetanguishene; of 100 homicide cases, 12 were cases of matricide. It was found that age or mental illness appears to predispose the violent act being directed toward family members. Matricide is relatively rare, although more common than patricide. Family killing may be seen as the ultimate in violent reaction to unbearable emotional ties. It has been postulated that there is an "Orestes complex," the characteristics of which were found in the cases studied: excessive attachment and hostility toward the mother-image, general hatred of women, homosexual potentialities, and strong guilt feelings.

5464 Richman, Alex. Follow-up of criminal narcotic addicts. *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 11(2):107-115, 1966.

In order to ascertain changes in the number and characteristics of addicts and in the duration of addiction, a seven-year follow-up study was made of individual criminal addicts in British Columbia, and national data on criminal addiction in Canada were analyzed. National data over a ten-year period indicate that the number of male addicts was stable, while the number of female addicts increased; the onset of criminal addiction is more marked in younger age groups; the number of criminal addicts has not increased and, in fact, may be decreasing. The prospect for abstinence increases with age as the addict "matures out" of his habit. Abstinence is not less likely for adults with long histories of police contact, or who have had numerous previous attempts to quit drugs voluntarily.

5465 Armstrong, John D. Responsibility and addiction. *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 11(2):116-122, 1966.

In legal practice it is assumed that the responsible man intends the natural consequences of his actions. When some change in mental state makes this responsibility questionable, it is often expected that a clear-cut statement of mental capacity should be possible. This approach is frequently inconsistent with clinical observations. Limitations of mental capacity due to alcohol, drugs, emotional disturbance, or fatigue is rarely total. The problem of impairment is that deviant behavior

patterns may appear which are not normal for the individual; impairment influences the ability of the individual to be held totally responsible. Each offender must be examined to determine the extent to which he can be held responsible, and to determine appropriate disposition.

5466 Smith, Sydney. The adolescent murderer: a psychodynamic interpretation. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 13(4):310-319, 1966.

Psychological examinations were administered to a group of eight murderers between the ages of 14 and 20, and data were obtained regarding the events of their crimes. Three case histories are described in detail. Characteristically, the adolescent murderers suffered early experiences of deprivation which resulted in an underdeveloped ego and vulnerability to outbursts of violent aggression. The general thesis embodied in the findings was that there is a clinical syndrome in the case of youthful murderers described by Menninger and Mayman as "episodic dyscontrol." The act of murder for these patients was characteristic of a type of ego failure which is, on the one hand, superficially incongruous with the rest of the patient's life and, on the other hand, a defense against a threatened disintegration not apparent in the surface symptoms.

5467 Hoover, J. Edgar. The resurgent Klan. *American Bar Association Journal*, 52(7):617-620, 1966.

After a period of moribundity, the Ku Klux Klan is now resurgent in the South and is attempting to recruit members in some Northern states. Although lacking in unity of organization, Klan groups are clearly unified in their aims: their principal objective is "white supremacy" with the Negro as its main victim. Secondary hate target groups of the Klan are Jews, Catholics, and the foreign born. Cognizant that every subversive phase of Klan activities must be investigated in order to protect the safety and welfare of all citizens, the F.B.I. has penetrated the Klan organizations with persons who furnish valuable information on a continuing basis. Widespread coverage of Klan activities has been responsible over the years for the solution of crimes committed by Klansmen. In the final analysis, however, an aroused and mobilized public opinion is needed to end the Klan's 100 year history of violence and lawlessness.

5468 Indiana State Farm. Data Processing Office. Escapees report, June 1966. 12 p.

Data are presented on various characteristics of 177 men who escaped from the Indiana State Farm from March 1962 to June 1966 including: original charges, length of original sentences, job assignments, previous criminal history, I.Q., level of education, escapes by month, days remained at large, age, and marital status.

5469 Tardif, Guy. Tentative d'application d'un projet d'indice de la criminalité à Montréal. (An attempt to apply an index of criminality to Montréal.) Bulletin of the Quebec Society of Criminology, 4(2):23-40, 1965.

When applied to reported rates of criminal behavior in Montreal, the index of delinquency constructed by Sellin and Wolfgang is found incapable of measuring the relative seriousness of the various categories of major offenses. Moreover, the results obtained by the complex Sellin-Wolfgang index are not significantly different from those obtained from the simpler raw data index. The main shortcomings of the Sellin-Wolfgang index stem from the fact that its construction is too closely tied to a juridical viewpoint to be useful on a simultaneously theoretical and practical level. A purely criminological approach to the problem of index construction would require that the offender and his victim be taken into consideration, as well as the criminal act and its modalities. Agent, act, and victim could be analyzed from a qualitative as well as a quantitative aspect, and, from this, a really descriptive index of criminality could be developed.

5470 Matte, André, & O'Connor, Joseph. Expérience de thérapie avec délinquants confiés en liberté surveillée à S.O.R.S. (An experiment in group therapy with young probationers at S.O.R.S.) Bulletin of the Quebec Society of Criminology, 4(2):41-50, 1965.

Caseworkers are frequently confronted with youthful delinquents whose social behavior appears completely normal, who are cooperative and agreeable to treatment, and yet who will continue to commit delinquent acts when they are released. To deal with this type of offender, group therapy sessions with a select group of youthful probationers were initiated in a Canadian rehabilitation institute. Twenty-seven sessions were held in 1963-1964 with a total of 14 clients. The limited goal of these sessions was to break down the usual defenses

which this type of delinquent raises to protect himself against anxiety, defenses of externalization and idealization of criminal behavior, and thus render him more susceptible to individual treatment. The effects of the group experience varied with the individual members, but there were indications that several youths began to feel uneasy about their delinquent activity. Further sessions with a new group are being planned.

5471 El Fattah, Ezzat Abd. Les mesures de prélibération au Canada et à l'étranger. (Pre-release practices in Canada and in other countries.) Bulletin of the Quebec Society of Criminology, 4(2):51-62, 1965.

Pre-release rehabilitation measures designate those specific practices immediately preceding a prisoner's release which are aimed at preparing inmates for their future situation and facilitating the period of transition from detention to freedom. Preparation of inmates for release implies at least three essential elements: (1) a period of transition from rigorous seclusion to absolute freedom in society; (2) pre-release programs which attempt to place the individual in a psychological and material milieu similar to that which he will encounter in society; and (3) a center for pre-release detention in which the period of transition and the pre-release program can be carried out more efficiently than in a regular prison. Despite various recommendations to this effect, Canada as yet has not established pre-release measures comparable to those now existent in some parts of the United States, Britain, Switzerland, and Argentina.

5472 Foster, Henry H., Jr. Lawmen, medicine men and good Samaritans. American Bar Association Journal, 52(3):223-227, 1966.

Lawyers and doctors must subscribe to good Samaritanism because of the oaths they took when they entered their professions. If they took a more sensitive attitude toward this obligation, they would provide a good example for all citizens.

5473 Woodruff, Owen E., Jr., & Falco, Robert A. The defender workshop: a clinical experiment in criminal law. American Bar Association Journal, 52(3):233-236, 1966.

In order to give law students practical experience in handling criminal law cases, the University of San Francisco Law School insti-

tuted a plan which gives the students academic credit for assisting volunteer defenders assigned to represent indigent federal defendants. Although the workshop encountered many problems of implementation because of the scarcity of lawyers who would accept volunteer services, the nature of the cases and other demands on the student's time, it has been successful. Much of its future success will depend on the Federal Defender Office of San Francisco. If this Office will accept student help on a regular basis, the workshop will provide a practical internship to the students.

5474 Foulkes, David L. Compensating victims of violence. *American Bar Association Journal*, 52(3):237-239, 1966.

In 1964, Great Britain created the Criminal Injuries Compensation plan, by which damages may be awarded to victims of criminal violence. A Criminal Injuries Compensation Board was created. The plan does not contain a list of crimes, but compensation has been paid for injuries for crimes against the person and property. Motoring offenses are excluded; offenses against members of the offender's family living with him at the time of injury are excluded; a child under 10 is excluded. There is no legal enforceable right to compensation. The amount of compensation is based on common law damages and is a lump sum payment.

5475 Ringold, Solie M. The dynamics of executive clemency. *American Bar Association Journal*, 52(3):240-243, 1966.

Commutation procedures and powers vary from state to state but about one-half of the states have vested the power of commutation solely in the governor. Some state constitutions have qualified executive clemency, but no criteria or standards to be considered by the clemency authority have been enacted. This seems to leave a governor free to grant clemency if he personally opposes the death penalty. Pardoning authorities have different philosophies and standards for clemency, but no standards have been imposed by constitution or legislature. The courts recognize that the decision is within the executive's sole discretion.

5476 Sadoff, Robert L. Psychiatric involvement in the search for truth. *American Bar Association Journal*, 52(3):251-254, 1966.

The utilization of psychiatric procedures to aid in the determination of the truth by the law has raised issues of the limitation of freedom, infringement of constitutional rights, and ethical problems of confidentiality. The findings of psychiatrists and their tests have been criticized on the basis of their constitutionality, their scientific standing, and their invasion of the jury's province. The results of psychiatric tests have been denied evidentiary status by the courts. There is a place for psychiatric and scientific aids in the law, but it must be limited to clinical evaluation.

5477 Tydings, Joseph D. The Congress and the courts: helping the judiciary to help itself. *American Bar Association Journal*, 52(4):321-325, 1966.

One means of lessening the congestion in the judicial process would be to establish a workable procedure for the removal of an unfit judge. The impeachment procedure is inadequate and cumbersome. Although the Constitution gives Congress the sole power of impeachment, it does not mean that impeachment must be the only means of removal. The examples of California, where a Commission on Judicial Qualifications investigates unfitness of judges and recommends removal to the State Supreme Court, and New York, where a special court of the judiciary has the power to remove judges from office, may be relevant to reform at the federal level. Other possibilities for reform include: compulsory retirement, the requirement that judges disclose their financial interests, the enactment of the Canons of Judicial Ethics into statute, and the definition by statute of "high crimes and misdemeanors" which are supposed to be grounds for impeachment.

5478 Rosenberg, Maurice. Judging goes to college. *American Bar Association Journal*, 52(4):342-345, 1966.

In the United States, judges may now receive systematic training in deciding cases and managing the courts. In 1964, the National College of State Trial Judges at the University of Colorado was established to bridge the gap between the practice of law and work on the judge's bench. Most of the "student" judges were new to their judicial posts. The intensive course of study included classroom instruction based on the problem-discussion method emphasizing practical issues, and supple-

mentary seminars. Participating judges found the College course very helpful and subsequent applications greatly exceeded enrollment capacity. For this reason the College is expanding its facilities and will probably be in operation for many years.

5479 Graven, J. Nous devons renouveler le sens de la peine pour renouveler l'homme. (Renewing the meaning of punishment in order to rehabilitate men.) *Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique*, 20(1): 13-24, 1966.

Since World War II, evaluative research in various countries has revealed the insufficiency of institutional treatment of prisoners as a means of rehabilitation and social reintegration. In reaction to these deficiencies, progressively greater emphasis is being placed on extra-institutional treatment, semi-detention, and suspended sentences. Switzerland, which has in the past led the struggle for penal reform, is presently lagging behind in implementation of these measures. Although modest gains are being made in some directions, rigid adherence to the existent Penal Code has prevented concerted efforts by legislators, theoreticians, and practitioners to initiate and implement extra-institutional rehabilitative measures.

5480 Lox, F. Les réformes du droit des mineurs en Belgique. (Child welfare reforms in Belgium.) *Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique*, 20(1): 25-34, 1966.

A Belgian statute, dated May 15, 1912, legally acquitted children under 16 years of age of criminal responsibility and placed them under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court. The main objective of this law, when instituted, was an attempt to prevent juvenile delinquency through protection of the child. Viewed in the light of modern-day problems, however, the law contains certain deficiencies, particularly in the areas of parental negligence and extension of the juvenile court's jurisdiction. In 1958, a special local committee was created and presided over by a justice of the peace, responsible for special preventive action toward children. This was supplemented in 1960 by the establishment of child welfare services on the provincial level. The most recent statute, dated April 1965, recognizes the intimate nexus between family interests and children's rights and it stresses the prevention of juvenile delinquency by socio-educational prophylactic action on the level of the family.

5481 Ribot, P. La nouvelle loi belge sur la protection de la jeunesse. (The new Belgian law concerning child welfare.) *Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique*, 20(1):35-42, 1966.

The main difference between the Belgian child welfare legislation of April 8, 1965 and its predecessor, dated May 15, 1912, lies in the fact that the recent legislation is primarily preventive; it stresses the provision of socio-educational measures to prevent family break-up and juvenile delinquency, whereas under the former legislation, authorities had to await the perpetration of an offense before being able to act. These preventive measures are to be exercised by local and national committees, each composed of 12 to 24 members drawn from various agencies actively concerned with child and family welfare. The general function of these committees is to intervene with preventive social action whenever the health, security, or morality of a child is endangered. Less dependent on penal doctrine and more aware of community responsibility, the new legislation presents a better solution to present problems of juvenile delinquency and maladjustment.

5482 Pradervand, Pierre, & Cardia, Laura. Quelques aspects de la délinquance italienne à Genève. (Aspects of Italian criminality in Geneva.) *Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique*, 20(1):43-58, 1966.

In an effort to study the extent of criminal behavior among Italian immigrants living in Geneva and compare it with that of other Geneva residents from the districts of Fribourg, Valais, and Geneva, correctional court records for a 10 year period were examined. The offenders who were considered in the research were 18 or older, and the offenses they had committed were serious enough to warrant a sentence of more than five years imprisonment. It was possible to demonstrate, despite deficiencies in the data, that Italian criminality was slightly higher than that of the native Genevese but considerably lower than that of the other two districts.

5483 Freels, John W. Illinois court reform: a two-year success story. *Journal of the American Judicature Society*, 49(11):206-211, 1966.

The scope of the new judicial system, inaugurated by the Illinois Judicial Article which became effective January 1, 1964, and its success have challenged national atten-

tion. The most significant feature of the new Article is a unified court system with judicial power vested in a Supreme Court, an Appellate Court, and Circuit Courts. The most significant changes are in the organization and jurisdiction of the Appellate and Circuit Courts.

5484 Uhlenhopp, Harvey. Some plain talk about courts of special and limited jurisdiction. *Journal of the American Judicature Society*, 49(11):212-217, 1966.

Courts of special and limited jurisdiction, generally called the inferior courts which currently handle juvenile and family proceedings, probate matters, and small civil and criminal actions, are not meeting their objectives of the finest justice, reasonable expense, and ready accessibility. Juvenile cases belong in the state's highest trial court. The extra expense to the public of separate probate courts is also indefensible. Juvenile proceedings and probate matters can be shifted to the general trial court without difficulty. As to small litigation, the justice of the peace system is archaic; the municipal court, although an improvement over the justice of the peace, has many infirmities. Tradition, the difficulty in reducing the number of officeholders, and the problem of leadership are obstacles to a court reorganization; however, the legal profession must provide leadership joined by public spirited laymen in accomplishing an overall reorganization.

5485 Frankel, Jack E. The case for judicial disciplinary measures. *Journal of the American Judicature Society*, 49(11):218-223, 1966.

It is recognized that a modern court system needs effective removal and involuntary retirement procedures. The creation of a disciplinary procedure within the judicial branch affords maximum protection to judges from abuses and harassment, relieves the legislature of responsibility to decide matters which are not legislative, and allows an independent tribunal to act impartially. In August 1965, the American Bar Association gave its approval for a study of the problems related to discipline and removal of judges to be made by the American Bar Foundation. The bar and bench should lead the movement to develop fair and realistic judicial disciplinary and involuntary retirement procedures.

5486 Angus, William H. Appointing Canadian judges. *Journal of the American Judicature Society*, 49(11):224-227, 1966.

Under the British North America Act, 1867, which is Canada's Constitution, the Dominion Parliament established the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court, and appointed judges to these courts. By the same Act, the provinces are given legislative authority over the administration of justice in the provinces. Thus, the greater share of Canadian courts are provincial creations. Judges of all provincial courts are appointed by the Dominion, and it is this procedure that is criticized. From the court of appeal to the county court and the district court in the provinces, the quality of appointees deteriorates. The Governor General is empowered to select the appointees, but, by constitutional custom, the Cabinet of the Dominion government decides who will be chosen. Unfortunately, cabinet choice has often rested on patronage considerations rather than on professional qualifications. A cohesive movement and positive proposals for reform are necessary to displace the present inadequate method of appointment.

5487 Katz, Michael. Federal prosecution for the interstate transportation of stolen credit cards. *University of Colorado Law Review*, 38(3):323-344, 1966.

The literature concerned with the problem of criminal liability for the unauthorized use of credit cards has focused on state criminal provisions relating to theft, larceny, and theft by false pretenses. With the tremendous growth of the market in credit cards and easy access to transportation facilities, state law enforcement agencies were not able to cope with mobile unauthorized cardholders and the federal enforcement agency had to step in. Proof of transportation of the sales receipts across statelines was generally considered sufficient to show movement in interstate commerce to meet the jurisdictional requirement. The majority of the courts have stated that credit cards are not securities. An analysis of the cases in the federal courts indicate that the courts have not referred to legislative history, but have preferred to construe the statute by analyzing the language used rather than the underlying policy. The decisions negate the will of the legislature.

5488 Halleck, Seymour L. A critique of current psychiatric roles in the legal process. *Wisconsin Law Review*, Spring (2):379-401, 1966.

In an insanity trial, the modern psychiatrist has the specific task of examining the emotional status of the allegedly mentally ill offender and of assisting the court in determining whether or not the offender can be held responsible for his actions. Any definitive statement offered by the psychiatrist as to responsibility of the offender has certain inconsistencies based on whether the psychiatrist is adhering to the tenets of scientific determinism or to a legal code or theology. His familiarity with the dynamics of the unconscious does not endow him with any special insights into the controversy between determinism and free will. Correctional practices should be radically altered so that the psychiatrist only assists in the disposition of the offender after the trial which determines whether a crime has been committed. A less radical change is to have the psychiatrist testify like any other expert witness and leave the decision of responsibility to the judge or jurors. Psychiatrists have unwittingly contributed to social injustices in providing testimony to assist the judge in determining competency to stand trial. Psychiatrists should be more careful in defining competency and guard the right to a speedy trial.

5489 Manpower Policy, Evaluation and Research Office. A proposal to provide training and guidance under MDTA to inmates of correctional institutions, by Mary F. Davis. Washington, D.C., 1966, 30 p.

Since most inmates of correctional institutions will eventually be eligible for parole, and since these persons are seriously disadvantaged in seeking jobs when they are released, a comprehensive federal training and guidance program should be developed for inmates of federal, state, and local institutions. It is recommended that the Department of Labor prepare a legislative proposal to authorize this program beginning with pilot projects in various state and local institutions. These projects should include both on-the-job and institutional training and they should be structured for "disadvantaged" persons. The experimental program should be followed by a full-scale program.

5490 Foster, Henry H., Jr. Conciliation and counseling in the courts in family law cases. *New York University Law Review*, 41(2):353-381, 1966.

During the last 30 years there has been increasing recognition that courts have the opportunity, if not the duty, to give affirmative and constructive assistance to families in difficulty. Recent advances in the behavioral and social sciences have made it obvious that law will be inefficacious or even destructive, if the courts ignore the consequences of their decisions and neglect the social, economic, and human aspects of complex problems.

5491 International Criminal Police Organization. International crime statistics for 1963-1964. Paris, no date, 126 p.

Statistics are presented on the total number of offenses in 1963-1964 in the following countries: Aden, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, British Solomon Islands, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Republic of China, Congo, Cyprus, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federal Germany, Fiji, Finland, France, Greece, Hong-Kong, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom (England and Wales), United Kingdom (Scotland), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), West Indies (British). Because of the variations, only broad categories of crimes are listed which are broadly defined in order to allow the use of national crime statistics without too many modifications. The categories are the following: willful and attempted murder; sex offenses; major larceny; minor larceny; fraud and embezzlement; counterfeiting; offenses in connection with drugs; and total number of offenses. Also listed are the number of persons identified as having been responsible for criminal offenses by sex and age, the number of offenders per 100,000 population, the volume of crime, and the number of cases solved.

5492 Belgium. Ministère de la Justice. L'activité de l'administration des établissements pénitentiaires, rapport quinquennal, 1960-1965. (Activities of the Belgian Penitentiary Administration, 1960-1965.) Bulletin de l'Administration Pénitentiaire, 19(6):285-415, 1965.

Activities of the Belgian Penitentiary Administration for the five year period, January 1, 1960 to December 31, 1964, are summarized in this report. A narrative account, supplemented by statistical data, deals with such questions as efforts being made on many levels to ameliorate the present prison system, various innovations introduced into the treatment complex in an attempt to achieve greater individualization of justice, personnel training and turnover, finances, construction of new facilities, institutional treatment and work training opportunities for inmates, and a report of medical services administered during the period. Statistical data are also presented, by year, on the number of inmates admitted and released from each of the Belgian correctional institutions, the type of offense committed and sanction applied, number of recidivists, number of deaths and suicides in the inmate population, and number transferred to mental hospitals.

5493 Fendler, Oscar. The legal profession and the anti-poverty program. New Hampshire Bar Journal, 8(3):172-188, 1966.

Replies to inquiries made by the author from 50 state bar associations and 20 local bar associations concerning applications filed and action taken by the Office of Economic Opportunity concerning programs for legal services for indigent persons, the mechanics used in applications, the canons of legal ethics involved in the plan, legal services contemplated, budgets proposed, reaction of lawyers to the plans, and future prospects if federal funds were stopped or cut indicate that there has been delay in organizing "Legal Aid Societies" or other agencies throughout the 50 states. It is recommended that lawyers speak their views about the program and volunteer legal services for the poor; the American Bar Association should assume the role of active, positive leadership for the legal profession; state bar associations should keep their fingers on each phase of the program within their states; the bar associations in more populated cities and counties should establish offices to service the poor; and all lawyers should be educated to the problems caused by the applications of the Economic Opportunity Act.

5494 Washtenaw County (Michigan). Committee on Services to Children. Preliminary report: Project 74. Ann Arbor, 1966, 32 p.

Project 74 is a planning project established by the Citizens' Advisory Council of the Washtenaw County, Michigan, Juvenile Court to study needed services for children and their families who come to the attention of the court. In the early stages of the project, concern was centered on the lack of services being given to these children at the time the court became involved. Concern quickly shifted to an awareness of the paucity and fragmentation of services before court contact, and to the realization that serious delinquency problems and the increasing number of abused and abandoned children could not be appropriately dealt with solely by providing a more adequate service to court wards and their families. It is proposed that a broadly representative citizens' advisory committee be created to plan for children's services at the county level, which should plan for new services, coordinate research efforts, and, in particular, establish standards for services to children. Recommendations are also made for the improvement of services to children in their own homes, outside their homes, and by the juvenile court, police, schools, and mental health and health agencies.

5495 American Civil Liberties Union. Material prepared for members of the American Law Institute concerning Tentative Draft No. 1 of a Model Code of Pre-arraignment Procedure. New York, 1966, various pagings.

In order to bring the point of view of the American Civil Liberties Union to the attention of the American Law Institute prior to its annual meeting, relevant articles and letters by professors of law and judges who, along with the American Civil Liberties Union, disagree with the Model Code's fundamental assumption that effective law enforcement requires that the police be empowered to interrogate suspects in private without affording them the right to effective assistance of counsel are presented.

Available from: American Civil Liberties Union, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, 10010

5496 International Association of Chiefs of Police. Guides for police practice. Fundamental phases of curriculum development and instruction in police training with emphasis on juvenile subjects. [Washington, D. C.], 1965, 17 p.

This report was prepared by a committee of experienced police training officers at a workshop conducted at Florida State University in February 1965. It is presented as an aid to officers responsible for training recruits and is one of a series of such reports on various phases of police training and juvenile delinquency. The report contains the basic elements of ascertaining what subject matter should be included in recruitment and in-service training programs pertaining to police work with juveniles. The areas of discussion have been categorized into four distinct phases: planning and development phase; research and preparation phase; the presentation phase; and the evaluation phase.

5497 Shoults, Sanford W. Administrative concepts involved in coordination of youth crime prevention efforts by police. Address before a conference of police administrators at the California State Polytechnic College, San Dimas, April 1965, 11 p.

Police must have full knowledge of the legal responsibilities, limitations, and tools available to them in the prevention of crime. Their primary responsibility is not taking on several of the functions of the courts and social agencies, but the discovery and identification of people, places, and conditions involved in and contributing to the youth crime problem and the processing of the people involved. When the police have met their responsibilities, they will cause other persons, organizations, and agencies involved in the process of rehabilitation to meet their responsibilities, and the community will thus have a coordinated youth crime prevention program.

5498 Lasok, Dominic. The treatment of the young offender. New Law Journal, 116(5212): 209-211, 1965.

The kernel of the English White Paper on The Child, the Family and the Offender is the fundamental change from the "criminal" to the "civil approach," and from the punitive to the preventive remedy in dealing with young persons under age 21.

5499 Bilder, Richard A. Control of criminal conduct in Antarctica. Virginia Law Review, 52(2):231-285, 1966.

To date, there has been no incidence of serious criminal conduct on the part of either United States military or civilian personnel in Antarctica. However, the recent expansion of United States activities there requires an examination of the problem of criminal conduct. While the likelihood of an Antarctic crime is remote, the difficulties and embarrassment arising from a single serious incident justify simple, non-controversial legislation. An amendment to Title 18 of the United States Code to prosecute and punish serious crimes by American nationals, and perhaps certain foreign nationals, in Antarctica is proposed.

5500 Meador, Daniel J., Jr. The impact of federal habeas corpus on state trial procedures. Virginia Law Review, 52(2):286-300, 1966.

Federal habeas corpus as shaped by the 1963 Supreme Court decision in Fay v. Noia and Townesend v. Sain has cut by indirection some of the basic premises on which state criminal trials have been conducted. Yet, after three years, state trial practices in many places have not been adjusted to take these decisions into account. Two inquiries are presented: (1) how does federal habeas corpus affect the conduct of a state criminal prosecution; (2) assuming the federal writ remains as it is, how may state trial procedures be altered so as to adapt to this impact.

5501 Rosenberg, Maurice. The qualities of justices--are they strainable? Texas Law Review, 44(6):1063-1080, 1966.

In selecting judges on merit, the essential problem is to seek standards and procedures that will help identify the little differences among men that count. A first step would be to develop meaningful descriptions, court by court, of the nature of the judge's duties. Next, performance standards must be devised through observation and audit of the work of many judges. In time, there must emerge sets of professional qualifications that will make the ideal of merit selection of judges an attainable reality.

5502 Winters, Glenn R. Selection of judges: an historical introduction. *Texas Law Review*, 44(6):1081-1087, 1966.

During colonial and early post-Revolutionary times, judges in the United States were appointed, but during the middle of the 19th century, the movement for popular election of judges gained power. Dissatisfaction with this method began to appear strongly in the 1880's. By 1937, the American Bar Association had endorsed a plan for the selection of judges through a non-political nominating convention. In the years since various states began adopting this procedure, a total of 12 have incorporated some of the features of the plan in the selection of judges. At present, the national pattern of judicial selection is as follows: 19 states have partisan elections; 16 have non-partisan elections; four states have selection by the legislature; 13 states have selection by a merit plan; and appointment by the executive is used in the federal system and nine states. Selection by election is on the decline and will eventually disappear as merit selection by non-partisan committees of experts gains new supporters.

5503 Schroeder, Robert A., & Hall, Harry A. Twenty-five years' experience with merit judicial selection in Missouri. *Texas Law Review*, 44(6):1088-1097, 1966.

In 1940, Missouri adopted a plan for merit selection of judges. The Missouri Plan provides for an Appellate Judicial Commission consisting of seven members, including a chief justice, three lawyers appointed by their colleagues, and three governor-appointed lay members. The nominating Commission combines the lawyer-members' court experience and personal acquaintance with the nominees, and the business acumen and common sense of the lay members. The judges, like the members of the committee, are prohibited by the state constitution from engaging in politics and contributing to or holding office in a political party. This has proved to be one of the fundamental attributes of the plan. After one year in office, judges are retained or dropped through a non-partisan election. Results from other states confirm Missouri's experience that a merit plan judicial ballot focuses the voter's attention on the judge and his competence, without the distraction of party labels.

5504 Burnett, Warren. Observations on the direct-election method of judicial selection. *Texas Law Review*, 44(6):1098-1102, 1966.

The direct election method of judicial selection has been consistently used in Texas. The State's results with this procedure are a good basis for comparison with other suggested forms of selection. Those who would dispense with the direct election method offer several plans as alternatives. All of these plans share two characteristics: introduction to judicial service by executive appointment and a form of life tenure. Beyond urging uncertainty of tenure, the remainder of the conventional arguments favoring the adoption of the non-elective plans concern themselves with the inconvenience inherent in the popular election process. These are not sufficiently objectionable to support adoption of a non-elective plan.

5505 Drinan, Robert F. Judicial appointments for life by the executive branch of government: reflections on the Massachusetts experience. *Texas Law Review*, 44(6):1103-1116, 1966.

The principle of life tenure for appointed judges is solidly entrenched in the legal thought of Massachusetts. The most serious disadvantage that may arise is that a judge vested with life tenure may fail to respond to new and compelling needs of an ongoing society. Massachusetts still has some elected district judges, and they have managed to exist within the current framework of judicial selection. Some solutions appear to the problem of precluding political considerations from dominating judicial selection. The first is the Joint Committee of the Massachusetts and Boston Bar Associations which offers its recommendations to the Governor on judicial nominees, and the second is the creation of a non-partisan nominating commission to assist in selecting appointees for additional positions in the superior court.

5506 Frankel, Jack E. Judicial discipline and removal. *Texas Law Review*, 44(6):1117-1135, 1966.

In state after state and in numerous national studies, the need for fair but effective disciplinary measures for maintaining judicial fitness has been proven. There are a number of grounds for discipline or removal: physical and mental disability; excessive use of alcohol; dishonorable personal conduct; misbehavior in the performance of duties; business activities; and criminal charges and convictions. Four notable systems of discipline

exist today in New Jersey, New York, Illinois, and California. In New Jersey, a system of tight court administration through State Supreme Court authority exists, while New York has a special Court on the Judiciary which can exercise disciplinary action. Illinois is developing a disciplinary procedure containing features common to those of New York and New Jersey. California has a special Commission on Judicial Qualifications which investigates all complaints against judges. Based on the workings of these groups, five different functions may be assigned to a system of judicial discipline: (1) it can be an effective substitute for impeachment; (2) it can determine issues of mental and physical disability; (3) it can serve as a reservoir for grievances and complaints; (4) it can determine misconduct; and (5) it can administer sanctions.

5507 Allard, Robert E. Judicial compensation in Texas and comparable states. *Texas Law Review*, 44(6):1136-1141, 1966.

The public has a vital interest in the quality of the personnel of the judiciary. The obvious method of attracting able men to the bench and keeping them there is to offer them adequate compensation. A comparison of Texas judges' salaries with those of other states of comparable size shows Texas lagging seriously in the salary scales. The traditional conception of judicial compensation has been limited to salaries and pension benefits. Other forms of compensation, such as disability and retirement benefits, insurance, expense accounts, provision for widows and dependents, and staff expenses should be utilized to attract the best possible judges.

5508 Smith, Allen E. Court administration in Texas: business without management. *Texas Law Review*, 44(6):1142-1178, 1966.

There is no doubt that the judicial system of Texas functions, but there is no foundation for any assessment of its total operation. A study of the administrative workings, including financing, record keeping, and selection, reveals that there is a lack of sufficient and meaningful data from which conclusions can be drawn. No records are kept concerning exactly how many judges there are in the State or how much most of them are being paid. Steps should be taken to impose some centralized management upon the judicial system. There must be an accumulation of pertinent data, and reform must spring from what they reveal.

5509 Mark, Robert. Is reorganization enough? *Police Journal*, 39(7):329-331, 1966.

In 1965, only 40 percent of all British crimes were cleared up and the criminals brought to trial. Of those prosecuted, 82 percent pleaded guilty or were committed for sentence. The remainder received trial by jury, and 39 percent of these defendants were acquitted. There is no evidence to indicate that a reorganization of the police structure will reduce the incidence of crime, increase the proportion of crimes solved, or result in the conviction of wrongdoers. This can only be achieved by recognizing the fundamental weakness of the system of investigation and trial and correcting it in a manner acceptable to public opinion.

5510 Hartmann, Richard. Aufgaben der Jugendkriminalologie in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. (The tasks of juvenile delinquency in the German Democratic Republic.) *Staat und Recht*, 15(6):975-988, 1966.

In bourgeois criminological theory, crime and its development is isolated from bourgeois society and its development, and it is postulated that crime is a natural concomitant of human existence. This concept has led bourgeois researchers to detect the numerous contradictions so characteristic of the bourgeois society which produce criminal behavior; they have not, however, been able to understand the reasons for the contradictions. Research in juvenile criminology can only proceed from the theoretical starting point of dialectic and historical materialism in which man is regarded as a social and historical being, the product of social conditions. The central concern of juvenile delinquency research under this concept is the juvenile's relation to the social order from which he receives stimuli (impulses), and the values, roles, and norms he experiences in their significance to himself and to others. The eradication of juvenile delinquency in socialist society will depend upon the consistent and persevering socialist cooperation in the process of education.

5511 Olson, Jay D. Court and probation services. In: U. S. Children's Bureau. A study of services for delinquent children in Washtenaw County, Michigan. Washington, D. C., 1965, various pagings.

The following changes are recommended for the court and probation services in Washtenaw County, Michigan. The Probate Court should be relieved of administering child welfare services as protective services, foster home care, and adoption placements; the role and

function of the judge, referees, and social work staff need to be clearly delineated; the unofficial work of the court with children should be greatly reduced; a case processing system is urgently needed; a central index and file for cases must be created; the physical space allotted the Juvenile Division of the Probate Court is totally inadequate; and the salary scale for court social workers must be revised.

5512 Nelson, Gordon D. Detention services. In: U. S. Children's Bureau. A study of services for delinquent children in Washtenaw County, Michigan. Washington, D. C., 1965, various pagings.

Detention services in Washtenaw County need modification: the basic plan of the present detention home is not functional, and better intake controls are needed; the operation of a single-unit 12 bed detention home as a long range plan is economically unsound; additional state and other county aid should be sought for detention planning and financing. In terms of immediate goals, the following changes should be made: the staffing pattern should be revised; the superintendent should live away from the detention home and be paid a straight salary; a playground should be constructed; a classroom should be added and two trained teachers should be hired to create a full-time school program; parental visiting should be encouraged; isolation of inmate at admission and for punishment should be eliminated; a medical program should be developed; and recruitment and training of new staff members should be expanded.

5513 James, Jesse R. Police services. In: U. S. Children's Bureau. A study of services for delinquent children in Washtenaw County, Michigan. Washington, D. C., 1965, various pagings.

Police services in Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, and Washtenaw County can be improved and expanded in a number of ways: officer training for specialized children's services should be provided, and all department members given the opportunity to attend short-term schools where police training is juvenile oriented; a juvenile control division should be created to act as the research arm and information reservoir on juvenile control, as well as to investigate serious crimes perpetrated by children; policies and procedures in working with children should be incorporated into a manual and distributed to all personnel; when court processes are invoked, all steps possible should be taken to assure the child's constitu-

tional rights, and all delays in processing should be avoided; a continuous review of procedure should be made by the police and the juvenile court to determine the inaccuracies of police screening, and all felonious offenses perpetrated by children should be referred to the juvenile court; in abuse and neglect cases, police should become involved only in emergency situations, and in trancies, police should cooperate with school officials in their apprehensions.

5514 Hayman, Max. The medical practitioner, alcoholism and the law. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 11(2):111-123, 1966.

The legal and medical professions are particularly affected by alcoholism, since it has been variously designated as a crime and as a disease. To meet its responsibilities in the newer approach of treating the alcoholic as a sick man, the law needs whatever aid it can get from the helping professions, and a workable program as a guide. The responsibilities of the medical practitioner also increase as the law recognizes alcoholism as a disease.

5515 Martin, G. A. Insanity as a defense. Criminal Law Quarterly, 8(3):240-257, 1966.

Modern law with respect to insanity is based on the M'Naghten rules. These rules have been criticized by the legal and medical professions since they do not take into account irresistible impulse. However, the current trend is to recognize irresponsibility for a wrong act where, by virtue of some mental defect or disease, the person is under the influence of an irresistible impulse at the time of the act, since an essential requisite for criminal responsibility is that the conduct must be voluntary. Automatism is the term used to describe unconscious involuntary behavior. Both automatism brought on by insanity and by non-insane causes can be used as a defense. The relevancy of mental defect or mental illness not amounting to insanity in relation to criminal guilt is important where plan and deliberation are essentials of the crime.

5516 Edwards, J. Ll. J. Automatism and social defense. Criminal Law Quarterly, 8(3):258-289, 1966.

Explored herein are the implications of the divergent approach to the defense of automatism evidenced by the different courts with-

in the British Commonwealth. The defense of sane automatism, if successful, must entail the complete and unqualified discharge of the person accused. The tendency of the Canadian, New Zealand, and English courts, where a defense of sane automatism is submitted, is to relate the concept of voluntary conduct to some point of time prior to the actual commission of the offense. Thus where the act must be a voluntary one and where the presence of mens rea is essential, an act of a third party depriving the offender of the requisite guilty knowledge, or the accused's inability to have such knowledge, are factors determining the presence of mens rea and the decision to accept or deny the defense of automatism. Where the defense is one of insanity, the evidential and ultimate burden of proof is on the accused. Where the defense is one of non-insane automatism, the laying of the proper foundation rests on the accused and then reverts to the Crown. Given the wide range of offenses to which the defense of sane automatism may be applied, serious consequences might flow from acquittals. Community protection requires consideration of how to deal with and control the present availability of the defense of automatism in criminal cases.

5517 Bull, H. H. Fitness to stand trial. *Criminal Law Quarterly*, 8(3):290-299, 1966.

In Canada, fitness to stand trial is strictly a procedural consideration in the area of insanity. The onus of proving the fitness of the defendant is normally upon the one who raises the issue and this fitness may be proved only by a preponderance of evidence. The accused must be able to understand the proceedings; must be able to inform his counsel of what happened and what he knows; and he must be capable of giving evidence. Since most criminal trials are tried without a jury, this system is cumbersome. Therefore, other provisions of the Criminal Code, provincial legislation, and the Mental Hospital Act are used to empower the commitment of the accused to a mental hospital with no limitation on the duration of detention, or until, if ever, he is fit to stand trial. None of the procedures precludes the ultimate trial of the accused when recovered. This latter procedure differs from the trial of an issue of fitness in that the decision rests with the medical rather than the legal profession.

5518 Draper Correctional Center. Ninth progress report: experimental and demonstration project for training and placement of youthful inmates, by John M. McKee, Donna Seay, and Anne Adams. Elmore, Alabama, 1966, various pagings.

The Manpower Development and Training Act project for training and placement of youthful offenders at Draper Correctional Center, Elmore, Alabama, will graduate its third class in April 1966 bringing the total number of inmates who have served as experimental subjects in this program of education and human development to 173. Of the 114 incarcerated offenders who have already graduated as entry-level tradesmen, 92 have been placed in jobs, four have been released to face additional charges, two await placement, and 16 await parole. It is too early to determine whether the project has achieved its ultimate goal of reducing the rate of recidivism. However, the fact that only 10 out of 92 trainees have been returned to prison at the time this report was written is encouraging, especially since 65 percent of the inmates trained in the first two courses were repeaters before they began training.

5519 Corman, James C. Congress and corrections in the 1965 legislative year. *Journal of the California Probation, Parole and Correctional Association*, 3(1):1-5, 1966.

Some of the actions taken at the federal level to strengthen our system of criminal justice and rehabilitation include: the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 which authorizes funds to develop specific innovative ideas in crime control, improving techniques and practices in law enforcement; the Prisoner Rehabilitation Act, which extends to federal prisoners practices which have already proved successful for juvenile offenders such as halfway houses, pre-release assistance, and work furloughs; and the Correctional Rehabilitation Study Act, which allows for a wide-scale evaluation of the present correctional process and recommendations for better utilization of resources.

5520 Shannon, Thomas A. Legal approach to dealing with disciplinary and juvenile delinquency problems in the schools. *Journal of the California Probation, Parole and Correctional Association*, 3(1):6-17, 1966.

There are three basic approaches to the juvenile delinquency problems in the schools: close cooperation on a voluntary basis among the various government and private agencies;

establishment of a state commission representing the public and the juvenile agencies to recommend specific legislation; and establishment of a community citizens' committee to develop standards for juvenile agencies. The first is the approach now taken in the United States. There is voluntary cooperation between the school and juvenile agencies, but informality often results in too little being done for the child. The second approach would require a set of statutes relating specifically to children, integration of the state's fragmented approach to juvenile problems, definition of the schools' role, and the formalizing of lines of authority. The third approach would formalize agency practices on the local level and articulate community standards.

5521 Grant, J. Douglas. New careers development in the change agent field. *Journal of the California Probation, Parole and Correctional Association*, 3(1):18-22, 1966.

The increasing need for change agent personnel may be met in part by the use of non-professionals in new subprofessional jobs. The New Careers Development Project in California combines data and research skills with group work skills to form change and development teams. Men are selected from living group resident offenders to work with a team which consists of an experienced professional, a graduate student, and two inmate trainees. The team's development combines therapeutic and training procedures. One of the assumptions underlying this approach to career development is that learning, including value and attitude change, is most rapid and permanent when it is a function of some purposeful activity. By merging in-service training, client treatment, and program development, the client's participation in community programs becomes part of his own self-development.

5522 Brown, Charles W., & Lerche, William C., Jr. A description of the adult probation process in California. *Journal of the California Probation, Parole and Correctional Association*, 3(1):23-39, 1966.

The adult probation process in California is flexible in regard to policies, procedures, and uses of probation services in different jurisdictions. Cases may be referred to the probation officer at any stage of the proceedings, either prior to or after conviction. The probation officer's investigation and report to the court should include both the points of view of the defense and the prosecution, and should provide a humanistic interpretation.

The investigation includes interviews with the defendant and with other relevant parties. The written report and recommendation, filed with the court, should be an expression of all relevant views and cover the following topics: arrest record, present offense as seen from the different viewpoints, social history of the defendant, evaluation and interpretation of information, and recommendation regarding probation. The case supervision function of the probation officer can be oriented toward policing, surveillance, counseling and treatment, or only record keeping. The probation process may require court action during or after the period of probation.

5523 Rodriguez, Carmine. Il colloquio educativo. (Counseling in a rehabilitation institute.) *Esperienze di Rieducazione*, 12(11):4-11, 1965.

The daily contact and dialogue between educator and adolescent in a rehabilitation institute is of critical importance to the institute's treatment program. Through this contact, the educator will strive to encourage and stimulate youths and lay the foundations for eventual rehabilitation. The dialogue should be conducted in awareness of the youth's inability to comprehend and admit his own guilt, and in recognition of the variety of individual personalities. The results of each counseling session should be evaluated and the reactions of each youth analyzed immediately, so as to better orient the next contact.

5524 Coccolo, Marisa Bernardi. Attività di prevenzione e metodologie operative. (Prevention activities and operative methodology.) *Esperienze di Rieducazione*, 12(11):23-31, 1965.

In order to increase the efficiency of its methods for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, the following program might profitably be adopted by the social service: (1) social workers in the field might assume active roles in community organization and thus profit from more diversified and widespread methods of prevention; (2) experience garnered in casework could be shared and discussed through the organization of periodic seminars; (3) the efficacy of probation and community treatment methods should be evaluated through objective research; (4) group therapy techniques could be introduced in cases requiring socio-pedagogical intervention; (5) profitable use could be made of more extensive participation by community leaders and volunteers in social work.

5525 Villavecchia, Dolores. Genitori disturbati e disadattamento sociale dei figli. (Disturbed parents and maladjusted children.) *Esperienze di Rieducazione*, 12(12):19-31, 1965.

Among the many definitions of juvenile delinquency which are offered in criminological theory, those which consider delinquency as the product of a negative self-image instilled by the deprecatory attitudes of parents, or as the result of the projection of parents' anti-social impulses, find considerable support in the experiences of social workers with youthful probationers. Repeatedly, social workers find parents demonstrating the negative images which they hold of their children through excessively severe and aggressive attitudes. In other cases, an overprotective parental attitude is found to have triggered delinquent behavior.

5526 U. S. Prison's Bureau. Preliminary progress report on use of P.L.89-176: the Prisoner Rehabilitation Act of 1965. Washington, D.C., 1966, 4 p.

In September 1965, President Johnson signed into law the Prisoner Rehabilitation Act which authorizes furloughs to federal prisoners for a variety of purposes, allows selected inmates to work at gainful occupations or study in the community while continuing residence in the institutions, and enables the establishment of community residential centers. To date, 72 inmates have been granted unescorted furloughs to visit ill relatives or seek employment prior to release. Inmate reactions to the use of these furloughs have been overwhelmingly positive. Labor unions, social service agencies, and state and local governments have cooperated extensively, and in just 75 days, 150 inmates were placed on work release. At present, 11 "pilot institutions" have work release in effect, and soon all institutions will utilize the program. Placements are being made in wide varieties of employment, and it is expected that 1,200 inmates will utilize the program by the end of the year.

5527 Andriola, Joseph. Group psychotherapy with mentally ill offenders. In: Moreno, J. L., ed. *International handbook of group psychotherapy*, section 16: group psychotherapy in prisons and reformatories. New York, Philosophical Library, 1966, p. 637-641.

A social worker, engaging in group therapy for the first time, must reorient himself from the accustomed one-to-one approach, and begin to think in terms of the organismic whole, the

the therapy group. There are, in the final analysis, eight guidelines for successfully conducting group therapy sessions. The first is not be friendly, since it is out of place at therapy sessions, for the patients are there to be cured, not socialized with. Second, answering questions is forbidden since it tends to make the patients dependent upon the therapist. Third, the therapist should not give advice since it rarely benefits the patient and is a waste of time. Fourth, the therapist must not interpret the patients' statements, for it is often a misleading and harmful practice. The last four guidelines are personal characteristics which a therapist must have to be effective. They are personal warmth, honesty and candor, open-mindedness, and a sense of humor.

5528 Ionedes, Nicholas S. Three years of group psychotherapy with offenders. In: Moreno, J. L., ed. *International handbook of group psychotherapy*, section 16: group psychotherapy in prisons and reformatories. New York, Philosophical Library, 1966, p. 644-647.

Criminal offenders are very disturbed individuals who are unhappy and anxious, and who express their feelings in an anti-social way. They project their anxieties on society. Offenders are not necessarily unintelligent, they merely use their intelligence in the wrong way. Although they may appear tough and courageous superficially, basically they are frightened of society and its demands. In three years of therapy, a total of 60 offenders were treated by the author in two groups, one in jail, the other outside. The object of the therapy was to change their self-images and give them hope for the future. Another goal was to prepare them so that they could follow therapy on an out-patient basis. In the course of the therapy, education and responsibility were continuously stressed. Of the 60 patients, only one violated his probation; the remainder had no trouble with the law.

5529 Benson, Robert R. Principles of interpersonal therapy as applied to treatment of chronic delinquents. In: Moreno, J. L., ed. *International handbook of group psychotherapy*, section 17: group psychotherapy with delinquents. New York, Philosophical Library, 1966, p. 649-655.

In the juvenile court, the psychologist is in an authoritarian situation where he can utilize his special sensitivities and skills involved in a dynamic appraisal of the personality functioning of juvenile offenders. The diagnostic study more often than not serves as

fertile soil for a continuing therapeutic relationship. In practice, the delinquent is encouraged to speak freely, to know that the therapist accepts him as a person and knows about his past delinquencies. To gain the offender's cooperation, the therapist must share his knowledge of the essentials regarding the delinquent's situation with him, so that the delinquent knows that the therapist is honest and truly concerned.

5530 van Dalseen, Gerardina L. Pedagogic aspects of group psychotherapy with delinquents. In: Moreno, J. L., ed. International handbook of group psychotherapy, section 17: group psychotherapy with delinquents. New York, Philosophical Library, 1966, p. 656-658.

A small psychotherapeutic community in the Netherlands known as *Groot Batelaar*, exists and operates under the premise that group psychotherapy can cure offenders who committed their offenses because of emotional disturbances. Half the inmates are satisfactorily rehabilitated.

5531 di Furia, G., & Mees, H. L. Intensive group therapy with sexual offenders. In: Moreno, J. L., ed. International handbook of group psychotherapy, section 18: group psychotherapy with sexual offenders. New York, Philosophical Library, 1966, p. 659-663.

For the past three-and-a-half years, Western State Hospital in Washington has been developing a treatment program for sexual offenders using intensive group therapy and some novel treatment and social living techniques. The basic treatment of the therapy program is based on the assumption that deviant sexual behavior is a learned phenomenon which becomes an habitual reaction to stress. Thus, the patients are frequently forced into stress situations by the group, and learn to conform to group norms. In addition, their sexual problems are freely discussed so that each patient may reach a satisfactory personal assessment and resolution of his behavior.

5532 Hartman, Katharine B. LEAP--therapeutic "supergang." (Reprint from) *SK&F Psychiatric Reporter*, May-June, 1966, 3 p.

New York City's Lower Eastside Action Project (LEAP) grew out of the belief that most programs for treating "alienated" adolescents in slums fail because they are authoritarian and do not evolve from the adolescents themselves.

Instead of merely containing and restricting the gang, LEAP utilizes it as a vehicle for treatment by giving its members the facilities and opportunity to engage in constructive activities. A clubroom and recreational facilities were provided or built by the boys. LEAP's small staff is available at all hours to help the boys, but the initiative and plans are supplied by the youths themselves. Arrests have decreased considerably, police-community relations have improved, and many of the boys have shown a new interest in school and higher personal aspirations.

5533 Vincent, Clark E. Teen-age unwed mothers in American society. *Journal of Social Issues*, 22(2):22-33, 1966.

The definition of what constitutes the social problem of illegitimacy is affected by value judgments to the extent that public concern with illegitimate births is far greater than concern with the problem of unwanted pregnancies (of which only 10 to 20 percent result in illegitimate children). This is partly because illicit births are publicly more visible and costly. The principle of legitimacy is maintained by censuring the unwed mother. Value judgments also selectively influence definitions of the social problem, regarding older, better-educated, and white unwed mothers as less of a problem. Although teen-age unwed mothers are given more publicity, three-fifths of today's unwed mothers are 20 and older. Current trends in counseling services indicate a new interest in the "unwed" father, and in better coordination of the whole spectrum of services to unwed mothers.

5534 Sherwin, Robert Veit. The law and sexual relationships. *Journal of Social Issues*, 22(2):109-122, 1966.

The legal administration of sexual behavior in the United States is archaic and outdated in relation to contemporary mores and practices. Many laws are unenforceable and still others are unenforced simply because the prescribed penalties are so inappropriate. The laws are especially harsh regarding unwed motherhood and male homosexuality. Since to fail to enforce any law affects the enforceability of all laws, it is in the interest of law and order to revise the criminal statutes concerning sex. Only in Illinois has this revision been achieved: as of 1962, all laws prohibiting sexual acts between consenting adults in private were eliminated, leaving the law to deal only with those acts performed in public, against children, or with force.

5535 Goggins, Terrence P. Publicity and partial criminal trials: resolving the constitutional conflict. *Southern California Law Review*, 39(2):275-295, 1966.

Neither the Constitution nor the Supreme Court prevents the control of prejudicial publicity. Reversing convictions would not discourage publication of incriminating facts, and if publication continued, reversing convictions would prevent the removal of an unacceptable number of guilty individuals from society. The Supreme Court has abandoned the "clear and present danger" approach and, in its current approach to free speech, the Court has engaged in a pragmatic weighing on a case by case basis of the significance of the speech (the speech interest) against the circumstances which call for the control (the government interest). In using this approach it becomes important to consider that although the Estes case established certain standards for determining prejudicial publication, there has been no specific discussion of what constitutes prejudicial "details"; that allowing only publication subsequent to the trial is not an alternative to accomplishing the social purpose because pre-trial publicity may serve a social purpose that could not be accomplished by publication subsequent to the trial; that the alternative to a speech limitation of the exercise of voluntary restraint by the news media or legal profession is ineffective; a statute imposing controls which may be the best means is unlikely to be passed. Thus, as a practical matter the control must be exercised by the courts. To accomplish this, the judiciary has only its power to punish by contempt proceedings acts which occur out of court. The deficiencies of the contempt power are not inherent and could be dealt with by the courts.

5536 Alvarez, George. The inmate code: its dynamics and development. *Correctional Review*, no vol. (March/April):3-8, 1966.

The dynamics and development of an inmate code among Mexican-American prisoners indicates the need, particularly among members of a subculture, for the security of clinging to those of common background, heredity, and language in fighting the parent figure or the administration. Group counseling has been helpful in developing awareness of how to deal with the dynamics of the code, what to expect realistically in behavior, and how to be flexible in adjusting to the inmates' needs.

5537 Kessemseir, L. A. Does group counseling pay its way? *Correctional Review*, no vol. (March/April):26-30, 1966.

During the calendar year 1964, inmates of the California State Prison at Folsom were studied to determine whether the use of group counseling had lessened the number of disciplinary problems, and if it was worth the expense. It was found that the active enrollees in group counseling were not involved in as many disciplinary actions, and that the counseling, rather than any other factor, was responsible. By managing the inmates more efficiently, correctional economy has been achieved even with the cost of group counseling. Any future decrease in recidivism would represent additional savings.

5538 O'Neil, Paul. The flourishing legend of the greatest robbery. *Life*, April 8, 1966, p. 102-114.

England's "great train robbery," in 1964, took place on the Glasgow-London special and involved 15 men: five got away, seven were caught and sent to prison, and one was subsequently freed. The British public has glorified and sympathized with the robbers whose daring and cunning has won admiration and whose punishment has been considered excessive.

5539 Stanford Research Institute. The effects of laws governing youth employment and school attendance on youth offenses and delinquency, by Donald G. Woodworth. Menlo Park, California, 1965, 107 p.

To ascertain the effect that child labor laws and compulsory school attendance laws have on youth offenses and juvenile delinquency, field research was conducted in seven cities and three counties. The study was limited to male delinquents from ages 12 to 17. The research led to the following conclusions: (1) no support was found for the contention that a relationship between delinquency and compulsory school attendance and child labor laws exists; (2) in none of the places studied did the existence or nature of school attendance laws appear related to problems of school attendance or dropouts, or the employment problems of teenage youth; (3) although out-of-school and out-of-work youths were higher delinquency risks, this was not attributable to a set of school or work laws; and

(4) enforcement of child labor laws, which close employment opportunities for youth, does not necessarily result in an increase in youth crime.

CONTENTS: Conclusions and recommendations; Compulsory school attendance laws; The regulation of child labor in the United States; General aspects of the delinquency problem; Description of field studies and study sites; School attendance and compulsory education laws; Youth offenses and delinquency; Special analyses concerning the relationship of delinquency to school attendance and employment of youth.

5540 International Association of Chiefs of Police. Research and Development Division. Police-community relations, by Nelson A. Watson. Washington, D.C., 1966, 168 p.

To help law enforcement executives strengthen their local programs, an exploration of many facets of police-community relations is presented with suggested statements of policy, plans of action, and models for behavior. Police-community relations programs should not only be aimed at relieving racial tension, but should be instruments for developing positive attitudes among the community's young people, and increased respect for and cooperation with the police. These measures involve participation by the police chief in the highest council of government in the community, a citywide police-community relations council and advisory committee, a neighborhood-level extension of such a council, and a good internal human relations and community relations program for police personnel.

CONTENTS: The setting and the problem; Police policies; Police-community relations programs; Getting a program started; The Department's Internal Police-Community Relations Unit; Complaint review procedures; Human relations training for police; A checklist for police administrators.

5541 University of North Carolina. Training Center on Delinquency and Youth Crime. Institute of Government. Probation training: history, development and evaluation, by Richard R. McMahon. Chapel Hill, 1965, 52 p., app. (Report No. 2A)

A training program for North Carolina adult probation personnel was given at the Training Center on Delinquency and Youth Crime during the years 1963-1965. Probation officers involved in the program were seen as lacking: (1) skills in the casework method; (2) confi-

dence in their ability to "rehabilitate" offenders; and (3) knowledge of the existence and use of community resources. Curricula were developed to assist the probation officers to overcome these disabilities. In the future, training in probation law will be added. The training program for assistant supervisors was geared to the upgrading of basic skills in interviewing and casework, as well as developing their knowledge and skill in supervision. The training program for supervisors placed emphasis on administrative problems and development of skills and sensitivity to administrative responsibilities.

CONTENTS: Probation training; Training in probation prior to establishment of Training Center; Development of training under the Training Center; Evaluation.

5542 University of North Carolina. Training Center on Delinquency and Youth Crime. Institute of Government. Probation training: content and method, by Richard R. McMahon. Chapel Hill, 1965, various pageings, app. (Report No. 2B)

From 1963-1965, the University of North Carolina conducted a training program for probation personnel in the State. Its specific objective was to provide the probation staff with a minimum degree of skill and knowledge in a number of basic areas. A more important objective was to provide a series of training experiences which might enable the probation staff to incorporate role prescriptions and performance standards which could serve as the stimulus for the eventual development of a "professional" probation system. Content areas covered in the training program were: (1) the law affecting the problem; (2) the problem in society; (3) the helping process; (4) personality and its development; (5) self-knowledge as it affects interpersonal relationships; (6) common emotional disorders; (7) value systems in various cultures; (8) services for the individual; and (9) group behavior.

CONTENTS: Supervisory training; Training for assistant supervisors; Probation officers' training; Principles of casework for probation officers; Interviewing skills; Case planning and programming; Use of community resources; Personality growth and structure; Common emotional disorders; Panel discussion of probation case; Roles and function of the probation officer; Interviews with revoked probationers; Probation officer/probationer relationships (use of authority); Movie and discussion (Eye of the Beholder); Sociology of crime and delinquency; Sentence disposition

and selection for probation; Some essentials of a probation system; Court organization; Research in probation.

5543 University of North Carolina. Training Center on Delinquency and Youth Crime. Institute of Government. Supervisory teaching in public welfare, by Dorothy J. Kiester. Chapel Hill, 1965, 312 p., app. (Report No. 3B)

A training program for public welfare supervisors in North Carolina was held at the University of North Carolina's Training Center. Its primary objective was the development of sound practices in county departments of public welfare in the areas of protective services and work with juvenile delinquents. Supervisors had to learn not only the essentials of good practice, but also how to teach the concepts to their workers. Some of the topics discussed were adolescent-parent relationships, over-identity on the part of the worker with the client, and the agency's relationship with the juvenile court judge.

CONTENTS: The supervisory role; Supervisory teaching; Protective services; Group supervision; Work with delinquents; Supplementary reading.

5544 University of North Carolina. Training Center on Delinquency and Youth Crime. Government Institute. Training for juvenile court judges, by Mason P. Thomas, Jr. Chapel Hill, 1965, 161 p., app. (Report No. 4)

A training program consisting of four weekend sessions was held for 106 North Carolina juvenile judges, who are, by law, the clerks of the county superior courts. The curriculum dealt with: (1) history and philosophy of juvenile courts; (2) jurisdiction, procedures, confidentiality, and records; (3) appeals; (4) detention care and use of jails for children; (5) disposition and treatment with emphasis on the pre-hearing study and probation; and (6) the role of the judge in court hearings. Based on the comments of the attending trainees and consultant, the following guidelines for future training of juvenile judges in North Carolina are offered: (1) primary emphasis should be given to juvenile court law and philosophy to aid in the development of the juvenile court as a vehicle for the protection and treatment of children; (2) the judges should be trained in the selective use of related professional services and community

resources; and (3) training designed to produce better communications, develop ability to understand the meaning of symptomatic behavior, and develop skill in the use of court authority for a helping purpose, should be given.

CONTENTS: Background; Development of training; Method; Content; Follow-up training; Evaluation of impact; Evaluation by trainees; Evaluation of consultant; Implications for the future; Bibliography.

5545 University of North Carolina. Training Center on Delinquency and Youth Crime. Government Institute. Report of training and curriculum development for supervisory correctional officers in the North Carolina Prison Department, by Ben Overstreet, Jr. Chapel Hill, 1965, 21 p., app. (Report No. 5)

This is a description of the program at the Training Center on Delinquency and Youth Crime at the University of North Carolina from 1963 to 1965, for lieutenants, sergeants, and captains employed by the North Carolina State Prison Department. The 1965 training course contained the following major areas of content: principles of supervision; study of revisions in policies and procedures; and correlating custody and security with treatment. Analysis of the training program suggested that the following approaches were desirable: (1) key management supervisory personnel should be grouped separately from subordinate supervisors, and given a program geared to their specific needs; (2) the traditional lecture-type and informational training sessions should be replaced by training experience which would include maximum involvement of trainees in workshop and seminar-type sessions in small groups geared to examination of their roles, philosophies of management and supervision, and supervisory functions. Training should effect attitudinal change toward the handling of offenders, develop the trainees' capacities as supervisors to deal with staff development and training needs of line personnel, and develop a recognition that "rehabilitation" is within the function of the custodial staff and their roles in this regard.

CONTENTS: Background; Development of training; Training method; Summary of training content; Evaluation; Summary.

5546 Polizzi, Charles S. Youth program reduces delinquency. *Law and Order*, 14(5):14-18, 68, 1966.

The Milford, Connecticut Police Department's youth program concentrates on one activity, the Shorelines Drum and Bugle Corps, to keep teenagers out of trouble. A three man youth bureau provides assistance to other boys and girls in trouble.

5547 Heller, Dorothy K. Child molesters and their victims. *Law and Order*, 14(5):22-24, 64, 1966.

Only five percent of all child molesting cases are reported to the police. Investigation of complaints requires patience and skill.

5548 Geerds, Friedrich. Juristische Probleme des Sachverständigenbeweises. (Legal problems of expert testimony.) *Archiv für Kriminologie*, 137(3/4):61-70, 1966; & 137(5/6):155-173, 1966.

A review is made of the functions, rights, and duties of the expert witness in court and of his relationship to other parties in the criminal process under West German law.

CONTENTS: The history of expert testimony; Expert testimony in the system of evidence; The present and future legal status of the expert witness in the criminal process.

5549 National Association of Social Workers. Group work as part of residential treatment, edited by Henry W. Maier. New York, 1965. 175 p. \$3.25

Group work as part of residential treatment is the first of a proposed series of monographs on specific subject areas to be published by the National Association of Social Workers. The examples of group work as a treatment method presented in this volume are largely about residential settings for children, but common principles are evident in other client groups.

CONTENTS: History and method: group work in residential treatment: an historical review, by Gisela Konopka; The social group work method and residential treatment, by Henry W. Maier; Treatment: factors prior to placement: the "aha" response as a therapeutic goal, by Arthur Blum; A group talks, by Josephine A. Bates; A worker works, by Henry W. Maier; A differential approach to the group, by E.C. Teather; Horses, bait, and chocolate cake, by

Barbara A. DeNoon; Part-time group work practice in non-treatment institutions, by Sallie R. Churchill; A social system approach to residential treatment, by Howard W. Polsky; Treatment: factors related to placement and residential living: implications of ward culture for group work practice, by Hyman J. Weiner; The cottage meeting as a therapeutic tool, by Esther Appelberg; Community resources for institutionalized adolescents with mild retardation, by Leonard N. Brown; Annotated bibliography, by Robert W. Kessel.

5550 Lowenstein, Steven. The penal system of Ethiopia. *Journal of Ethiopian Law*, 2(2):383-399, 1965.

A brief outline is presented of the penal system of Ethiopia with special emphasis on the historical background, the purposes of punishment within the penal system, the treatment of adult offenders, and the treatment of young offenders. It is noted that very little is known of the day-to-day functioning of the system and that there is considerable disparity between the principles and ideals espoused in the new code and their application within the penal system.

5551 Hutt, Peter Burton, & Merrill, Richard A. Is the alcoholic immune from criminal prosecution? *Municipal Court Review*, 6(2):5-9, 1966.

In the Easter and Driver cases, two U. S. Courts of Appeals have held that a chronic alcoholic may not be convicted for being intoxicated in public and that once a person becomes subject to a disease such as alcoholism, conduct directly caused by that disease must be recognized as involuntary even if he voluntarily exposed himself to conditions that produced the disease. The decisions did not change the common law rules that voluntary intoxication is no defense to crime: both decisions specifically recognized the responsibility of the voluntary drinker for his anti-social acts while intoxicated. The major problem that now confronts the judge is to resolve the question of whether a particular defendant's chronic alcoholism caused the offense for which he is being prosecuted. Each judge has the responsibility to take affirmative action to end the traditional "revolving door" handling of chronic alcoholics in his court.

5552 Kirbens, Samuel M. Not guilty by reason of chronic alcoholism. The Municipal Court Review, 6(2):15-21, 1966.

The pragmatic result of the U. S. Supreme Court decisions in the Robinson, Driver, and Easter cases is that the sovereign has but two choices in dealing with the chronic alcoholic offender: to commit him civilly and treat him, or to turn him loose. Legislation at the state level is necessary to establish minimum standards for community alcoholism programs, to assure optimum use of resources on the federal, state, and local level, and to continually review the activities in the field of alcoholism. State legislatures, county commissioners, and city councils should enact legislation to give the lower courts the necessary "hold and treat" jurisdiction. Treatment of the alcoholic must become an interdisciplinary enterprise in which many professions have a role to play in devising civil procedures to replace outmoded criminal sanctions.

5553 Kentucky. Legislative Research Commission. Duties of elected county officials, by Minnie Sue Ripy and Sue Wheeler. Frankfort, 1966, 83 p. (Research Report No. 32)

Summaries are presented of the duties of elected Kentucky county officials. A chapter on each official sets forth the most important duties and powers of his office, his qualifications and compensation, and the historical background of the office. The powers and duties of the Commonwealth's Attorney and the Circuit Court Clerk, who function within the county, are presented in the concluding chapters.

CONTENTS: Introduction; County Judge; Justice of the Peace; County Attorney; County Court Clerk; County Tax Commissioner; Sheriff; Jailer; Coroner; Constable; Surveyor; Circuit Court Clerk; Commonwealth's Attorney; The proposed constitution and county officials.

5554 Washington (State). Institutions Department. Principles of practice in juvenile detention. Olympia, 1966, 6 p.

The guidelines in this manual are based on the assumption that the goal and purpose of the juvenile court is one of rehabilitation and prevention, and that detention is merely one aspect of the court's total resources for achieving this goal. The guidelines are presented under the major headings: admission to detention; care and custody; and release.

5555 Wilson, D. Laurence. Pathological states and criminal responsibility. Canadian Medical Association Journal, 93(10):541-545, 1965.

Many physicians have difficulty in medico-legal work when the state of health of an offender may be of crucial importance in determining criminal responsibility because the concept of legal insanity is not clearly defined, because the line between responsibility and insanity is not clear-cut, and because outdated ideas of "crime," "guilt," and "punishment" reflect a view of man at variance with the modern biological view. To abolish this discrepancy, a pragmatic approach to the handling of the criminal could be developed. The concepts of guilt and punishment should be dropped from criminal justice, thereby allowing the courts to concentrate on repair and prevention of injury to individuals and society. Rational penalties should replace irrational punishments. Imprisonment should be imposed not for punishment but for protection of society where necessary. Reparations to the victim should be included in criminal justice as well as civil.

5556 Segal, Bernard E. Racial perspectives and attitudes among Negro and white delinquent boys: an empirical examination. Phylon: Atlanta University Review of Race and Culture, 27(4):27-39, 1966.

To determine the impact of membership in a racial group on the way delinquent group members view their world and the relationships between race, racial attitudes, and type of delinquency, a study was made of 40 white and 60 Negro delinquent boys between 13 and 15 years of age at a training school in the Eastern United States. It was found that there are important differences in the racial perspectives of lower class Negro and white delinquent boys, and that these differences vary in accordance with types of offenses that the boys in each group have committed. Negro boys had a higher degree of racial awareness and higher rates of more violent and aggressive offenses. Frustration was found to be an important correlate of delinquency in both racial groups.

5557 Hellmer, Joachim. Kriminalpolitische Besinnung. (Thoughts on criminal policy.) Kriminalistik, 20(5):225-228, 1966; 20(6):287-290, 1966; 20(7):336-339, 1966.

The purpose of criminal policy is the prevention of crime; its chief tool is general prevention which emanates from the law. Today general prevention policies no longer have the vitality to stem the tide of crime. It is not enough to prevent the individual from

becoming a criminal, but it is also necessary to create a counterbalance to the proliferation of crime: society must reward law-abiding conduct, not materially, but through social approval and the fostering of an inner satisfaction on the part of the law-abiding citizen. With regard to the prevention of crime and the prosecution of offenders, there is, in West Germany, a dire need for a concentration upon specific types of offenses instead of the indiscriminate prosecution of offenses with no regard to their seriousness. Decisive for an effective control of crime is the help of the public. In this regard, serious thought should be given to the proposal to create "self-defense organs" recruited from the general public to relieve and aid the police and reduce the number of undetected crimes. Foremost among correctional problems in Germany is the question of how to treat the great number of non-dangerous offenders who are unable to succeed in the free community. An attempt should be made to deal with them in minimum security institutions, colonies, or settlement homes where they could be supervised and cared for and earn their own upkeep.

5558 Weida, Robert. NS-Gewaltverbrechen in polizeilicher Sicht. (Nazi crimes from the police point of view.) Kriminalistik, 20(7): 329-335, 1966.

The question of Nazi crimes is an unsolved and perhaps unsolvable problem. The central issue in the prosecution of the individual Nazi criminal is the question of the illegal (criminal) order given to him by his superiors. The execution of a criminal order is not punishable, according to German law, if the person obeying the order was unable to distinguish a legitimate from an illegal order and/or if his life was, or if he thought that it was, in danger if he refused to execute the order. Intensive investigations, however, have revealed that the refusal to obey a criminal order, such as the execution of innocent persons, had no more serious consequences than demotion or transfer to the front lines or some other post. It is not true that persons who refused to obey a criminal order were summarily executed. The meaning of the continued trials of Nazi criminals is that everyone, most particularly the police, should realize that a criminal act remains punishable even if it is tolerated or instigated by the state. The police officer should learn from these trials that his conduct must be determined not only by obedience to the law and his superiors but by justice, humanity, and the commands of his conscience as well.

5559 California. Legislature. Assembly Interim Committee on Judiciary. Subcommittee on Free Press-Fair Trial. Transcript of proceedings on free press-fair trial. Los Angeles, 1965, 213 p.

Although the State Judicial Council has recently adopted Rule 980 banning all photographic and electronic tools of modern journalism from California courtrooms, there are many who feel that, since over half the American people rely on television for their major source of news, this is a hindrance to news reporting and communication. If regulated to insure fair and unbiased coverage, free press should not interfere with the justice of a fair trial.

5560 North Carolina. Board of Juvenile Correction. Proceedings: third annual workshop for instructional personnel: teacher leadership through art. Raleigh, 1965, 21 p.

The theme of the third annual workshop for teachers in North Carolina training schools was the role of art education in juvenile corrections. Art is a means of developing creative abilities and attitudes for daily living.

CONTENTS: Creative ability, the legacy of democracy; The overview of art in juvenile correction; Correlation of visual arts with other subjects; Art materials and methods workshop; Values of art in child development; Art materials and methods workshop.

5561 Baum, Victor J. A trial judge's random reflections on divorce: the social problem and what lawyers can do about it. Journal of Family Law, 6(1):61-93, 1966.

The legal profession can help to reduce the large number of divorces in the United States if lawyers learn more about the behavioral sciences and make use of such knowledge by making referrals to appropriate professionals; if the profession undertakes a program of upgrading the teaching and practice of family law; if lawyers exhaust all other possible solutions before recommending divorce; if divorce laws are changed so that adversary proceedings are delayed until after expert diagnosis of family problems; if mass communications help to strengthen family life; and if the profession supports efforts of clergy to win individual commitment and encourages premarital education and counseling.

5562 Bravenec, Lorence L. Voluntary sterilization as a crime: applicability of assault and battery and of mayhem. *Journal of Family Law*, 6(1):94-128, 1966.

The status of voluntary sexual sterilization under the criminal laws of the United States is unclear. Because of the high incidence of voluntary sterilization, its status under the law should be reviewed and the legislatures should implement state policy. The courts are unable to play an active role due to the fluid state of the facts concerning sterilization and the need for flexible lawmaking. Voluntary sterilization does not seem to be against generally accepted morality in the United States or the various interests of the state, and is in the interest of personal freedom. Whether voluntary sterilization constitutes assault and battery or mayhem must be determined with regard to whether it is against public policy. It should be accepted as one of the appropriate techniques of birth control unrestricted by legal ambiguities and governed by procedural safeguards.

5563 Glaser, Stefan. Il concetto giuridico di aggressione. (The legal concept of aggression.) *La Scuola Positiva*, 7(4):571-593, 1965.

The prolonged efforts of jurists, diplomats, and politicians have yet to result in an acceptable, objectively conceived definition of international aggression. The difficulty stems mainly from the nature of international law itself; the proscriptions imposed by it are generally less precise and less concrete than those of internal law, and its violation can be realized in more numerous, but less definable ways. According to the subjective criteria of modern penal law, the intention of the author of a criminal act is more important than the actual damage caused. In light of the problem's complexity, it would be preferable to concentrate on ascertaining the author's intention in cases of international aggression, rather than attempting an *a priori* exhaustive list of all the situations in which aggression would be illegal.

5564 Leone, Giovanni. Punti fermi e punti in discussione della prossima riforma del codice penale italiano. (Resolved and debated points in the impending reform of the Italian Penal Code.) *Rivista Italiana di Diritto e Procedura Penale*, 9(1):3-18, 1966.

Examined in the context of an impending reform in the Italian Penal Code, present penal law can be divided into two distinct categories.

On the one hand, a series of laws are considered firm and stable, raising no discussion or debate; these will simply be consolidated in the new Code. On the other hand, a second series of highly discussed and problematic laws will form the substance of the imminent reform. The stable points revolve around four main themes: imputability; objectives and functions of punishment; security measures; and material causation. The most important points still being debated include: ignorance of the law, especially as concerns the aggregation of special legislation; treatment of primary delinquents; distinction among the diverse forms of personal and material complicity; imputability of youths and juveniles; jurisdiction in security measures; revision of sentencing; and bribing and extortion.

5565 Graven, Jean. La répression de l'homicide en droit suisse. (The repression of homicide in Swiss law.) *Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé*, 1(2):233-297, 1966.

In replacing the 25 Cantonal Penal Codes with the unified Penal Code in force since 1942, the Swiss legislation placed emphasis on the respect for human life. The new Code thus gave primacy to dispositions which protect life through punishing homicide; although certain juridical entities are protected only against certain types of aggression, human life is protected against attacks of all forms. Since the ways in which human life can be taken are so varied, the Swiss legislators adopted a flexible approach based on the determination of the culpability of the offender, taking into consideration his past history, motivating factors, and personal situation. Whatever ameliorations might be desirable on specific points, it is incontestable that the unified Swiss Penal Code has, in general, judiciously resolved the complex and difficult problem of outlawing homicide in all its forms.

5566 Duran, Manuel. L'Indien devant le droit pénal. (Bolivian Indians and penal law.) *Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé*, 1(2):299-312, 1966.

The indigenous element constitutes the majority of Bolivia's three and a-half million inhabitants. Theoretically, the State recognizes the Indian's rights, but, in practice, Bolivia's Penal Code is formulated in the framework of a non-indigenous minority. Neither the argument which would adopt a protectionist policy toward the Indian, nor

that which would consider him as dangerous a priori is acceptable from a legal or sociological point of view. There is no reason why Indians in general should not be considered as criminally responsible before the law. More pertinent to the legal treatment of Indians is recognition of their political, economic and social marginality; the Indians do not need legal tutelage, but rather a widespread reform of socio-economic and political conditions.

5567 Grapin, Pierre. Sciences de la vie et criminalité. (The life sciences and crime.) *Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé*, 1(2):313-319, 1966.

Explanations of criminal behavior rooted in psychological or sociological conditions must admit that these are neither necessary nor sufficient causes of crime. It would be fruitful to approach the study of criminal causation through the disciplines of psychobiology and comparative psychophysiology. These branches of the natural and biological sciences could complement and elucidate previous theories and possibly provide an explanation for such unresolved problems as the differential reaction to the same criminogenic, circumstantial factors.

5568 Chi-Yung, Chung. Le problème de la délinquance juvénile à Hong-Kong. (The problem of juvenile delinquency in Hong Kong.) *Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé*, 1(2):323-332, 1966.

Despite the constant elaboration of laws and regulations, juvenile delinquency in Hong Kong has increased dangerously within the last few years. Aside from the general causes of delinquency prevalent throughout the world, special circumstances such as a deficient educational system, an acute housing problem, a decline in traditional Chinese morality, and the growth of secret unlawful societies contribute to the rise in delinquency. The juvenile court system, created in 1933, is charged with the responsibility of deciding which of the applicable measures should be utilized in dealing with delinquent children. These measures include outright release, release after admonition, probation, fines, physical punishment, commitment to a rehabilitation institute, training school or remand home, and imprisonment.

5569 Féraud, Henri. Prévention des emprunts frauduleux de véhicules à moteurs par des jeunes. (Prevention of motorized vehicle thefts by juveniles.) *Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé*, 1(2):333-338, 1966.

In modern industrialized societies, individuals, especially youths, who do not possess a motorized vehicle feel a sense of inferiority and frustration; motorized vehicles have rapidly become a prerequisite for youths in their desire to achieve a sense of adulthood, to communicate rapidly, and to experience a taste of power and domination. As a result, many of the thefts of motorized vehicles perpetrated by youths do not have the characteristics of ordinary juvenile delinquency. To forestall such acts by otherwise normally well-adjusted youths, it would be desirable to form preventive centers which would provide driver training, automobile rentals at reduced rates, training in the essentials of mechanics, and help finance the purchase of less expensive motorized vehicles. The main goal of such an organization would be to provide youths with a regular form of access to motorized vehicles.

5570 Vialatte, René. L'application de la semi-liberté dans une maison d'arrêt et de correction. (The application of work-release in a correctional institution.) *Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé*, 1(2):363-372, 1966.

In order to qualify for participation in prison work-release programs in France, inmates must have less than a year's sentence left to serve and must satisfy objective and subjective criteria relating to their willingness, aptitude, and capacity to work outside the prison. In addition, the inmates on work release must fulfill certain imposed conditions concerning working conditions, return to prison, and behavior while outside the prison. Experience with work release in Nice from 1962 to 1966, though hampered by insufficient personnel and facilities, justifies greater extension of this form of treatment throughout France.

5571 Colas, Raymond. La délinquance juvénile et la législation sur le recrutement de l'armée et le service national. (Juvenile delinquency and legislation concerning the army and national service.) *Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé*, 1(2):373-377, 1966.

The problem of social reintegration of juvenile delinquents in France is particularly

acute when juveniles with criminal records are inducted into the army. A law enacted in 1928 and modified in 1965, provides for special handling of these cases, numbering some 1,250 a year. Army life often provides an opportunity for rehabilitation which the individual would not find in the community; the collective life, treatment on an equal basis of all soldiers, and the overall discipline enforced by the army can contribute significantly to the juvenile delinquent's social reintegration. However, handling of juvenile delinquents often places a serious burden on the army administration. In both the 1928 and 1965 laws, provision is made for exclusion of a small number of juvenile delinquents from the army; these individuals have been convicted of more serious offenses and consequently, though drafted, they are excluded from military duty proper. Recent developments warrant the formation of a special civil service unit for this group in order to facilitate their rehabilitation while fulfilling their service requirements.

5572 Pinatel, Jean. Les directions nouvelles ouvertes à la criminologie et au droit pénal par les sciences de l'homme. (New vistas in criminology and penal law offered by the social sciences.) *Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé*, 1(2):378-386, 1966.

The lines of demarcation between the fields of biology, psychology, and sociology are far from absolute; there is a fundamental unity among these sciences, and their potential joint contribution to the field of criminology can no longer be neglected by jurists. The focus of these sciences is on treatment rather than punishment. They can provide a new sense of direction to criminology and penal law.

5573 Susini, Jean. Eléments d'une analyse sociologique de la police à travers son "image" dans l'opinion publique. (Elements of a sociological analysis of the police through its "image" in public opinion.) *Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé*, 1(2):392-398, 1966.

In an attempt to assess the self-image and the public image of the police in France, questionnaires were filled out by police commissioners and a representative sample of 3,744 persons from various social strata throughout France. The first part of the study attempted to objectify the image which police commissioners have of the sense in which the public perceives the police function. The second part aimed at objectifying the stereotyped image of the police held by various sectors of the general

public. Results revealed a substantial divergence in perception of the police image, subject to demographic sub-variations. Generally, the responses disclosed a pessimistic evaluation of the present police image; however, most respondents from both groups expressed optimism in regard to the possibility of fashioning a more appealing image in the future.

5574 Allam, Hassan. Premier séminaire Afro-Arabe de défense sociale. (First Afro-Arab seminar on social defense.) *Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé*, 1(2):408-420, 1966.

In 1966, the first Pan-Arabian seminar on social defense was held in Cairo. The main theme of the discussions centered around the means of social defense to be used against economic infractions; this theme in turn was subdivided into three areas: the concept of economic infractions, the prevention of economic infractions, and the sanctions relative to economic infractions. The reports and ensuing debates underlined the attention this concern is receiving in modern penal codes, yet highlighted the diversity of viewpoints relating to the definition of economic infraction and the various measures to be implemented for its prevention and control. A second section of the seminar discussed the general tendencies and goals of social defense while a third was devoted to an examination of the cooperation between regional and international law enforcement agencies in the sphere of economic infractions. A set of resolutions gleaned from the works of the seminar have been published.

5575 Armstrong State College, & Chatham County Juvenile-Domestic Relations Court. Proceedings of the second annual Conference on Juvenile Problems at Armstrong State College, Savannah, Georgia, April 1966, edited by W. A. Goldberg. various pagings.

The Conference on Juvenile Problems was held to allow those persons working with delinquents in Georgia to exchange views, discuss problems, and critically evaluate their methods. Study of recidivists in Georgia indicates that recidivism is related to a large number of variables in the social milieu of the institutionalized delinquent. Agencies dealing with delinquents are handicapped by personnel shortage, so that little preventive work can be done. Schools could be more effective in preventing delinquency since a primary deterrent is education. Police, schools, community, and courts have common

interests and problems in regard to delinquent children and their families. The non-punitive treatment approach of the juvenile court is appropriate for the protection of children, but certain procedural safeguards should be established to ensure due process. Recent legislation in various states shows a trend toward the family court concept.

5576 The press and the Moors case. *Mental Health*, 25(2):30-31, 1966.

Newspaper reports of the Moors murder case in England have brought up the question of whether accounts of violence may be inciting to people who read them and set off an epidemic of imitative crimes. Those who defend the freedom of the press claim that reporting of violence is cathartic and, rather than initiating crime, it makes people less likely to act violently. The debate is still inconclusive, but the press seems to be using more restraint.

5577 Compensation to victims of violent crimes. *Northwestern University Law Review*, 61(1):72-104, 1966.

Historically, the evolution of modern criminal law has been one of gradual preemption by the state of the victim's right to private redress. The enactment of a compensation program would once again bring this right back into the law enforcement process. The victim-state relationship, when considered analogous to workmen's compensation, suggests that there is a duty to see that the victim is redressed. The state, by requiring that citizens rely upon it for enforcing the law, takes upon itself the function of keeping the peace. When as a result of this relationship a citizen is injured by a failure in the law enforcement process, it is fitting that the state incur some liability to redress the victim. Compensation legislation attempts to achieve three basic goals: (1) to limit recovery so as to assure that awards will not create undue financial drains upon public resources; (2) to secure only bona fide victims as award recipients; and (3) to render a just disposition in each case deserving an award.

5578 Paulsen, Monrad G. The legal framework for child protection. *Columbia Law Review*, 66(4):679-717, 1966.

The purpose here is to explore the general framework within which the problem of child abuse is located and some of the legal and social issues involved. An adequate supply

of criminal punitive statutes exists. The construction of a broader legal framework is needed for effective child protection. The juvenile court and voluntary and public child protection agencies are available to offer services to those involved in cases of abuse of neglect, and the abuse reporting laws are designed to aid case finding. However, from the standpoint of the abused child, the usefulness of the legal framework depends upon the effectiveness of the interventions provided by the laws. It is concluded that the money and efforts devoted to child protection are not justified unless the criminal sanction is wisely invoked; the child's environment improved; the protective service worker is adequately skilled to correct the quality of the family life; and there exists protective services of sufficient quality in the community.

5579 Murphy, Michael J. Judicial review of police methods in law enforcement: the problem of compliance by police departments. *Texas Law Review*, 44(5):939-953, 1966.

The problems which judicial review of law enforcement activities pose for the police departments are explored in the area where the police are experiencing difficulty in implementing the decisions handed down by the Supreme Court. The question of interpretation of procedures in search and seizure, interrogation and right of counsel, wiretapping and substantive problems in pornography are based on decisions which are sometimes vague and not easily interpreted, presenting an extremely complex situation for law enforcement. A balance must be struck between the rights of the individual and those of the community.

5580 Bickel, Alexander M. Judicial review of police methods in law enforcement: the role of the Supreme Court of the United States. *Texas Law Review*, 44(5):954-964, 1966.

The Supreme Court of the United States has endeavored, in its procedural decisions, to point out infirmities in police methods that are curable by executive and legislative action. The courts have made errors and will make more in the exercise of their constitutional functions in addressing the legislative, the executive, and the administrative institutions. Unfortunately this has not been done. What is needed is empirical knowledge and a jurisprudence of sanctions which will sort out a proper set of objectives for a properly limited code of criminal law.

5581 University of Texas. Law School. Southwest Center for Law and the Behavioral Sciences. Police administrators workshop: training and materials, by Jay Hall, Martha S. Williams, Jim Hawker, and Louis Tomaino. Austin, 1966, 222 p.

The basic materials and readings used at two workshops held during 1966 for Texas police chiefs and top departmental staff concerned with police management and administration, are collected in this booklet. Also included are the laboratory exercises and readings in management which were distributed at the workshops. Although the workshops were for police officials, the materials are of a general administrative and managerial nature.

5582 Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, & University of California, School of Criminology. Staff training and correctional change: a study of professional training in correctional settings, by Robert Martinson and William J. O'Brien [Berkeley], 1966, 343 p.

A study was made of a federally financed in-service training project conducted in a correctional setting. The project was designed to improve youth facilities by providing training and in-service activities to 50 crucially located "middle-management" staff with experience in social work. This study combined historical, sociological, and psychometric techniques to account for differential social change in the participating facilities and in the trainees. The primary aim was to specify the conditions under which staff training is more or less effective in introducing change in correctional facilities. The findings suggest that training must be combined with a favorable institutional climate if "middle-management" staff is to move in a "treatment" direction. The present study indicates that it may be an error to conceive of "treatment" as an undifferentiated orientation which is acquired by a custodial facility in direct ratio to the number of "treatment" personnel added to the facility. These treatment units tend to develop an organizational inertia of their own. They often presented the greatest obstacle to the introduction of the "correctional therapeutic community" team approach, mainly because the personnel's specific work role and position was compromised or threatened. Two strategies were evolved for the successful utilization of the "therapeutic community" method: (1) the training and establishment of a custodial group in a position of permanent treatment responsibility as leaders with authority over both casework staff

and group living staff; and (2) the establishment of "cottage teams" in which leadership responsibility is shared by the Senior Supervisor and the Classification Counselor.

5583 Western Reserve University. Youth Development Training Center. Training program, April 1966. [Cleveland, Ohio], 1966, various pagings.

The Youth Development Training Center at Western Reserve University has two major purposes: (1) to convey accumulated knowledge about juvenile delinquency to community leaders; and (2) demonstration within the University of the need for interdisciplinary approaches to social problems. To implement the first goal, six institutes were held in 1964-1965 for business, community, and political decision-makers in the Greater Cleveland area. To implement the second goal, the Center was set up as an autonomous unit of the University, answerable to the administration, and was staffed by members of different University departments. To help demonstrate the inter-disciplinary approach to delinquent behavior, a core curriculum and integrating model was developed.

CONTENTS: Goals and purposes of the Youth Development Training Center; Training for community decision-makers; Content and method of training; Evaluation of workshops for decision-makers; Activities within the University conducted by the Youth Development Training Center; Training related to practitioners; Relationship to the Community Action for Youth Demonstration Project - sponsored by the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime; Other activities of faculty of YDTC growing out of the existence of the Center; Continuing activity of the Youth Development Training Center.

5584 Western Reserve University. Youth Development Training Center. Sample workshop for community decision-makers: workshop for mayors and city managers of Cuyahoga County. Cleveland, 1965, 82 p.

A reproduction of a sample workshop for suburban mayors and city managers of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, conducted by the Youth Development Training Center, is presented. The material deals with: the statistical background and related history of juvenile delinquency; current theories of delinquency; psychological aspects; legal aspects; school programs; the suburbs; and the economics, types, and organizational and political aspects of juvenile delinquency prevention programs.

5585 Saint Louis University. School of Social Service. Institute for Delinquency Control. Final report, July 1, 1962 to January 1, 1966. Probation Training Demonstration Project, Section I. St. Louis, 1966, 331 p., app.

In order to give in-service training to juvenile correctional officers and related personnel, institutes were held at the Saint Louis University School of Social Service, Institute for Delinquency Control, with the objective of raising and clarifying issues and identifying problems which such personnel would experience. At the first institute, lectures were presented covering causation of delinquency, techniques and aims of social diagnosis, and principles of treatment of young offenders. Workshops were held concentrating on the following topics: the job of probation, the nature and use of authority, and the responsibilities of probation officers. The second institute centered on the ways to mobilize, use, and coordinate resources other than the juvenile court in the probationer's behalf. Lectures presented touched on the health and medical aspects of delinquency, the imposition of middle class values on the probationer, the probation officer and group methods, the generic skills of the probation officer, the use of the law and the lawyer to obtain the needed resources of the juvenile court, techniques in utilizing community resources, and community organization as it relates to the Juvenile Court. An overall view suggests that there are serious deficiencies in the information flow between the different components of the correction system which leads to inhibiting the organization of work in corrections. In-service training may be one way of overcoming it.

5586 Saint Louis University. School of Social Service. Institute for Delinquency Control. Final report, training demonstration grant, Section II. St. Louis, 1966, 86 p., app.

To demonstrate the effectiveness of a probation effort characterized by the simultaneous application of both case work and group work methods, and a community oriented conception of working with offenders, a three-year student probation demonstration project was carried on during the years 1963-1965, in a branch office of the St. Louis Juvenile Court. Each student handled complete probation services for five to seven probationers who lived within the demonstration area and, where possible, were first offenders. An evaluation of the probationers failed to reveal that the student approach was successful.

5587 Vermont. Social Welfare Department. Juvenile petitions disposed of by Municipal Courts of Vermont during calendar year 1965. Montpelier, 1966, 9 p.

Statistics are presented on the number of cases of dependency neglect and delinquency disposed of by the Juvenile Courts of the State of Vermont, the number of commitments and referrals to agencies by Juvenile Courts in Vermont (1954-1965) and on the total Juvenile Court cases officially disposed of during the years 1960 through 1965.

TABLES: Number and type of juvenile cases by sex of child that were disposed of by Vermont courts during calendar year 1965: by court of jurisdiction, by age at time of referral, by agent making referral, by type of primary offense, by care pending hearing or disposition, by disposition of case; Number of primary offenses in boy delinquency cases that were disposed of by Vermont courts during calendar year 1965, by age; Number of primary offenses in girl delinquency cases that were disposed of by Vermont courts during calendar year 1965, by age; Number of primary offenses in delinquency cases disposed of by Vermont courts during calendar year 1965, by disposition of case; Number of primary offenses in dependency-neglect cases that were disposed of by Vermont courts during 1965, by disposition of case; Number of commitments and referrals of juvenile cases by type of agency for the years 1950 through 1965.

5588 Indiana. Correction Department. County commitment rates and analysis of 19,418 inmates. Indianapolis, 1966, 31 p.

Commitment information is provided pertaining to new arrivals at the five adult and juvenile correctional institutions of Indiana. It consists of an alphabetical listing of the 92 counties of the State, showing the number committed from each over a six-year period (1960-1965). Also shown is the percentage of the population of inmates for each county.

5589 U. S. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Uniform crime reports for the United States - 1965. Washington, D.C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1966, 192 p.

Uniform crime reports gives a nationwide view of crime based on police statistics. During the calendar year 1965, crime reports were received from law enforcement agencies representing 97 percent of the total United States population living in standard metropolitan statistical areas, 89 percent of the population in other cities, and 75 percent of the rural population. The combined coverage accounts for 92 percent of the national population.

CONTENTS: Preface; Crime factors; Summary; Introduction; The index of crime, 1965; General United States crime statistics, 1965; Arrests; Police employee data; Offenses in individual areas 25,000 and over by population groups.

5590 Liesching, F. M. The quality of firmness. *Journal of Offender Therapy*, 9(1):9-10, 1965.

The trend in corrections has been away from institutional treatment and punishment to more humane methods under which the offender is kept at home. It should not be forgotten, however, that the quality of firmness, particularly where young people are concerned, is still important. Young persons understand it, respect it and often long for it, for it gives them some security.

5591 Yucel, Mustafa T. Crime in Turkey. *Journal of Offender Therapy*, 9(1):11-16, 1965.

Little is known about many aspects of crime in Turkey. It was stated, for example, that in 1963, 10,000 juvenile offenders were known to police and that 750 were in prison, but a recent criminological study concludes that there were 31,000 juvenile convictions in 1958 and even these figures may reflect only 10 percent of the total delinquent population. Information on the rates of recidivism is also contradictory. Turkey, however, now has a new correctional code, drafted by Professor Lopez-Rey, which has brought about tremendous changes in the criminal law and in the life of the penal institutions. Two criminological institutes have been established and have already made notable contributions to the understanding of crime in Turkey. As the prison population decreases, it is hoped that Turkey will be in a better position to do something for its offenders.

5592 Seewald, Robert G. Selective abstracts of legislation of the 1965 New York legislative session of interest to the correctional profession. *Journal of Offender Therapy*, 9(1):17-21, 1965.

Summaries are made of the following New York State laws passed and approved during the 1965 legislative session: abolition of capital punishment; regulation of depressant and stimulant drugs; pornography regulations; the insanity test; commitment and retention of defendants and prisoners with mental disorders; coroner's, coroner's physicians, and medical examiners; contraceptive sales; confessions; counsel for indigent defendants; periodic review of detention; correctional institutions; and apprenticeship training of parolees.

5593 Simson, Gerhard. The sanctions against law breakers in the new Swedish Criminal Code. *Journal of Offender Therapy*, 9(2):33-40, 1965.

In 1962, a new Criminal Code was promulgated in Sweden which consolidated many earlier partial law reforms and introduced many radical new features. Retaliation and retribution were no longer recognized as purposes of punishment, and it is stated emphatically that prevention is to be the goal of all penal measures. Another step in Sweden's continuing effort to further limit the use of imprisonment was a reform of the levying of fines. Fines were determined on the basis of the criminal act and the income and financial condition of the offender; through this reform, the fine has become a successful substitute for imprisonment for a large number of minor offenses. Beside fines and imprisonment, the judge now has the following possibilities of disposing of the adult offender: (1) conditional sentencing; (2) protective supervision (similar to probation in the United States); (3) indeterminate detention, designed especially for serious offenders against whom other penalties have no effect; and (4) placement of alcoholics and psychiatric cases with public health authorities. Particularly important is the provision that treatment in an institution is always followed by supervised, intensive, and carefully planned treatment in the community.

5594 Shoham, Shlomo. Criminology in Israel. *Journal of Offender Therapy*, 9(2):41-44, 1965.

As a mass immigration country, Israel provides an excellent testing ground for the various "culture-conflict and crime" theories. The main problem of culture-conflict with respect to crime in Israel arises with the

second generation. The conduct norms of many adult immigrants differ from those prevailing in Israel and the process of integration may injure the status of the head of the family, the cohesion of the family, and its control over the young. Losing respect for elders weakens the family and makes the children of immigrants more susceptible to delinquency. Another vital factor in crime is the community's ability to transmit norms and to make the individual fear the law; this ability is decreased by urbanization, migration, dislocation, culture conflict, and political disturbances. It is assumed that the greater the conflicts and difficulties encountered in the process of socialization, the more the individual will resist the internalization of norms, with the result that he becomes more aware of sanctions than of morality. If he is more concerned with getting caught than with committing the offense, he will more easily yield to temptation.

5595 Whiskin, Frederick. An important differential point in the therapy of depressed offenders. *Journal of Offender Therapy*, 9(2):45-47, 1965.

The psychotherapy of delinquents whose acts are the result of depressive acting out is almost routinely successful. Their offenses represent attempts to obtain narcissistic gratifications for the purpose of repairing an injured self-esteem. When they begin to experience increased feelings of self-esteem, they turn away from the anti-social acts which brought them into conflict with the law. There is another group of offenders, however, who emerge from their depression more anti-social than before therapy. It is of importance to differentiate the two groups of offenders. Those delinquents brought up in a home where the parents are excessively strict or inconsistent but have no obvious superego defects, may develop a depression remediable by psychotherapy. In the home where one or both parents have superego defects which the child consciously emulates, his own superego defects may break through to a greater degree after therapy.

5596 Russell, Donald Hayes. An outline of diagnostic and treatment categories for offenders. *Journal of Offender Therapy*, 9(2):48-50, 1965.

The purpose of the Court Clinic diagnostic evaluation is to furnish understanding of the meaning of a particular offense in terms of the character structure of the particular

individual. Such diagnostic understanding is important to the Court for the protection of the community, and for the appropriate disposition of the offender. At the same time, it is essential to prognosis and to the planning and executing of treatment. Categories in which offenders may be classified include the normal offender, the neurotic offender, the psychotic offender, the deprived, the offender with a character disorder, and the offender suffering from mental deficiency or other organic psychopathic states.

5597 Solnař, Vladimír. Kodifikace Trestního práva z roku 1961 z hlediska sárnk zákonnosti. (Codification of the Czechoslovakian Penal Code of 1961, considered from the point of view of citizens' legal rights.) In: *Stát A Právo*. Prague, 1965, p. 89-116, 210-211.

The 1961 codification of laws in Czechoslovakia represents a significant advance over previous legislation; some of its contributions include a more precise delimitation of the criteria by which degree of social danger is to be determined, definitions of attempted crime and legitimate defense, and clarification of dispositions relating to legal punishment. On the negative side, certain dispositions concerning penal responsibility remain too general and abstract to be adequately applied. Offenses against the health and freedom of individuals receive disproportionately light punishments in contrast to the severe recriminations leveled at crimes against the public good. It is difficult to evaluate the new codification uniformly, since some of the measures are truly excellent while others betray a lack of preparation and consideration.

5598 Štěpán, Jan. Trestní řád Č. 141/1961 sb. z hlediska sárnk občanských práv. (Code of penal procedure No. 141/1961, considered from the point of view of civil rights guarantees.) In: *Stát a Právo*. Prague, 1965, p. 117-172, 212-215.

Although civil rights have never been neglected in the legislation of socialist countries, recent trends have broadened and clarified the scope of their application. In Czechoslovakia, particularly since 1956, the regulation of penal procedure generally guarantees civil rights through appropriate prescriptions. The prescriptions concerning the right of defense and observation of penal procedure could profitably be altered. Omissions in present legislation have the practical effect of facilitating the violation of civil rights during the preliminary hearings; the

importance attached to preliminary procedures warrants modifications in the present system in order to safeguard the right to counsel and proper introduction of incriminating testimony. In spite of the considerable advances made by the legislation under discussion, problems still exist in regard to the regulation of complainants' rights and the establishment of legal proof, the absence of fixed limits on preventive detention, and the contradictory precepts governing appeal procedure.

5599 Seplowin, Virginia Montero. La aplicación de la escala de predicción Glueck a 50 menores en la cultura Puertorriqueña. (Application of the Glueck Prediction Scale to 50 juveniles in Puerto Rican culture.) *Revista de Ciencias Sociales*, 10(1):105-116, 1966.

The Glueck Prediction Scale, modified and adapted to suit the requirements of Puerto Rican culture, was applied to 35 boys and 15 girls between the ages of 13 and 20 in an ex post facto attempt to assess the validity of this prediction instrument in the San Juan metropolitan area. The juveniles were from lower class, multiple-problem families currently receiving assistance from several agencies in San Juan. With this modified instrument, 11 out of 12 nondelinquents and 21 out of 24 delinquents were correctly identified. Of the 14 remaining, classified as having a 50-50 chance of adopting delinquent behavior, six were in fact delinquents and eight were non-delinquents. The results indicate that the Glueck Prediction Scale may satisfactorily be applied to other cultures if slight modifications are introduced in the definition of terms.

5600 Santoro, Arturo. Significato politico e valore tecnico del nuovo codice penale sovietico. (Political significance and technical value of the new Soviet Penal Code.) *La Scuola Positiva*, 8(1):3-24, 1966.

Enforced since January 1, 1961, Soviet Russia's new Penal Code embodies a liberal spirit in conformity with the norms of positive criminological science. In Russia's present political phase, the State is considered to represent all social classes, and consequently the new Code proposes to defend the rights of all sectors of society; moreover, less emphasis is placed on the elimination of political or ideological crimes. The greatest merit of the new Code consists of the depreciation of punishment and repression in favor of social and rehabilitative measures. Positive results, however, are still dependent on the practical application of the lofty principles outlined in

the Code. In the event of the disappearance of the State and of all forms of coercion such as foreseen by Communist writers, auto-government of the workers could hardly provide the means to combat unavoidable criminal behavior.

5601 Ferracuti, Franco. Ricerca eziologica e prevenzione della delinquenza nei paesi a rapido mutamento sociale. (Etiological research and prevention of delinquency in a country experiencing rapid social change.) *La Scuola Positiva*, 8(1):38-45, 1966.

Rapid social change throughout the world is generally accompanied by increasing criminal behavior. The major obstacle to the implementation of an effective social prevention program is the vague and insufficient knowledge concerning the etiology of crime. Since criminal behavior can be explained equally well in a number of ways, it becomes evident that only a multi-factorial approach corresponds to the demands of reality. Rapid social change is characterized by the revolution of increasing expectations; recently urbanized and industrialized groups come into contact with new aspects of life which cause them to want new roles, functions, and social contacts. The process of development also creates a series of social, psychopathological, and biological factors which are favorable to the genesis of criminal behavior.

5602 Vernet, Joseph. Ombre e luci nelle carceri. (Light and shadows in prison.) *La Scuola Positiva*, 8(1):58-64, 1966.

The chaplain's mission in a penal institution extends far beyond the administration of sacraments and officiating at religious ceremonies. His sphere of action ranges from selecting reading materials for inmates to orienting their future careers, from aiding in the solution of personal problems to improving social relations within the correctional institution, and from instigating attitude changes to influencing inmates' future professional careers. The chaplain's role can best be carried out in an establishment dedicated to humanizing its treatment and rehabilitation methods. In this sense, a trend toward gradual liberalization of sentencing and punishment is asserting itself, but this process continues to be slow moving.

5603 Thomas, Mason P., Jr. The juvenile court re-examined: the U. S. Supreme Court speaks. *Juvenile Court Judges Journal*, 17(2):49-53, 1966.

The U. S. Supreme Court's decision in Kent v. United States appears to establish a constitutional principle which is applicable to all juvenile court proceedings, namely, the child's right to procedural due process and fair treatment. As such, it supports the current trend toward a more legalized juvenile court and expresses concern over police and court practices in dealing with juveniles. It seems to sound a note of warning to police who should follow statutory procedures in apprehending and detaining a child and to juvenile courts which must act like courts, rather than social agencies, with appropriate attention to due process. If the warnings are not heeded, we may expect future decisions to define more broadly the constitutional and procedural rights of alleged delinquents.

5604 Lehman, Paul S. A juvenile's right to counsel in a delinquency hearing. *Juvenile Court Judges Journal*, 17(2):53-57, 1966.

In the Kent case, the U. S. Supreme Court held that an opportunity for a hearing, which may be informal, must be given an alleged delinquent before entry of a waiver order; in Black v. United States, it held that the child is entitled to counsel in connection with a waiver proceeding. In the light of these decisions, the juvenile court judge should follow these hearing procedures: all notices of hearing should advise parents or guardians and the child of their right to have counsel represent them at the hearing; at the beginning of the hearing the parents and the child should be advised of the right to counsel and that if they are financially unable to provide counsel, the juvenile court will appoint counsel at no expense; if there is a waiver of counsel, it must be in intelligent and competent form; in "critically important" questions, such as waiver of jurisdiction, detention, commitment, and probation revocation, court-appointed counsel should be furnished if there is no retained counsel, even though appointment of counsel may have been waived; counsel should be given access to social records or similar reports; and full opportunity should be given parents, the child, or counsel to cross-examine witnesses and to produce relevant testimony.

5605 Mayar, John J. New approaches in probation services. *Juvenile Court Judges Journal*, 17(2):57-61, 1966.

Some interesting developments in the United States are evolving out of a mixture of probation practices over the years. The initial movement was a gradual change from the emphasis on character building counseling to clinical diagnosis and treatment. Soon it was discovered, however, that institutions, probation, and treatment resources did not keep pace with the diagnostic services. New programs added new dimensions to serving delinquent youth, such as aggressive casework and the multiple services approach, but they still relied on a one-to-one relationship. The serious manpower shortage and budgetary limitations in many juvenile courts spurred interest in group approaches generally falling in three categories: activity groups, discussion groups, and psychotherapy groups. Also, there was an increasing awareness of the necessity to reach the community forces which will result in the incorporation of the best that individual treatment has to offer with what the community action approach has to contribute. The probation officer's future role will be a different one: he no longer can function on a limited one-to-one relationship with counseling as his principal service. He will have to take on the role of expeditor, coordinator, and mediator between the probationer and the needed range of specialists.

5606 Young, Don J. Corrective treatment v. punitive justice. *Juvenile Court Judges Journal*, 17(2):62-65, 1966.

To reconcile the opposing viewpoints of punishment or treatment for juvenile offenders, it is necessary to see that there is some truth on both sides. Simple solutions should not be sought for such a complex problem. As things stand now under our Constitution and law, much more will have to be done to deal with the ever-increasing numbers of children in trouble.

5607 Komisaruk, Richard. Clinical evaluation of child abuse-scarred families: a preliminary report. *Juvenile Court Judges Journal*, 17(2):66-70, 1966.

Forty-seven families in which child abuse had occurred have been studied by the Wayne County (Michigan) Juvenile Court in order to improve the recommendations for disposition in such cases. The frequency of mental retardation among the parents and the paucity of diagnosed psychosis was striking. Marked

degrees of immaturity and childishness were observed in almost all cases and can probably be correlated with early marriages. The fact that the majority of children who were abused were infants under three years of age points up the fact that most abuse did not occur as an accidental extension of punishment, but that the abusive parent may have been responding either to a demand which the young child was making and which the parent felt unable to meet, or to feelings which were out of control. The most striking finding was the data concerning emotional loss of a significant parental figure in the early life of the abusive parent. Other general trends were passive dependency, narcissism, marked degrees of reaction formation, and varying degrees of amnesia concerning the abuse itself. Removal from the home was the most commonly employed disposition. When the child was returned to the home, the treatment mode was casework therapy together with environmental manipulation. A particularly useful step which was sometimes taken was to require that a new adult, such as a grandparent, be in the home to share responsibility.

5608 Brewster, Leo. Appellate review of sentences. Federal Rules Decisions, 40(2):79-88, 1966.

Review of a trial judge's sentence is neither in the interest of society nor of the accused on trial, and it would revise one of the fundamental concepts of American jurisprudence. The appellate courts would be triers of facts with authority to substitute their judgment for that of a judge who had made a fact decision after having observed firsthand the defendant and all others who contributed information material to the decision. They would be judging the credibility of the defendant and of witnesses who appeared in person before the trial court, without having had an opportunity to see any of those persons.

5609 Schapp, Dick. Death of a hooked heiress. Look, July 26, 1966, p. 19-25.

In February 1966, 19 year old Celeste Greshaw, intelligent, attractive, and well-to-do, was found in the trunk of a rented car, dead of an overdose of heroin administered to her by 25 year old Robert Friede. This is the bizarre story of their experiments with narcotics and thrills that led to her death and his imprisonment.

5610 Canada. Justice Department. Capital punishment: material relating to its purpose and value. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1965. 141 p. \$1.00

In order to assist the reader to draw his own conclusions in the controversial issue of capital punishment, this paper has been compiled to indicate some of the principal material available on the purposes and effectiveness of capital punishment; to set out the salient parts of such material; supply a bibliography; catalogue the arguments that are made for and against capital punishment; and give other related and relevant information.

CONTENTS: Introductory; The Royal Commission, 1949-53 (U.K.); Subsequent legislative action in the U.K.; The Joint Committee of Senate and Commons, 1956 (Canada); subsequent legislative action in Canada; Report on murder by U.K. Home Office, 1961; Current activity in the U.K.; United Nations study of capital punishment, 1962; The death penalty: Thorsten Sellin; Canadian statistics; Views of Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police; The situation in France; United States: general; State of New York Temporary Commission report on capital punishment; Report of New Jersey Commission; Arguments or assertions for and against capital punishment; The summing up; Bibliography; Appendix.

5611 Krajcirik, Tobias. No juvenile delinquency problem for Lansford! Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association Bulletin, 25(3): 7, 26-27, 1966.

"Youth week" in Lansford, Pennsylvania, is a program designed to commend and honor civic-minded youngsters and help those who are misled and troubled. Through the program, youths are made to realize that they are on the verge of adulthood and must therefore be ready to accept and cope with the everyday problems and responsibilities of adult life.

5612 Blatt, Genevieve. Pre-arraignment procedure - the aftermath of Escobedo. Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association Bulletin, 25(3):10-11, 31-32, 1966.

Police generally construe recent U. S. Supreme Court decisions such as Escobedo v. Illinois as court-imposed limitations on their ability to solve crimes, not only on the grounds that such decisions severely limit their effectiveness, but also because such limitations are seen as an attack on police professionalism. At the heart of the debate is the question of the proper role of police in a free society

and the limits which should be placed on that role. It is to be hoped that cooperation among police, legislatures, and the courts can bring about a workable system of pre-arraignment interrogation so that the aftermath of Escobedo v. Illinois will neither hamstring the police, nor place the constitutional rights of arrested persons in jeopardy.

5613 Gernert, Paul J. Follow-up study of cases falling under Gideon-Wainwright decisions. Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association Bulletin, 25(3):19-20, 1966.

As of May 1966, 269 prisoners were released from Pennsylvania institutions as a result of the Gideon v. Wainwright decision of March 1963. A study was made of the recidivism of 132 who were released: 62, or 47 percent, of the total released had been arrested for new crimes or were delinquent as parole violators as of May 24, 1965. Their criminal behavior is evidence that their release was not in the interest of community protection.

5614 Haxby, David. Parole and recall. New Law Journal, 116(5226):617-618, 1966.

The British White Paper "The Adult Offender," published in December 1965, outlines proposals for the early release under parole supervision of long-term prisoners. It proposes that the Home Secretary should be authorized to release on parole any prisoner who has served at least one-third of his sentence or 12 months, whichever is longer. Not discussed in the White Paper are the procedures to be adopted for making decisions about release and parole revocation, although in many ways these procedures are crucial to the success of the scheme. Decisions about the release of prisoners should be integrated into the whole process of preparing offenders for their return to society. This can be done only if prisons begin consciously to use the time of imprisonment as a period of treatment. An assessment board should be established in prisons to review the progress of prisoners at regular intervals without any formal application by the prisoner. At the appropriate time the possibility of parole could be discussed with him and up-to-date information obtained about the situation to which he would return when released. Having satisfied itself of the eligibility of the prisoner for parole, it would advise the Secretary of State of its view. The procedures for parole release and parole revocation are not mere administrative problems, for each different method affects and circumscribes the treatment used both in and out of prison and has repercussions on the

relationship between the correction worker and his client.

5615 Morton, Sidney G. Happiness: "delinquency vaccine." Mental Hygiene, 50(3):351-353, 1966.

Since happy individuals are generally law-abiding and have little inclination to harm other persons or their property because of envy, antagonism, or resentment, we can best prevent juvenile delinquency by helping children to find the satisfactions they need and crave in socially approved ways: to feel important and loved; to develop a sense of adequacy through acceptance and experiences of achievement; and to grow toward autonomy, self-discipline, and responsibility.

5616 Wilmer, Harry A., Marks, Irving, & Pogue, Edwin. Group treatment of prisoners and their families. Mental Hygiene, 60(3):380-389, 1966.

A group therapy experiment was begun in San Quentin Prison in March 1964 with the families of 13 inmates which included 35 children aged two to 17. Due to the large number of children who were not told about their fathers' imprisonment, a study was made of the need to deceive and the parents' illusion that they were protecting their children from painful reality. It was concluded that children should be told the truth and share family burdens as well as rewards, and that deception contributes toward delinquency in prisoners' children. Deception was dealt with through the family counseling program, which helped to strengthen family ties and work out many difficulties and misunderstandings prior to the inmates' parole. Programs such as this might help prevent recidivism of prisoners and improve the lot of the prisoner's wife.

5617 Perkins, Rollin M. Some weak points in the Model Penal Code. Hastings Law Journal, 17(1):3-15, 1965.

There is a dearth of true definitions in Part II of the Model Penal Code prepared by the American Law Institute. This part, "Definitions of Specific Crimes," indicates the offenses rather than defines them, which is unfortunate in that the courts will be allowed to develop each crime on a case basis. In the crime of criminal attempt, the Code would permit conviction of an attempt to commit a crime, although its perpetration was legally impossible. The grading of

criminal attempt also seems open to question. Except for a capital offense or a felony of the first degree, the punishment for a criminal attempt under the Code would be the same as that provided for the completed offense. The Code uses the word negligence in providing for homicide which is less than manslaughter. To avoid confusion of the meaning of the word with the law of torts, this concept should be expressed in terms of "criminal negligence." The Code seeks to introduce the concept of absolute liability. This would reverse the trend which has been to require that guilt even in a civil offense or violation must be based upon some degree of fault. This requirement of some degree of fault is a more reasonable basis of enforcement.

5618 Holtzoff, Alexander. Shortcomings in the administration of criminal law. *Hastings Law Journal*, 17(1):17-40, 1965.

The criminal law is an instrument by which justice is attained in a practical manner and its primary tool, the trial, must insure justice to the accuser as well as to the accused. Under the Anglo-American system of law, the accused is surrounded with constitutional safeguards to prevent an erroneous conviction of an innocent person and the accused is given every advantage. In stressing the rights of defendants, our system of law seems to neglect the interests of the public and victims of crime. The pendulum has swung too far to the side of the accused. An outstanding defect in the administration of justice is in treating as ground for reversal of a conviction, errors that have no bearing on the guilt or innocence of the defendant. The principle propounded by the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in 1946, that any error or irregularity which does not affect substantial rights should be disregarded is of primary importance and should be observed.

5619 Rothblatt, Henry B. Police interrogation and the right to counsel, post-Escobedo v. Illinois: application v. emasculation. *Hastings Law Journal*, 17(1):41-52, 1965.

In Escobedo v. Illinois, the Supreme Court of the United States held that when the investigation focuses on a particular suspect who has been taken into police custody and the police interrogate to elicit incriminating statements, if the suspect requests and is denied counsel and he has not been warned of his right to remain silent, the defendant has been deprived of his right to counsel. Justice White in a dissenting opinion points out that the demand for counsel by the accused is not

a requirement for the right to counsel; this reasoning was accepted by the California Supreme Court in People v. Dorado. In determining when the process shifts from the investigatory stage to the accusatory stage, some courts have misapplied "the critical stage" concept and have held that the statements were obtained during the investigation (People v. Stewart, United States v. Konigsberg, and Biddle v. Commonwealth). The trend of the Supreme Court decisions must ultimately lead to the requirement that all suspects be apprised of their right to counsel and to remain silent. The best policy is for all law enforcement agencies to so inform the suspect, and to obtain evidence for the case independently of any confession.

5620 Schneider, Gerald M. Penal Code Section 654: the prosecutor's dilemma. *Hastings Law Journal*, 17(1):53-78, 1965.

The California Penal Code Section 654 was designed to prevent the imposition of multiple punishments for a single criminal act and to bar prosecutions based on a single act after a court has either formerly acquitted or convicted and sentenced the defendant. In Neal v. State, the leading case on the multiple punishment clause, the Supreme Court of California established "the intent and objective of the defendant" as a test to determine whether the defendant's criminal conduct constituted a single act or course of criminal conduct or several acts. This test is defective in that appellate courts must resort to conjecture as to the defendant's intent, there is no guideline to determine the scope of defendant's intent and objective, defense lawyers are enabled to make strategic use of the section so that the defendant's punishment is not commensurate with his criminal liability, it thwarts the primary purposes of the criminal law, and it affects all stages of the criminal proceeding, hampering the prosecution and defense attorney in assessing the defendant's ultimate liability. This test should be overruled. The Supreme Court of California did not make it clear as to whether the "intent and objective" test would be applied to multiple prosecutions resulting in many split decisions, but there is no need to enact a substitute for the multiple prosecution clause because the necessarily included offense doctrine is codified in Penal Code section 1023 and that doctrine protects both defendants and the public.

5621 McCarthy, Thomas J. Fair trial and pre-judicial publicity: a need for reform. *Hastings Law Journal*, 17(1):79-97, 1965.

The problem of pre-trial publicity occurs on the voir dire examination of the jury panel when the problems of impaneling a jury require the legal fiction that jurors are impartial because they promise to be so. The nature of the publicity appearing in the news media conveys information which would be inadmissible at the trial. Most publicity is obtained directly from the police or prosecutor. In view of the difficulty of finding truly impartial jurors, the nature and quantity of publicity must be controlled. The news media report inadmissible evidence and sensational commentaries to make a profit, and they cannot justify such publication because of the "right of the public to know." Voluntary improvements have not been made by the bar and press and self-restraint by the news media is unlikely. In view of the past failure of other remedies, statutory proposals seem to carry the most hope for any kind of meaningful reform.

5622 Williams, J. E. Hall, & Thomas, D. A. The use of improvement and borstal training for young offenders under the Criminal Justice Act, 1961. *Criminal Law Review*, no vol. (March):146-152, 1965.

In August 1963, those sections of the British Criminal Justice Act, 1961, which restrict the power of the courts to sentence young offenders to imprisonment came into force. This paper, based on a study of all appeals against sentence in the Court of Criminal Appeal between August 1963-1964, by offenders in the relevant age group, and all applications for leave to appeal against sentence from the same age group which were heard by the full court in the same period, is an attempt to describe the principles on which the court has acted since the 1961 Act became effective. Most of the cases concern either imprisonment or borstal training, and, although clear principles have emerged governing the use of these sentences, other sentences, particularly detention in a detention center, have not been the subject of consideration sufficiently often to enable any regular pattern to become apparent.

5623 Williams, D. G. T. The control of obscenity (Part I). *Criminal Law Review*, no vol. (August):471-479, 1965.

A number of decisions since the passing of the Obscene Publications Act, 1959, particularly in the cases relating to the publishing of

Lady Chatterley's Lover and Fanny Hill led the British Government to secure an amendment of the law in the Obscene Publications Act, 1964. The Act of 1959, as amended by the Act of 1964, is concerned in Section 2 with the misdemeanor of publishing an obscene article, and Section 3 with the procedure for seizing obscene articles held for gain. In the Lady Chatterley's case, the prosecution was brought under Section 2 and it was held that no offense was committed. However, in the Fanny Hill case, the decision was made to prosecute under Section 3. Under Section 3 the possibility still exists that a book of literary merit may be deprived of a jury trial. Efforts to correct this in the Act of 1964 were defeated.

5624 Brownlie, Ian. The renovation of affray. *Criminal Law Review*, no vol. (August):479-485, 1965.

Since 1957, prosecutions in Britain have used an old common law offense of affray to deal with the increasing number of cases in which gangs of men fight and disturb the public peace. Early interpretations of the offense as applicable only to an occurrence in a public place has been extended to private occurrences, and thus provides prosecutors with a means of dealing with the more serious disturbances. Technical problems are foreseen despite the apparent simplicity of the offense, especially where other common law offenses are involved. Since the consequences of conviction are serious, it is suggested that the finer points should receive careful examination.

5625 H., T. The adult offender: parole. *Magistrate*, 22(7):99-101, 1966.

The White Paper published by the British government entitled "The Adult Offender" is more idealistic than realistic in that it fails to specify how its humane aims are to be carried out, e.g., it says nothing about parole boards, the need to recruit new parole personnel, or the training of personnel.

5626 Souter. Legal aid - the need for restraint. *Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review*, 130(29):528-529, 1966.

Abuses of legal aid in Great Britain could be curbed by implementing a more thorough inquiry into the applicant's financial means and by the introduction of a scheme whereby the applicant who receives aid would contribute toward it.

5627 Pye, A. Kenneth. Charles Fahy and the criminal law. *Georgetown Law Journal*, 54(4): 1055-1089, 1966.

In his capacity as Solicitor General, U. S. Judge Fahy has had considerable influence in the formulation of the criminal code. The Judge was influential in the law of confession suppression, and the evolution of the McNabb-Mallory rule. In addition, during the Judge's service on the court of appeals, the law of search and seizure developed and became more significant. The judge also played a significant role in the creation of the exclusionary rule and in the establishment of criteria for mental competency and release from hospitalization.

5628 Resneck, Daniel A. The new federal rules of criminal procedure. *Georgetown Law Journal*, 54(4):1276-1318, 1966.

On February 28, 1966 the Supreme Court transmitted to Congress the most extensive revisions in the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure since the Rules were adopted. The most important amendment is revised Rule 16. Under section (a) of the new Rule 16, the court is authorized to allow the defendant to inspect and to copy or photograph: (1) his own written or recorded statements or confessions in the possession of the government; (2) results or reports of physical or mental examinations and scientific tests or experiments; and (3) the defendant's own recorded testimony before the grand jury. Another innovation in the Rules is the provision empowering the court to order a pre-trial conference to consider such matters as will promote a fair and expeditious trial. Also changed were Rules 56 and 44, which now require the appointment of counsel in proceedings before the United States commissioner. Finally, some changes were made in warrant and plea procedure and in sentencing and post-conviction procedures.

5629 Varma, Paripurnanand. Crime, criminal and convict. Agra, Ram Prasad, 1963. 280 p.

Intended for students of criminology, this textbook on crime and delinquency, with particular emphasis on conditions in India, presents important aspects of criminal behavior and its treatment. Human behavior is seen as being on trial at the present time and increasing criminality as the outcome of social turmoil. Unless mankind retraces its steps and goes back

to its old moral concepts and traditional ideas of sin and piety, there is no future for it.

CONTENTS: Crime and punishment; Various facets of crime; The problem of juvenile delinquency; After-care and juvenile delinquency; Anthropology and criminology; Sex offenses; Prison and prisoners; After-care and open camps; Capital punishment; The journey's end.

5630 Shoham, Shlomo. Crime and social deviation. Chicago, Henry Regnery Company, 1966. 267 p. \$12.50

This book is a collection of essays on a variety of closely interrelated subjects in criminology, social psychology, and philosophy. Among the many topics discussed are: the stigma of criminality; the differences between crime and social deviation; culture conflict, immigration, and crime in Israel and the United States; causes of delinquency; social and psychological roots of deviance; crime prevention; and practical and moral aspects of punishment.

CONTENTS: The boundaries of criminology; the components of criminal behavior; The mark of Cain: the stigma of crime and social deviation; Conflict situations and delinquent solutions; "Culture conflict" and crime; Middle-and upper-class juvenile delinquency; The two sides of the barricade; Some recent trends in prevention of crime and treatment of offenders; The procedure and sentencing policy of criminal courts in Israel; The deterrent effect of prospective imprisonment; The moral dilemma of penal treatment; The road to anomie; Away from solidarity; Value deviation, social stigma and deviant behavior.

5631 Murphy, Glen R. The Miranda decision: U. S. Supreme Court extends Escobedo. *Police Chief*, 33(7):10-11, 29-47, 1966.

On June 14, 1966, the United States Supreme Court extended the Escobedo ruling to police interrogation of suspects. The majority opinion sets out safeguards which must be observed by law enforcement agencies. Although the decision was not intended to hamper the function of police officers in investigating crime, it is certain that it will not aid law enforcement. It is too early to predict the specific effects of the decision on law enforcement, but the ruling will require many procedural changes for police departments and courts.

5632 Evans, Courtney. L.E.A.: in partnership with and support of the police. Police Chief, 33(7):20,22,24-25, 1966.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 was designed to support and aid local law enforcement agencies. The Act permits the Attorney General to make grants to any agency for training law enforcement personnel, to support programs for crime prevention or for improvement of law enforcement methods, or to support studies relating to these matters. However, no agency of the government may exercise control over local law enforcement. Since there are financial limitations on the support for any area, selective criteria for appointment have been specified: preference is given to action-oriented projects and those which develop or test new techniques.

5633 Weller, Bruce C. The police role in prevention. Police Chief, 33(7):51-54, 1966.

Today, the role of the police in the United States with regard to delinquency has expanded to include prevention as well as apprehension. Attempts to improve police practices in handling the juvenile offender include development of clearer guidelines, improved training programs, and specialized juvenile units and personnel. Progress is hindered by the lack of mutual understanding and cooperation between social services and law enforcement agencies and the lack of police participation in the planning of community services.

5634 Wisconsin. Public Health Department. Corrections Division. Social worker prognosis study. Madison, 1966, 14 p. (Research Bulletin C 11)

In order to determine relationships between the social characteristics of delinquent boys and social workers' predictions of recidivism or aftercare success, a study was made of 752 boys released from correctional institutions in Wisconsin. Social workers evaluated the social characteristics of each boy and predicted whether recidivism would result. A follow-up study recorded whether the boy returned to the institution within two years. It was found that social workers associated favorable factors, such as good institutional adjustment and more accepting attitudes toward adults, with predictions of successful rehabilitation. A follow-up was conducted to determine whether characteristics which showed the strongest relationship to predictions were in fact related to return rates. They were found

to be significantly related, although more than one characteristic was used in prediction.

5635 Myers, Arthur. The case against juvenile courts. Coronet, September 1966, p. 82-87.

The juvenile court system which was established to protect juvenile offenders from the harsh realities of criminal courts has developed into a system which both deprives the juveniles of the safeguards of criminal procedure and allows the judge a free hand in sentencing. Several states have recently established family courts as a more progressive method of handling juvenile offenders.

5636 Florida. Group Child Care Association, & Public Welfare Department. Proceedings, 11th annual meeting and workshops, 1963. Jacksonville, 1963, 31 p.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Florida Group Child Care Association was convened to study intake policies and procedures of all group child care agencies in Florida, to encourage self-evaluation of individual programs, to publicize the needs of children in Florida, and to compile a listing of child care agencies.

CONTENTS: Excerpts from minutes-resolutions; Administration of a social work agency, by George Perkins; Summary of workshop for executives of institutions for delinquent children, by Arthur Dozier; Social worker in the institution, by Constance Duprey; An appraisal of Florida's services for children, by Frances Davis.

5637 Florida. Public Welfare Department, & Florida Group Child Care Association. Fifth annual Workshop for Houseparents of Florida's Institutions for Children, Stetson University, June 1963. Jacksonville, 1966, 87 p.

CONTENTS: Houseparents - learning to live with puzzles and risks, by Hansel H. Hollingsworth; Psychotherapy - what is it, by J. Sterling Dimmitt; The five points of a compass or good public relations, by Myrtice H. Price; On schooling problems of placed children, by Joseph T. Sutton; Ten qualities of a houseparent, by A. J. Montanari; Discussion group reports: for houseparents of dependent children, for houseparents of delinquent children, for all new houseparents.

5638 University of Missouri. Freedom of Information Center. Regulation of TV sex and violence, by Ronald L. Bottini. Columbia, 1966, 6 p. (Publication No. 165)

In order to ward off possible government control in the area of sex and violence in television programs and to demonstrate that television is also concerned with keeping objectionable material off its screen, the industry employs several forms of self-regulation. This report examines the effectiveness of the special departments in three major networks and the Code Authority of the National Association of Broadcasters to regulate sex and violence in TV programming. It finds the self-regulatory agencies of the NAB and the three networks to be complex in structure, expensive to operate, idealistic in theory, effective in warding off government control, but generally ignored in practice.

5639 Can riots be stopped? The next move. U. S. News & World Report, August 8, 1966, p. 38-43.

A record number of riots have been plaguing American cities in the summer of 1966. Police departments in major cities have developed several new and successful techniques of dealing with mobs, but most law enforcement officers are convinced that the police alone cannot cope with the mass riots and feel that the only effective answer is military force.

5640 Shellow, Robert, & Roemer, Derek V. No heaven for "Hell's Angels." Transaction, 3(5):12-19, 1966.

In order to prevent riots and to control the potentially destructive behavior of motorcyclists who gathered for races in a Maryland resort area, social scientists worked with local police providing them with information and suggesting tactics. The spread of violence was successfully checked due to a police policy of strength without persecution or harassment which would have united the motorcyclists against the police. Visiting motorcyclists were allowed to occupy a large open area away from the town where they were not interfered with unless extreme violence impended. Exchange of information before and during the weekend prepared the police for a consistent riot control program and helped to break down negative attitudes of the police toward the visitors.

5641 Edwards, J. Ll. J. Compensation to victims of crimes of personal violence. Federal Probation, 30(2):3-10, 1966.

The experience with victim compensation programs of Britain, New Zealand, and California are examined against the background of the theoretical argument that is presently engaging the attention of criminologists and legislators across the United States. It is argued that not every avenue has been adequately explored to insure that those who profit by their criminal activity are not permitted to take advantage of their illegally obtained capital and are compelled to make the fullest restitution to their victims or to the state, if victims cannot be identified. If current British Home Office efforts to provide a solution to the problem of realistic prisoners' earnings comes to fruition, the day may not be too distant when Britain will see offenders placed in a position where they can make substantial reparation to the victims of their misdeeds.

5642 DiCerbo, Eugene C. When should probation be revoked? Federal Probation, 30(2):11-17, 1966.

The following guidelines are offered to the probation officer in order to assist him in making recommendations to the court when a probationer has violated probation conditions. (1) Probation conditions should be realistic, purposeful, flexible, and designed for the probationers' problems, needs, and capacities; (2) the officer should make certain that the probationer fully understands all the limitations placed upon him; (3) violations do not necessarily reflect poor probation adjustment, rather, the conditions may have been unrealistic and too much may have been expected of the probationer; (4) fines and restitutions should not be imposed without knowledge of the financial burden they place on the probationer and his family; (5) a generally unfavorable attitude and deliberate noncompliance with probation conditions are grounds for revocation; (6) all convictions for new offenses should be brought to the attention of the court, but probation should not be automatically revoked; (7) when a probationer is arrested on a new charge, he should not be regarded as a violator until convicted; (8) all unfulfilled conditions should be reported to the court in advance of the termination date; (9) to assist the court in the probation hearing, the officer should prepare a formal report describing the violation, the probationer's attitude, and a summary of his conduct during supervision; (10) the probationer should be present at the hearing; (11) where it is necessary to revoke probation, imprison-

ment should serve a constructive purpose and not be used merely for punishment's sake.

5643 Richmond, Mark S. On conquering prison walls. Federal Probation, 30(2):17-22, 1966.

Present day innovations in correctional practice such as work release, home furloughs, offender education and training, organized citizen participation, halfway houses, and bail reform are not new concepts, but their emphasis is new. By and large, these programs have been the by-product of well-educated hunches, stimulated by humanitarianism or borrowed from other fields. The trend indicates that there will be increased insistence on documented evidence that correctional programs achieve their purposes, and, that, through systematic experimentation and research, the gaps in correctional knowledge be filled.

5644 Smith, Charles E. Psychiatric approaches to the mentally ill federal offender. Federal Probation, 30(2):23-29, 1966.

Increasing emphasis is being placed today on the contributions psychiatry can make toward the improved understanding and treatment of the criminal offender. Prompt recognition of the mentally ill defendant is essential if a proper disposition is to be made in a criminal proceeding. The most difficult task in the disposition of the mentally ill defendant stems from the question of potential dangerousness and from the limitations in psychiatric ability to predict behavior and to make a firm prognosis of the outcome of mental illness.

5645 Shah, Saleem A. Treatment of offenders: some behavioral concepts, principles, and approaches. Federal Probation, 30(2):29-38, 1966.

An outline is made of some of the more recent developments in the systematic and controlled research on behavior and principles of learning. It is noted that, after considerable experimental verification, these principles have been applied to a variety of clinical situations with rather promising results, adding to the body of scientific knowledge of human behavior and its modification. In subjecting offender treatment and rehabilitation programs to such careful and objective evaluation, we may have to forsake some of our traditional beliefs which fail to stand the test of evaluative research.

5646 Baker, J. E. Preparing prisoners for their return to the community. Federal Probation, 30(2):43-50, 1966.

On the basis of a program conducted at the U. S. Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, principles can be pointed out which may be of value in formulating a pre-release program. Such a program should provide for a period of evaluation in which the experiences of the inmate and the specialized knowledge of the staff may be examined in a final effort to find realistic solutions for the many problems facing the inmate about to be released. Opportunity should be given the inmate to verbalize his feelings and thoughts about his problems and a system of evaluating the effectiveness of release planning procedures should be provided. Pre-release planning is an essential part of the correctional institution's overall correctional effort, but it must be regarded only as a supplement to individual planning with each pre-release inmate.

5647 Dudley, Leighton W. New horizons for the institutional treatment of youth offenders. Federal Probation, 30(2):50-53, 1966.

Many institutions well equipped to provide outstanding correctional programs, are not accomplishing really effective treatment of youth offenders. More than any other group, the youthful and young adult offender between the ages of 17 and 24 is in deep rebellion. Unlike many adult offenders he is still young enough to achieve basic personality changes. The key to an effective institutional program for the youthful offender is a dedicated, enthusiastic, and imaginative staff which should be encouraged to experiment with innovations that depart from our outworn traditional methods and may bring us new hope in helping the youthful offender to become a responsible citizen in the community.

5648 Vaillant, George E., & Rasor, Robert W. The role of compulsory supervision in the treatment of addiction. Federal Probation, 30(2): 53-59, 1966.

In a study of what happened to 100 New York City addicts during a 12-year period following their discharge from the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital in Lexington, Kentucky, it was found that compulsory community supervision is a crucial factor in rehabilitation. In conjunction with other available treatment, addicts should be under the type of constructive but authoritarian control offered by an intelligent parole program.

5649 Catalino, Anthony. Resolving "built-in" staff conflicts in a training school for boys. Federal Probation, 30(2):60-63, 1966.

Various steps were taken by the Training Institution Central Ohio (TICO) to reduce some of its "built-in" staff conflicts which began hindering rehabilitative efforts soon after its opening in 1961. They included changes in staff structure, such as placing the social worker's office within the cottage setting, modifying programs in two pre-release cottages, and establishing closer media of administration through a boys' committee. Since the introduction of these changes, the emotional atmosphere in the institution has become less oppressive. Tension and suspicions have given way to increased cooperation from all departments, due in part to a consulting psychiatrist who has been vigorously promoting the concept of mutual respect for all human beings. With creative use of imagination and a willingness to assume certain calculated risks in seeking new solutions to old problems, administrators can do much to make training schools better and more effective institutions.

5650 Progress for Providence. "Laying it on the line...a report on the Providence Youth Interviewers Project. Providence, Rhode Island, 1966, 112 p.

Training of youth interviewers consisted of group sessions and individual counseling. The youths hired benefited by a sense of accomplishment, increased knowledge about themselves, varied youth problems and programs, people and agencies involved in community action programs, and from the weekly pay checks. The administration of the California Personality Test showed positive changes of the youths' attitudes, after the Project was over. The Project illustrated the fact that youths will confide in their peers on sensitive topics, even when the peers are part of a formal structure.

CONTENTS: Introduction; General organization; Procedure; Contactual stage; Data (discussion); Summary; Appendices.

5651 Humboldt-Universität. Institut für Strafrecht. Jugendkriminalität und ihre Bekämpfung in der sozialistischen Gesellschaft. (Juvenile delinquency and its prevention in Socialist society.) Berlin, Staatsverlag der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, 1965. 397 p.

In September 1964, the Institute of Criminal Law of the Humboldt-University in East Berlin

held a symposium, the first of its kind, entitled "Juvenile delinquency and its prevention in Socialist countries." It drew participants from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Rumania, the USSR, Hungary, and East Germany; observers came from the Netherlands and West Germany. The lectures of 39 speakers are reprinted in this collection and are arranged under the following main headings: (1) types and causes of juvenile delinquency and questions of research methodology; (2) the offender personality and the responsibility of juveniles; and (3) juvenile judicial procedure and correctional treatment of juvenile offenders: problems of involving Socialist society in the prevention of juvenile delinquency and the protection of minors. The director of the sponsoring Institute, J. Lekschas, delivered the introductory lecture in which he compared the "Socialist law" of the gradual elimination of crime in Socialist society to the "social law" of the increase of crime and the "gradual contamination of all social relationships in the capitalistic social order." To prevent delinquency, state power must gradually eliminate the effectiveness of the residues of the old bourgeois society upon the socialization process. The chief root of delinquency in Socialist countries is the lack of political education. Socialist society will not put up with crime but will change the social order and man in such a way that in the end there will be no crime. R. Hartmann, H. Luther and H. Bein (all from Berlin) spoke in a similar vein and called for "genuine self-criticism" of the delinquent and advocated the participation of representatives of the working class in the proceedings against the juvenile and in his rehabilitation. Minkowski (Moscow) stated that the capitalistic way of living and thinking dies hard and remnants of the old social order can still be observed in the Soviet Union. The fact that the fight against juvenile delinquency in the Soviet Union has been only partially successful can be traced to World War II and the "cult of personality" which has had untoward effects upon youth. In contrast to lectures based on Marxist-Leninist dogma, there were contributions based on socio-psychological theories of juvenile delinquency. Thus, Szabó (Budapest) referred to the belief that the problems of criminology had been solved with the all-embracing social theory of Marxism-Leninism as an empty speculation. Criminology, according to Szabó, is an independent empirical science subject only to verification of scientific hypotheses and cannot intelligently be concerned with the liquidation, but only with a reduction of crime. Vodopivec (Yugoslavia) expressed the opinion that the control-group method represented the only currently usable empirical method with which criminological hypotheses could be confirmed or disproved. Svancar (Prague) agreed with this opinion and recommended a closer study of the group dy-

namics of juvenile gangs. Skaberné (Yugoslavia) and Szewczyk (Berlin) reported on empirical research undertaken with delinquents. Kádár (Budapest) pointed out that early childhood disturbances must be taken into account in etiological studies of delinquency, and that social factors should not be dwelt upon exclusively. Hinderer (Halle) emphasized that juvenile delinquents frequently suffer from cerebral injuries by which their social adjustment is made more difficult.

CONTENTS: Juvenile delinquency trends in Germany and its causes, by Lekschas; Methodological problems and methods of research in juvenile delinquency, by Stiller; Types and causes of juvenile delinquency - methods of research, by Walcsak; The study and the prevention of juvenile delinquency in the U.S.S.R., by Minkowski; Theoretical problems of methodology of socialist criminology and technical questions of criminological research, by Szabó; Research methods in the study of the causes of juvenile delinquency, by Svancar; Methodological problems in the study of juvenile delinquency causes, by Vodopivec; Early detection of delinquency-prone minors with the aid of socio-psychological methods, by Vorverg; The causes of delinquency, by Skaberné; Trends in juvenile property offenses in the two German states, by Buchholz and Grathenauer; The significance and value of statistics, by Harriand; Personal responsibility and the guilt of the juvenile in criminal law, by Hartmann; Problems of personality structure of juvenile offenders, by Kádár; Methodological and theoretical questions in the investigation of the causes of delinquency in the judicial process, by Busow; Parental failure and juvenile delinquency, by Gutjahr; Educational neglect and its effect on the personality development of juvenile offenders, by Frenzel; Gang offenses of juveniles, by Szewczyk; The application of socio-psychological methods in questions of juvenile delinquency, by Helm and Kasielke; Environmental and physical defects and their relation to delinquency, by Göllnitz; Offenses and the personality of juveniles from the psychiatric point of view, by György; The personality of juvenile sex offenders, by Feix; The personality of delinquent girls aged 14-18, by Redlich; Means of increasing the effectiveness of the juvenile judicial process and of preventing juvenile delinquency in the German Democratic Republic, by Luther and Bein; Juvenile judicial procedure and correctional treatment of minors in Czechoslovakia, by Schubert; Aspects of the Soviet juvenile judicial process, by Alexejew; The juvenile judicial process and juvenile corrections in Poland, by Regent-Lechowiec; Questions of criminal responsibility of minors in Soviet law and the participation of the public in the prevention of juvenile delinquency, by Ketscharow; The participation

of the public in the prevention of juvenile delinquency, by Horvath; Juvenile corrections, by Szabó; The status and trends of juvenile corrections in the German Democratic Republic, by Mehner; Questions of improving the effectiveness of institutional treatment of juveniles, by Szkibik; The reorganization of reeducation homes, by Mannschatz; Educational measures against juvenile offenders, by Skaberné; The tasks of the state attorney's office of the German Democratic Republic in assuring an effective participation of the public in the juvenile judicial process, by Goldenbaum; The role of juvenile social agencies in the education of hard-to-reach juveniles and juvenile delinquents, by Funke; The Free German Youth and prevention of crime, by Winter; Problems of involving the public in the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency through juvenile social agencies, by Panzram and Weiss; Problems of social reintegration of juveniles released from correctional institutions, by Zimmermann; Administrative problems of local organs of the government in the prevention of delinquency, by Goldberg.

5652 Espey, LaMar T., & Erickson, Maynard L. Hidden delinquency and social status. *Social Forces*, 44(4):546-554, 1966.

Utilizing self-reported data, this article is concerned with a number of basic issues relative to social status and delinquency. Its findings were these: (1) respondents, overall, reported a large number of undetected violations; (2) the number of violations differed little from one status level to another (although there was a tendency for upper-status respondents to be less delinquent); but (3) there were distinct differences between status levels with respect to kinds of delinquency. Middle status respondents reported having committed the most serious and destructive kinds of acts, while low-status respondents were more inclined to smoke regularly, skip school, fight, and use narcotics. The latter differences held up among incarcerated offenders as well as among those who were not officially defined as delinquent. (author abstract)

5653 Moloney, John. The Matsqui Institution. *Federal Corrections*, 5(1):1-4, 1966.

In order to meet some of the problems of drug addiction in Canada, a specialized institution for drug addicts will soon begin operation at Matsqui, British Columbia. The function of this well-equipped, well-staffed institution is to provide a controlled drug-free environment where the addict can develop

personality characteristics that will help him to live in society without resorting to criminal activity or use of narcotics. Though a cure is not expected, the experience of other narcotic institutions in North America promises that significant progress can be made through proper facilities and adequate post-release supervision.

5654 Portigliatti Barbos, Mario. Tradizione e attualità dell'antropologia criminale. (Tradition and actuality of criminal anthropology.) Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica, 8(1):3-15, 1966.

At the University of Turin, where the first faculty of Criminal Anthropology was originally established, the teaching of Criminal Anthropology has been reinstated after an absence of 50 years. Provided that its more rigid affirmations are modified and its superfluous assertions deleted, the illustrious tradition and theory of Cesare Lombroso is still valid today. The discipline begun by Lombroso is an autonomous one and performs a necessary function within the framework of the medical and juridical sciences as well as within the more general field of criminology.

5655 Achille, Pier Angelo. Leadership e atmosfera di gruppo nel trattamento dei giovani delinquenti. (Leadership and group atmosphere in the treatment of juvenile delinquents.) Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica, 8(1):17-36, 1966.

Among the many factors intervening in the process of rehabilitating juvenile delinquents, interpersonal relations and peer group atmosphere are significant. Experience with group therapy of juvenile offenders reveal the particular importance of the peer group leader on the group atmosphere and on the subsequent effectiveness of the treatment. Initially, the leaders usually demonstrate mistrust and aggressiveness, while in more advanced phases they sometimes prevent the development of the group by creating an atmosphere of fear. When the group has attained the cooperation stage, the leader often stimulates the group and his example leaves a profound impression on the others.

5656 Mauch, Gerard. Trattamento psicoterapico del delinquente in Olanda. (Psychotherapeutic treatment of juvenile delinquents in Holland.) Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica, 8(1):37-54, 1966.

In Holland, maximum efforts are expended toward the rehabilitation of psychopathic offenders, without neglecting the needs of

other criminal categories. A psychopath can be viewed as an individual who has manifested deficiencies in volition which impede the effective exercise of free will in the commission of anti-social acts, resulting in an abnormal sense of guilt. In the psychotherapeutic treatment of such offenders, psychopathy cannot be considered in a purely juridical or a strictly psychiatric sense. Legal punishment in such cases should aim at a resocialization of the offender rather than at retribution; psychotherapy should aim not at the formulation of diagnoses, prognoses, classification or subdivision into groups, but at normalizing the individual's sense of responsibility. In this vein, favorable conditions have to be established in the subject's milieu which require the extension of treatment into the work situation and into family and other types of interpersonal relations.

5657 Shoham, Shlomo, & Hovav, Meir. Alcuni fattori sociali aspetti del trattamento e carriere criminali di delinquenti minorenni di classe media e superiore ("B'nei-Tovim") in Israele. (B'nei-Tovim: upper and middle class delinquency in Israel.) Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica, 8(1):81-96, 1966.

In an attempt to study the nature, etiology, and prevalence of juvenile delinquency in Israel's middle and upper classes, four areas of research are being examined: these include (1) the "masculine protest" or reaction of youth brought up under excessive maternal influences; (2) irregular development during adolescence; (3) the delinquent as consumer; and (4) conflict situations in the socialization process within the family unit. A primary survey of the "B'nei Tovim" and a control group of lower class delinquents has already been carried out; this is to be followed by an examination of relevant data from the files of the Juvenile Probation Service, juvenile court records, and police records.

5658 Barker, B. M. Police discretion and the principle of legality. Criminal Law Quarterly, 8(4):400-407, 1966.

The exercise of the discretionary power of the police can take two forms: failure to initiate the process of the criminal law or the imposition of punishment or treatment for which there is no legal sanction. One of the most serious objections in allowing the police a discretion as to whether they will initiate prosecution is that, in Canada, such decisions are not open to public scrutiny. They remain known only to the police, the victim, and the offender, and they help to

conceal the magnitude of crime. The extra-legal imposition of punishment or treatment on offenders is the most objectionable of police practices, for it violates in a most positive way the principle of legality. There has been a long tradition of the abandonment of this principle in the treatment of juveniles (e.g., police juvenile liaison schemes) thus denying them the same protection that the law allows adults. The complete elimination of police discretion may not be possible, but it should not be allowed to become a settled principle of law.

5659 Edwards, J. Ll. J. Penal reform and the machinery of criminal justice in Canada. *Criminal Law Quarterly*, 8(4):408-426, 1966.

Penal reform is going on in parallel movements activated by the governments of Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom which are subjecting their entire penal systems to a fundamental and comprehensive study. In Canada, the Oulmet Committee has been asked to examine such steps and measures as arrest, summoning, bail, defense of the accused, conviction, probation, sentencing, training, medical and psychiatric attention, release, parole, pardon, post-release supervision, and guidance and rehabilitation. The Committee has been given three guidelines by which to charter its course in making recommendations: (1) "where possible, on order better to assure the protection of the individual; (2) his rehabilitation; and (3) having in mind always adequate protection for the community."

5660 Mohr, J. W. Notes on the development of an empirical basis for criminal legislation. *Criminal Law Quarterly*, 8(4):435-444, 1966.

Historically, the classical school of criminal law as a system of norms was followed by the positivist school viewing law as a body of empirical findings. Both schools suffer from an imbalance which makes the normative position too rigid and sterile and the empirical position too fluid and diffuse. A solution is possible if empirical research accepts the basic classification provided by law, even if it should cause severe methodological problems. Only if empirical research operates within the present system of laws can it lead the way to a useful reexamination and change in the law. This procedure would lead to a systematic criminology which could be the empirical science corresponding to the normative aspects of the criminal law. What is needed is a descriptive approach involving a meaningful development of criminal statistics, and a criminal phenomenology which examines the

acts subsumed under criminal charges. Neither elaborate classification on the basis of crude data nor elaborate data on the basis of crude classification will provide the workable system necessary for the law to fulfill its purpose.

5661 Gigeroff, A. K. The evolution of Canadian legislation with respect to homosexuality, pedophilia and exhibitionism. *Criminal Law Quarterly*, 8(4):445-454, 1966.

In tracing the evolution of the sections of the Canadian Criminal Code dealing with homosexuality, pedophilia, and exhibitionism an impression of change is gained because of word changes, different section headings, and the change of section numbers. However, in comparing the offenses in the Code today with those of almost a hundred years ago, one reaches the conclusion that very little has changed. The advances made by the behavioral sciences in the past century have, in contrast, been very substantial, particularly in the understanding of sexual behavior. There are many reasons why Canadian legislation bears so little relation to the knowledge in the sciences; one may be poor communication between the scientist and the legislator, another that research methods of gathering and formulating information is not readily translatable into law. The scientist who understands the formulations and purposes of the law and bases his research on them has a means of introducing his findings into the process of legislation. By ignoring legal points of reference, he weakens his effectiveness at the most vital point, the legislative level, where the subject he is studying was made criminal in the first place.

5662 Abramson, H. A. LSD in psychotherapy and alcoholism. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 20(3):415-438, 1966.

A review of the Second International Conference on the Use of LSD in Psychotherapy held at Amityville, New York, reveals the conference as a refreshing contrast to the adverse publicity given to LSD by the lay press and some physicians who fail to discriminate between the effects of the drug when prescribed by a physician and the unpredictable effects of self-administration. The 34 papers read at the conference made it clear that its use in the treatment of alcoholism is of great importance. One or few LSD experiences may modify an overburdened conscience, and the alteration of one's system of values may be rapid. Ideally, the LSD candidate must understand the nature

of the treatment, must have a strong motivation to change his adaptive mechanisms, and must understand that the LSD phase of therapy is only a beginning. Persons unable to find meaning in existence are particularly good candidates. Sexual psychopaths and narcotic addicts have been given courses of LSD with some benefit.

5663 Washington (State). Institutions Department. The effects of rising commitment rates for juvenile delinquents upon the duration of institutional stay and parole supervision. *Olympia*, 1965, 5 p. (Research Bulletin No. 4)

In the 1964 fiscal year there was an unusually large increase (30.1 percent) in the number of juvenile delinquents admitted to the facilities of the Washington Department of Institutions. In spite of this admissions increase, the average daily population rose only 3.4 percent in the same year; to achieve this small increase, it was necessary to decrease the average length of time the juveniles were detained. The medium length of stay of juveniles released in 1964 declined from 9.8 to 9.1 months. The increased number of releases resulted in a decline in the period of parole supervision from 15.9 months in 1963 to 14.5 in 1964.

5664 Washington (State). Institutions Department. Population trends and projections for Washington State juvenile rehabilitation facilities. *Olympia*, 1966, 12 p. (Research Brief No. 13)

Admissions to Washington State juvenile rehabilitation facilities have risen and average of 10.7 percent each year from fiscal 1955 through fiscal 1965, resulting in 1,297 admissions in fiscal 1965. Based on an analysis of past rates of admissions as related to past and anticipated referrals to juvenile court for delinquency, admissions are expected to continue an irregular upward trend. In-resident population is also expected to continue an irregular upward trend but at a slightly greater rate than admissions, if a currently depressed average length of stay is to be raised to the 1964 level of 10.5 months. Assuming adequate capacity additions to allow such increases, in-resident population is expected to rise from 1,028 in 1965 to 1,105 in 1966, 1,168 in 1967, and 1,357 in 1970.

5665 Anderson, Nancy. 'Prisoners' families: a theoretical consideration of imprisonment as a family crisis. *Australian Journal of Social Issues*, 2(4):32-41, 1966.

Eighty-four married prisoners from the Melbourne (Australia) area were interviewed and the homes of 59 prisoners' wives visited in order to learn how imprisonment affects family life. Over three-fourths of the wives included financial hardship among their most difficult problems and 50 percent ranked it as their first or second problem. The consequences of imprisonment for the role relationships of the family members were equally important. Roles are disrupted as the wife's family roles are increased because she must take over from the husband. The reciprocity between husband, wife, and children is altered by the separation, and role complementarity is disrupted; relationships with persons outside the family may be disrupted because of lack of time or shame over the imprisonment. If the imprisonment does not disrupt role relationships, there is little or no crisis. Adjustment to imprisonment is aided by family integration, preparation, social relationships, and poor marital adjustment. Variations exist according to whether the wife expects her husband back after release.

5666 Driscoll, A. W. Key men. *Prison Service Journal*, 5(20):2-7, 1966.

It is important to appreciate that prison officers' needs are not purely material or self-centered. They are interested in advancement, but they are also deeply concerned that their talents be fully utilized and their work performed successfully. The paradox of imprisonment and the officer's inability to reconcile what appears to be an innate contradiction in correctional goals tends to frustrate and confuse him. Is he to be a security officer concerned with discipline and control, or is he to be involved with rehabilitative work in a client-centered community? Today the prison officer feels that his role has lost meaning and in no area can he be regarded as truly effective, while, at the same time, his key position within any rehabilitative process remains unchanged. It would be best at this stage to concentrate on helping the officer to understand the nature of some of the difficulties and contradictions inherent in a penal setting and to teach him to do what he has to do well.

5667 Tollinton, H. P. The psychological treatment of abnormal offenders. *Prison Service Journal*, 5(20):19-28, 1966.

Grendon (England) is a prison to which offenders are referred for psychiatric treatment. Its purpose is the reformation of offenders through psychiatric and casework techniques. Offenders with a variety of personality disorders and sexual deviates who would not be admitted to a mental hospital and who are usually classified as "abnormal offenders" are admitted to Grendon; the only firm admission criterion is whether an offender, usually a recidivist, will fit into a community in which there is a minimum of supervision and whether he is anxious to receive treatment. Treatment is arranged so as to cause a minimum of deprivation with maximum opportunity for therapeutic handling to help inmates become psychologically mature rather than dependent. Prison officers are involved in therapy in that their custodial roles have been modified to include therapy. Positive groups are provided to attract the allegiance of the inmate and to form the framework in which a therapeutic exchange may occur. Different modes of treatment are tried and, if unsuccessful, discarded.

5668 Smith-Moorhouse, P. M., & Lynn, Lawrence. Drinking before detention. *Prison Service Journal*, 5(20):29-39, 1966.

A survey was conducted at New Hall Detention Centre, Flockton (England), of 100 boys aged 17 to 21 in order to ascertain the amount of excessive drinking or alcoholism among them. Using definitions suggested by Jellinek (WHO Technical Report No. 48) the following results were obtained. Fifty-three were considered to have no drinking problems, while 47 showed definite evidence of some drinking problems, 17 were heavy drinkers, 12 were escape drinkers, and 18 showed evidence of the disease of alcoholism of whom 16 were early alcoholics and two confirmed alcoholics. The findings appear to justify setting up a pilot project of treatment and a study to ascertain if alcohol has any relationship to crime.

5669 Bux. Intensivere Bekämpfung der Hehleret. (Intensifying the prevention of receiving stolen goods.) *Die Polizei*, 57(7): 215-218, 1966.

In 1963, about one million thefts were known to police in West Germany of which an estimated 25 percent were delivered to a professional "fence"; of the estimated 250,000

transactions involving the receipt of stolen property, no more than 6,000 (2.4 percent) became known to police. A possible way to reduce the rise of property offenses would be to intensify police efforts in dealing with this offense category which is one of the offenses which exposes the offender to a minimum of risk. In many cases it is the fence who makes the crime of the thief or burglar worthwhile. Experiences of the police have shown that intensive detective work can lead to the conviction of the persons receiving, distributing, and selling stolen goods, and thereby deprive the thief of his market.

5670 Wisconsin. Corrections Division. Social worker prognosis study: girls. Madison, 1966, 14 p. (Research Bulletin C 12)

A study was made of the predictive ability of social workers regarding the recidivism of 354 girls who were released for the first time in 1959 and 1960 from the Wisconsin School for Girls, her institutional social worker recorded evaluations of social characteristics and institutional adjustment on a statistical reporting form. The social worker also predicted whether the girl would return to an institution within two years following release. They took ten variables into consideration in making their predictions which were moderately successful. No single variable could be identified which would predict institutional return or a group of variables which would always be predictive, but it was shown that the range of variables is being narrowed with some effectiveness.

5671 Allen, Richard C. Toward an exceptional offenders court. (Paper given at the 89th annual meeting of the American Association on Mental Deficiency, Miami Beach, Florida, June 1965.) *Mental Retardation*, 4(1):3-6, 1966.

The treatment of the retarded offender is examined and it is considered that the traditional criminal law procedures which are currently in use do not meet their needs. Neither the application of the M'Naghten standard or that of the Durham and A. L. I. afford adequate protection to this group. A research project, "The Mentally Retarded and the Law," which is a major empirical study of the law's engagement with mental retardation, was begun in the early part of 1965 and sufficient data is not yet available. One suggestion as a possible area for exploration is the establishment of an exceptional offenders court with exclusive authority over the institutionalization and guardianship of the mentally retarded.

5672 State prison: a history of adult corrections in Washington. Perspective, 10(1):5-14, 1966.

The history of corrections in the State of Washington is briefly sketched from its earliest beginnings in the 19th century to the present time. It is noted that only in the last decade has the State made the vital transition from a primary emphasis on punishment to a primary emphasis on rehabilitation; only in 1964 did the concept of rehabilitation attained its full potential when the Corrections Center at Shelton was established for the primary purpose of diagnosing, educating, and training its inmates to become citizens rather than ex-convicts.

5673 Botein, Bernard. The case against instant justice. American Bar Association Journal, 52(8):713-716, 1966.

Too many of the current techniques of American justice are designed to speed up dispositions and unclog court calendars rather than to raise the quality of the judicial process. Deeper study must be given to things that promise to improve standards of judicial performance. If on critical examination we should find that many of the proposed programs for the relief of congestion in the courts are not likely to produce satisfactory as well as early trials, we may have to face an increase in the number of judges, court personnel, and resources of the courts far beyond the level of previous estimates.

5674 Hansen, Richard H. Child abuse legislation and the interdisciplinary approach. American Bar Association Journal, 52(8):734-736, 1966.

Since 1963, 33 states in the U. S. have passed legislation requiring physicians and others to report suspected cases of child abuse to the authorities. The laws vary in their provisions: some oblige only physicians to report child abuse cases, others also apply to teachers, nurses, social workers, and other persons who may be in a position to learn of cases of child abuse. Some statutes even extend the protection to disabled and incompetent adults who may be the victims of abuse. The medical profession must now decide what is necessary for the therapy of families where child abuse has occurred and what legislation is necessary to support their efforts.

5675 Schultz, Hans. Zur Regelung des räumlichen Geltungsbereiches durch den E 1962. (Regulation of the territorial validity of law in the draft of 1962.) Goltdammer's Archiv für Strafrecht, no vol.(7):193-202, 1966.

The problem of the extent of validity of national criminal law has not been settled by international agreements. Thus the national governments and legislators decide to what extent their laws are applicable if offenses involving their nationals in foreign territories are committed. The problem concerns such questions as the validity of foreign criminal sentences and convictions against their own nationals (the principle ne bis in idem), protection of their own nationals against others of their own nationals in foreign territory, and others. The West German draft law of 1962 dealing with these questions needs revision inasmuch as the territorial principle has been frequently applied. The impression of an attempted over-extension of West German law must be avoided and its provisions adjusted to multiple foreign rights so that collisions with foreign law can possibly be avoided.

5676 Saltman, Jules. What we can do about drug abuse. New York, Public Affairs Committee, 1966, 28 p. (Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 390) \$.25

In the United States, organized efforts against harmful drugs have been made by both government and private forces for many years; however, the problem persists and grows. There is disagreement between two different approaches to narcotics control, one which regards it a police matter, treating the addict as a criminal using punishment as the main deterrent; the other view considers the addict a sick person in need of medical aid. The latter viewpoint, more humane and realistic, is gaining importance, although the best solution will include both police efforts to control drug traffic and treatment directed toward the addict.

5677 New Jersey. Administrative Office of the Courts. Manual on probation services to Juvenile Courts. Trenton, 1966, 13 p.

CONTENTS: Unique character of juvenile courts; Age range problems; Wide range of offenses; Delinquents; Intake services; Investigations; Recommendations to the court; Supervision of juvenile delinquents.

5678 Moore, John E. A.B.E.: a shot in the arm for correctional education programs. *Journal of Correctional Education*, 18(3):3, 30, 1966.

The U. S. Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, Title II, Part B, is an Act which provides financial assistance for Adult Basic Education Programs in correctional institutions. It was designed for individuals 18 years and older who have less than an eighth grade education; in the majority of institutions this applies to at least half of the inmate population. The objectives of the programs are: (1) to eliminate illiteracy by teaching reading and writing to those who cannot read at all or are functionally illiterate; (2) to improve the computational and communication skills of all who lack an elementary education; and (3) to raise the educational level of each student to the point where he will be better able to benefit from occupational training.

5679 Park, James W. The unteachables. *Journal of Correctional Education*, 18(3):4-6, 31, 1966.

It is a common experience in correctional institutions to find that those who need educational improvement are the most difficult to interest in the school process, not because of ability, but because of motivation. Most offenders have had enough failure experiences to be skeptical of their ability to succeed. From this pessimistic view there is little necessity for undergoing the rigors that a self-discipline approach to education requires. If self-discipline can thus be reduced to a motivational problem, institutional educators must do more than produce temporary conformity to a set of immediate conditions. They must develop a constructive climate in which the widest range of socially useful goals are attainable with varying degrees of personal investment.

5680 Levy, Russell H., & Moore, Winston E. Cross-sectional psychometric evaluation of court-labeled delinquent boys. *Journal of Correctional Education*, 18(3):7-9, 1966.

A cross-sectional psychometric evaluation was attempted on all newly admitted Negro and white delinquent boys committed to the Reception and Diagnostic Center of the Illinois Youth Commission from January 1 to July 1, 1963. From 2641 sets of data, drawn from 904 subjects, mean I.Q. values and Standard Deviations were determined for each of six psychometric tests. Their I.Q.'s when measured by tests which re-

quire comprehension of the printed word, fell within the dull normal range, but when measured by Non-Verbal Test, fell within the average range of intelligence.

5681 Lyon, Kate. The S.O.M.P.A. report. *Probation*, 12(2):44-47, 1966

The aim of the 1961-1962 Study of Middlesex (England) Probation Area was to examine differences in outcome for offenders who have been treated in various ways while on probation. A probation officer's attitude survey was seen as the first step toward studying these differences; 84 probation officers in Middlesex were interviewed and were required to answer spontaneously. In the study of treatment, each officer was asked to complete questionnaires for probation cases which terminated the previous year. Results showed that there were areas of considerable agreement and considerable disagreement in the attitudes expressed by the officers. For example, most agreed on the importance of providing psychological support, but disagreed about the importance of controlling probationers and the use of situational approaches which involve home visits and other agencies. One of the most interesting findings from the study of treatment was that more of the probationers who had successfully completed probation had a pre-trial inquiry, had more contacts with their officers, and had received high support and low control. However, an explanation for this finding might be that these probationers were good risks and likely to be successful cases.

5682 Beyond Brain: some evidence on drug taking from probation officers. *Probation*, 12(2):47-54, 1966.

The 1965 report of the Interdepartmental Committee headed by Lord Brain produced an account of the incidence and treatment of narcotic addiction in Britain. It found that the number of known addicts to dangerous drugs had risen from 454 in 1959 to 753 in 1964, and that there was an increase in amphetamine taking by young persons. To gain further information on drug use in Britain, a local survey was made of the problem as experienced by 15 London probation officers with a total caseload of about 900, serving two courts. Lists of cases appearing at only one of the courts showed that there had been 15 cases of unlawful possession or attempts to obtain drugs in 1965, but this number bore no relation to the real situation. The number of persons who came to the attention of the 15 probation officers in 1965 in which the

person was known or was suspected to be involved with dangerous drugs was 79. Their personal characteristics confirmed the description of addiction as an expression of mental disorder and included some degree of depression or psychopathy, some form of isolation or estrangement, acute sexual difficulties, promiscuity, or a need to bolster the ego in other ways. In the cases examined, even the "soft" drugs were often criminogenic not only because of the illegal operations involved in their procurement, but because of their disinhibiting faculty. Although the number of confirmed addicts in Britain is small, the widespread practice of taking pep pills can be expected to increase the addiction category in about four years. It will then be seen how many of the 17-year-old excitement-seekers will have graduated to the hard drugs.

5683 Parkinson, Geoffrey. Passivity and delinquency. Probation, 12(2):59-64, 1966.

The training of the probation officer makes him skillful in dealing with, or even avoiding, aggression. It does little to help him deal with ingratiating. Once the fears of the probationer are allayed by the officer, there is a danger that the client will respond in one of three ways: he may relapse into a state of apathy, he may talk to his officer about unreal "problems," or he may appear enthusiastically committed to developing a relationship with his officer. With the chronic and aggressive offender, cooperation and submissiveness should not be understood as progress but rather as a new form of resistance more difficult to handle than hostility. Case-work techniques are often deceived by this attitude and new methods must be developed that will still hold the dependence of the client while introducing an area of conflict and constructive aggression.

5684 Brown, Richard K. Probation work as a career? Probation, 12(2):65-70, 1966.

In 1964, a questionnaire survey was made of second and third year students in the faculties of Arts and Social Sciences in the University of Leicester, England. Its aim was to discover what attitudes the students had toward social work, especially probation or child care work as a possible career, and to try to outline the images of the two occupations maintained by the undergraduates. Two hundred seventy-six questionnaires were returned, a response rate of 56 percent. Only a fifth (28 men and 25 women) considered that probation had any attraction for them as a

possible career, and in these respects there were hardly any differences between the sexes or faculties. Only seven percent stated that they intended to take up social work as a career and only one girl definitely wanted to be a probation officer. The 53 students with some interest in probation did not differ greatly in basic social characteristics from those with no such interest. It is probable that probation will always attract only a small minority, but the current image of probation as revealed by the student replies is unnecessarily forbidding and that some students are deterred because of lack of information or misinformation.

5685 California. Delinquency Prevention Commission. Facts about delinquency in California. Sacramento, 1966, 20 p.

While California's juvenile population has risen substantially in recent years, the more accurate indices of delinquency developed in this report show that the delinquency rate, when calculated in terms of numbers of youth in the general population, has not increased significantly. Those indices reflecting an increase are either related to the direct activities, resources, and interests of the local police department, or they are inflated by statistical procedures which do not separate repeat offenders from first offenders. It may be generalized that for every 100,000 in the 10-17 age group, approximately 7,000 are arrested each year for a delinquent act; of the total arrests, it is estimated that 25 percent are repeaters; 2,964 children are referred to probation departments; 2,300 are detained in juvenile halls; 932 are made juvenile court wards; and 165 are committed to the Youth Authority for training and rehabilitation.

CONTENTS: Population by selected age groups; Juvenile delinquency arrests; Initial referrals to juvenile probation; Admissions to juvenile hall; Initial petitions filed; Juveniles made wards of the Juvenile Court; Juvenile Court first referrals to the Youth Authority; Summary.

5686 California. Youth and Adult Corrections Agency. A study of education in the California Department of Corrections, grades 4-8, by Marvin A. Bohnstedt and Philip K. Glossa. Sacramento, 1966, 14 p. (Research Report No. 16)

Improvement in tested grade placement was studied for 1,156 California inmate students enrolled in elementary education during

November 1964. Improvement in basic reading and arithmetic skills was defined as the difference between tested grade placement as of November 1964 and tested grade placement when the subject entered the prison system. The hypothesis which was tested, that improvement is associated with length of enrollment, failed to be supported. However, several factors limit the extent to which the findings can be generalized.

5687 California. Youth and Adult Corrections Agency. Evaluation of parole outcome by parole districts of release, 1957-1960 releases, by Dorothy R. Jaman and Paul F. C. Mueller. Sacramento, 1965, 27 p. (Research Report No. 21)

An analysis was made of the parole outcome of 16,000 male felons released to the California parole districts during 1957-1960. A base expectancy scale (BE 60A) was used in the study; favorable parole outcome was defined principally as no return to any prison from parole, or no jail sentence of more than 89 days while on parole. Parole districts differed from one another at the statistically significant .001 level, both in mean BE and in percent favorable outcome within two years. This same level of difference was obtained over the four year period of releases as well as in the component years. Although the base expectancy accounted for a portion of the variation in outcome, other causative factors remained unsolved. These factors might be differences in economic or social conditions, varying court and community policies, or variable parole practices or personnel in some districts.

5688 The Mafia, a criminal phenomenon. International Criminal Police Review, 21(197):94-98, 1966.

In 1958, U. S. Senator McClellan declared that evidence of a link between the crime syndicate in the United States and the Mafia in Sicily had been established. It was learned that of the 59 people present at the Appalachia meeting in 1957, 39 were U.S. citizens, four were Italian citizens, and 16 were both nationalities. In 1965, Italian police raided the Mafia in various localities in Sicily and were able to arrest several members of the American underworld. Further investigations revealed a definite link between the Mafiosi and the American gangsters. Italy's experience proved that when authorities firmly decide to put an end to the activities of criminal organizations, they have a chance of succeeding despite the terrorists' hold over the population.

5689 Vierzig Jahre Gerichtshilfe in Hamburg. (Forty years of court assistance in Hamburg.) *Bewährungshilfe*, 13(3):151-219, 1966.

The functions of court assistance (*Gerichtshilfe*) in Germany are to explore in a pre-trial investigation the causes and motives of the criminal conduct of the individual offender appearing in court and to make recommendations for his treatment and rehabilitation. In April 1966, German court assistants assembled in Hamburg to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the establishment of court assistance in that City. Four speeches given at this conference are reprinted in this issue of *Bewährungshilfe*.

CONTENTS: The task and organization of court assistance, by Karl Peters; The sex offender: possibilities of treatment and social reintegration, by Werner F. J. Krause; International aspects of court assistance, by Alfons Wahl; Court assistance from the point of view of the probation officer, by Hellmut Meng; Practical example of the practices and methods of the court assistant, by Beeze.

5690 Conger, John Janeway, & Miller, Wilbur C. Personality, social class and delinquency. New York, John Wiley, 1966. 249 p. \$7.95

An investigation was made of the relationship between personality characteristics emerging during the school years and the development of adolescent delinquency in boys of differing social class status and intelligence. Its primary aims were to ascertain whether or not the personality traits of boys developed from kindergarten through ninth grade were significantly related to future delinquency, and whether the nature, extent, and direction of such relationships in each period might vary, depending on the intelligence and social status of the child. Also investigated were the direct relationship of each of the variables to delinquency, the relation of personality factors to various types of delinquent behavior, and the effect of teachers' social class membership on the behavior ratings of middle and lower class children. The population from which the subjects of the study were drawn consisted of boys (2,348) who were enrolled in the tenth grade of the Denver, Colorado public schools in 1956. From this population, a total of 271 boys who became delinquent prior to age 18 were then isolated. Each delinquent was investigated with regard to age, socio-economic status, residence, I.Q., school background, and ethnic group membership, and matched individually with a nondelinquent on all the variables. Teacher ratings and comments were available as antecedent variables. Even in the early school years, differences in personality behavior had

begun to emerge between future delinquents and their non-delinquent peers. The differences expanded over the years in spite of the fact that delinquent and nondelinquent pair members were of the same age and sex, had similar backgrounds and problems, were of comparable intelligence, and had attended the same schools. By the end of the third grade, future delinquents were already rated by their teachers as more poorly adapted than their peers, and at the end of the sixth grade they continued to appear more poorly adapted, although some areas of difference had become more conspicuous and others had become less pronounced. By the end of the ninth grade, when the boys were entering the period of greatest incidence of delinquency, the delinquents exhibited differences from their nondelinquent matches in practically all areas of personality functioning and behavior as measured by personality tests and teacher ratings. A higher percentage of delinquents came from moderately and severely socio-economically deprived backgrounds, whereas a higher percentage of nondelinquents came from non-deprived backgrounds; in intelligence, the delinquents were underrepresented at the superior and bright-normal levels, overrepresented at the average and dull-normal levels. Probably the most striking finding was that the relation of personality characteristics and social behavior to delinquency status may be a function of social class-I.Q. subgroup membership.

5691 Czajkowski, Eugene Howard. The administration of probation and parole services with a view toward philosophical mission and with an evaluation of functional specialization. A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Public Administration, New York University, 1964. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, 1964. 239 p. \$11.00.

A questionnaire was sent to the chiefs of 102 probation and parole agencies throughout the United States in order to elicit ideas and data in regard to two broad areas: (1) the agency's concept of its mission and how it arrived at that concept; and (2) the agency's evaluation of its departmentalized or nondepartmentalized administrative structure. The responses clearly pointed out the two ideas as to the philosophical mission of probation and parole; "protection of society" and "rehabilitation of the offender." The two ideas can be synthesized as "the protection of society through the watching and rehabilitation of the offender." The responses reflected the indications in probation and parole literature that the field is expanding through the incorporation of interdisciplinary values and techniques into the broad area of

social control. Analysis of the replies with regard to administrative theory led to the conclusion that functional specialization is beset with both positive and negative ramifications and thereby demands functionalization to be comprehensively viewed in the light of organizational objectives and individual sociopsychological goals. A further conclusion, substantially supported by the questionnaire results, was that there appears to be more reasons for not specializing the functions of investigation and supervision than there are reasons for doing so. However, the weight given to each reason is likely to vary considerably from one organization to another. While the mission of a probation and parole organization is expanding into treatment-oriented areas bordering on social control, the roles of individual probation and parole officers seem to be contracting.

5692 Veldenz, Kurt. Die Kriminologie in der Praxis. (Criminology in practice.) Hamburg, Kriminalistik Verlag Hamburg, 1966. 192 p. (Kriminologische Schriftenreihe aus der Deutschen Kriminologischen Gesellschaft, Band 22)

Selected types of offenses taken from material of leading German law-enforcement officials are presented in this collection of cases. Emphasis is placed on the evaluation of the background, personality, and motivation of various offenders. Included are a case of robbery with murder; child murder; matricide; lust murder; murder for the sake of covering up another crime; robbery; larceny; fraud; and the case of a compulsive grumbler and author of threatening and insulting letters. The second part of the monograph contains four essays on recidivism, psychopathy and querulousness; robbery; and juvenile delinquency.

5693 Clark, Kenneth. Dark ghetto: dilemmas of social power. New York, Harper & Row, 1965. 253 p. \$4.95

Harlem as the symbol of the dark ghetto is used to analyze the Negro power structure; political, religious, economic, and intellectual, and dissects the effectiveness and ineffectiveness of civil rights' strategies. There are revealing profiles of Adam Clayton Powell, J. Raymond Jones, Martin Luther King, and others and a probing interpretation of the psychology of the ghetto and the ambivalent relationship between the Negro and the white liberal. The deterioration of the human re-

sources of the ghetto, the decline in the I.Q.'s of Negro children the longer they stay in schools, the pattern of pathology, broken homes, illegitimacy, delinquency, drug addiction, and homicide are exposed in detail.

CONTENTS: Prologue: the cry of the ghetto; The invisible wall; The social dynamics of the ghetto; The psychology of the ghetto; The pathology of the ghetto; Ghetto schools: separate and unequal; The power structure of the ghetto; Strategy for change; Black and white: the ghetto inside.

5694 Sandler, Gilbert. The statutory presumption in federal narcotics prosecutions. *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*, 57(1):7-16, 1966.

Statutory presumption as a rule of evidence has great practical value in U. S. federal prosecutions of narcotics transactions. The broad discretion lodged in the jury with legislative authorization to convict upon a finding of narcotics possession, may, if unrestricted by the rational connection requirement, result in the unauthorized creation of a federal crime of possession. However, since the general validity of the presumption is accepted, and the legislative delegation to the jury is clear, judicial controls must be exerted by ad hoc review of the present condition of possession. Consistent with this, the presumption should be activated only against a defendant when the circumstances indicate that he either knows or has willfully ignored the source of the narcotics. This theoretical objective should determine the limits of the doctrine of constructive possession. It should also serve as a point of reference in the resolution of all criminal problems arising under the presumption.

5695 King, Rufus. The pinball problem in Illinois: an overdue solution. *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*, 57(1):17-26, 1966.

In a recent issue of the *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*, two officials of Cook County, Illinois, propounded universal solutions for the pinball problem in three alternative draft statutes that would effectively wipe out the industry. A distinction must be made, however, that these authors overlook the distinction between pinball machines designed for gambling and those designed for amusement. The problem of pinball regulation is an old one, and legislative and judicial attempts at regulation of the illicit gambling pinball machine manufacturers have

been either overly harsh toward legitimate manufacturers, or not strong enough.

5696 Johnston, T. E. The Judges' Rules and police interrogation in England today. *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*, 57(1):85-92, 1966.

Although the new Judges' Rules for police interrogation differ in some respects from the old rules, the principles are the same. The cardinal principle remains that confessions must be obtained freely and voluntarily. Any attempt to the contrary will probably mean that vital evidence will be inadmissible. The new rules provide explicit instructions for obtaining statements, questioning, and rights of the accused. When the accused is committed for trial, the case for the prosecution is revealed to the defense, but not vice-versa. The suspect throughout the prosecution proceedings is privileged against self-incrimination. The dice are loaded too heavily in favor of the suspect, and police are overburdened with rules and regulations. There must be a reappraisal of this unfairly weighted system.

5697 Devlin, Patrick Arthur. The police in a changing society. *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*, 57(2):123-129, 1966.

There have been a number of changes in British society in the last half century that have affected the role of the police: the diminishing respect for authority; the decline in the relative economic security and social prestige of police work; the increased complexity of society; and the increase in serious crime. A long term change that should be sought is a reversion of the fundamental idea that the police is a body which exists to deal with real crime, that the duties they are given to do in connection with the enforcement of social regulations are foreign to their nature, and the less they must deal with them the better. Today, police must be especially careful to protect the rights of the accused. Thus, all court and interrogation procedures must be conducted with justice in mind. In addition, the police themselves must be supervised by a review body. In this manner the public esteem for the guardians of the law may be raised, and the police may fulfill their functions more effectively.

5698 Edwards, George. Due process of law in criminal cases. *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*, 57(2):130-135, 1966.

Due process of law has come to represent for Americans, order and individual liberty. A review of the Mallory, Mapp, Gideon and Escobedo cases reveals the following trends and suggestions relating to law enforcement: (1) greater police emphasis on investigation before rather than after arrest; (2) more reliance for convictions upon evidence than upon confessions; (3) increased use of the judiciary to issue warrants for arrest and search; (4) compliance with statutes requiring a defendant be brought before a judge; and (5) prompt measures by American bar associations to devise ways and means to provide counsel for indigents. It is apparent that in the next decades, acceptable standards of law enforcement will require: (1) higher status for police officers; (2) more police officers; (3) better police training; (4) greater public support for law enforcement; and (5) greater coordination between the agencies of government concerned with law enforcement.

5699 Garland, Norman M. Collateral attack on juvenile court delinquency decisions. *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*, 57(2):136-144, 1966.

The legal basis of habeas corpus relief minimally requires that violation of constitutional safeguards by the juvenile court be subject to inquiry and correction through the writ. There is little room for argument that the juvenile court system is immune from proceedings attacking its decisions, since in all state courts, fundamental constitutional claims must be given a forum via habeas corpus. The general limitations upon the use of habeas corpus are, however, extended by certain characteristics of the juvenile court system. The broad right to appeal from a juvenile court decision and the continuing power of the juvenile court to alter a decision lessen the necessity for turning to habeas corpus for an inquiry into an allegedly illegal detention. In fact, these attributes of the juvenile court probably prevent extensive use of habeas corpus in attacking juvenile court detentions. Since remedies other than habeas corpus are available, one seeking habeas corpus-type relief must turn to those remedies normally sought in the traditional legal setting. This factor may explain the dearth of cases in which a delinquency detention is attacked by habeas corpus.

5700 Shanley, Fred J., Lefever, D. Welty, & Rice, Roger E. The aggressive middle class delinquent. *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*, 57(2):145-152, 1966.

A review of the data descriptive of the delinquent experience of a group of middle and upper class male adolescents was conducted. Three groups of adolescents were identified and compared: aggressive students, non-aggressive underachievers, and a control group of well-adjusted students. These groups were compared with regard to frequency of police contact and seriousness of offense. In addition, existing theoretical and empirical literature relating to this general topic was also examined. The results of this investigation suggest that the deviant behavior of this group is of sufficient social significance and the existing body of relevant etiological literature is limited enough to warrant the allocation of increased research resources for the study of delinquent behavior in the middle and upper social class setting.

5701 Bailey, Walter C. Correctional outcome: an evaluation of 100 reports. *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*, 57(2):153-160, 1966.

A sample of 100 correctional outcome reports was subjected to a content analysis in an effort to obtain provisional answers to a number of questions relevant to an evaluation of the status of correctional treatment. Results of the analysis indicated that despite the fact that well over half the reports were concerned with some form of group treatment, only a few described treatment procedures conceptually based upon the group relations premise. On the basis of this sample of outcome reports, evidence supporting the efficacy of correctional treatment is slight, inconsistent, and of questionable reliability. In addition, there is impressive evidence of an increasing concern with correctional outcome research and progressive improvement in the caliber of the scientific investigations conducted. The main problem still confronting correctional researchers is how to account for the fact that although the operational means and resources of correctional outcome research have substantially improved, there has been no apparent progress in the actual demonstration of the validity of various types of correctional treatment.

5702 Powell, Elwin H. Crime as a function of anomie. *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*, 57(2):161-171, 1966.

Crime, like suicide, must be seen as a result of social forces rather than individual defect. Anomie is the decisive variable in the fluctuation of crime rates. Existential, or material, factors - urbanism, industrialism - cannot fully account for the development of anomie. Therefore, it is necessary to examine the change in institutions, which define the meaning of existential realities. When there is a near collapse of the institutional order, as in the 1866-1877 decade, or a situation where expectations exceed the possibility of fulfillment, as in the period 1900-1920, a condition of anomie exists and a high crime rate is to be expected. As ends and means are brought into closer harmony, as in the years since 1920, the crime rate subsides. (author abstract)

5703 Normandeau, André. The measurement of delinquency in Montreal. *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*, 57(2):172-177, 1966.

A replication of the work of Sellin and Wolfgang on the differential weighting of the seriousness of offenses compared the numerical judgments of a group of French Canadians in Montreal with the judgments of a group of Americans in Philadelphia. A number of broad conclusions can be drawn from the responses of the subjects. The first is that there is a large amount of agreement about the numerical scoring of seriousness of offenses between both groups, and, for the subjects tested, it appears that concern about seriousness grows at a faster rate in Montreal than in Philadelphia.

5704 Sagalyn, Arnold. The pursuit of international criminals through Interpol. *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*, 57(2):193-196, 1966.

International crime not only presents lawyers with almost insoluble legal problems, but poses a major problem for law enforcement agencies. For the purpose of facilitating the arrest and extradition of international criminals, Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization) was established. Interpol is a cooperative international association which enables the police of member countries to exchange information and obtain direct assistance on criminal matters. Interpol has no investigative force or police authority of its own, and its effectiveness depends entirely upon

the voluntary nature and cooperative services of its members. Under the Interpol Constitution, all matters of political, military, religious, or racial nature are strictly prohibited, and any requests for information relating to these categories are not handled through Interpol channels. In addition to its function as an international criminal information exchange and communications center, Interpol organizes conferences on criminal problems and publishes numerous reports and studies.

5705 Jameson, Samuel Haig. Quest for quality training in police work. *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*, 57(2):210-215, 1966.

Preparation of the police force for today and tomorrow necessitates both practical training and education. The ability to read and write, physical health, skill in self-defense, authority to subdue and to shoot, no matter how diligently executed, are not enough to protect a community against the hazards of crime and delinquency. Police need knowledge of themselves and of the people with whom they deal. It is the task of education to encourage a questioning mind, a critical spirit, to challenge the accepted and the outworn, and to promote orderly change in the community. Thus, a post-academic and post-police academy training program geared to the tenets of current behavioral sciences and expounded by those disciplined in objectivity, is imperative for the well-equipped officer. To enable policemen to make objective decisions demands differential training and not unilateral approaches which are in vogue in current programs.

5706 Whisenand, Paul M. Equipping men for professional development in the police service: the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965. *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*, 57(2):223-227, 1966.

Training and development programs at the first and second professional levels have been accepted as necessary elements of police management, and there is steady growth in the number and quality of such programs. However, new lines of progress must be begun to develop upper echelon police professionals and executives. The entire concept of police training may soon be subjected to reevaluation due to such legislation as the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, and the joint efforts of responsible police executives and the colleges. The needs of the police officer are just now beginning to be viewed in terms of his total career. Each

new professional level requires a new combination of skills and knowledge for the fulfillment of its tasks. It is important, therefore, that each level of police work be provided with a training program tailored to impart relevant skills, and, at the same time, equip men for career growth in the police service.

5707 American Correctional Association. Proceedings of the ninety-fifth annual Congress of Correction, Boston, Massachusetts, August 1965. Washington, D.C., 1965. 296 p. \$5.50

The speeches and sectional meeting papers delivered at the 1965 Congress of the A.C.A. dealt with some of the following problems in the field of corrections: communication; personnel problems; the role of the chaplain; voluntary citizen participation; correctional agriculture; correctional manpower and training; prison industries; libraries in the correctional setting; research, statistics and planning; short-term institutions; techniques of correctional treatment; and correctional developments in the treatment of women and girls.

CONTENTS: The chaplain, by D. F. Sheehy; Application of the initial religious interview, by M. Shedron; Interpreting the initial religious interview, by D. E. Gregory; The norms for an institutional religious program, by L. A. Dickinson, Jr.; Citizen participation in the county jail, by J. D. Case; Changing programs and emphasis of voluntary correctional agencies, by W. E. Mason; Treatment and control for narcotics addicts, by W. Dunbar; The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, by J. M. Sable; Correlation of the correctional farm and food services, by V. E. James; Farm operations in the treatment of juvenile offenders, by J. J. Norton; The role of education in rehabilitation in Virginia, by E. R. Outten; Laundry as a correctional industry, by T. Summers; National inventory of library resources in correctional institution, by E. Phinney; Innovate don't procrastinate, by R. L. Trautman; Current research related to crime and delinquency, by D. C. Twain; Recent changes in the concept of prevention, by P. P. Lejins; Research problems in a therapeutic community-oriented institution, by L. J. Hippchen; Interrelation of statistics, program development and research, by E. M. Brooks; Federal probation statistics, by J. A. McCafferty; What benefits do parole boards derive from research conducted within institutions, by F. R. Dickson; National Information Center, by N. B. Glick; The role of the short-term institution in contemporary perspective, by W. H. Bannan; Short-term reception and classification centers, by A. M. Kross; The derelicts of Skid Row, by

M. Murtagh; Continuity of treatment as a goal in correction, by C. R. Chamberlin, Jr.; The operation of small population residential centers, by D. B. Nessle; Parole teamwork, by J. Galkin; The woman of Skid Row, by B. Knudson; Vocational and academic training in women's institutions, by L. E. Gahagan; New trends in women's vocational training, by L. V. Fish; The adolescent girl in crisis, by G. Richards.

5708 Falk, Gerhard. The psychoanalytic theories of crime causation. *Criminologica*, 4(1):1-11, 1966.

Psychoanalytic theories of crime causation recognize the following major etiological factors: the Oedipus conflict resulting in a sense of guilt; masochistic tendencies and projection; criminal social values; physical and mental deficiency; and feelings of insecurity and inferiority. The major difficulty in these theories appears to be the dilemma arising from their guilt-crime hypothesis. The implication is that punishment is useless because it is sought; leniency should therefore be our response. This, however, would mean more and more crime against society in order to draw punishment. Another problem of the psychoanalytic theories is that they cannot be tested empirically since the variables cannot be measured. In addition, circular reasoning is used; if a sex conflict is found, it proves the theory. If not, the hidden resistance is the cause and that also proves the theory. Any criticism is called an emotional conflict so that no critique can ever be accepted.

5709 Rabow, Jerome. Delinquent boys revisited: a critique of Albert K. Cohen's "delinquent boys." *Criminologica*, 4(1):22-28, 1966.

Albert K. Cohen's theory on the origin and content of the delinquent subculture suffers from a lack of validating data; contradictory concepts; weak assumptions about status-striving and common goals; and failure to specify how the theory is applicable to other delinquent subcultures. He fails to analyze delinquent acts according to subjective motives and relies upon standardized success goals which force him to impute subjective dispositions that are open to question. Although he stresses the relationship of the family with other social institutions, he ignores the consequences of lower class family life. He does not specify how alternate responses are made by working class persons and whether the delinquent response is contingent on middle

class rejection or lower class socialization. Cohen's strength lies in the great number of research possibilities stimulated by his theoretical formulation; degrees and nature of ambivalence and status frustration among various adolescent groupings, emergent norms for different social groups, and differential success goals. Future work in deviancy in general and delinquency in particular cannot afford to ignore aspects of the Cohen orientation.

5710 The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. *Criminologica*, 4(1):48-59, 1966.

The U. S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice was established by President Johnson on July 23, 1965. The Commission was organized to make a carefully coordinated examination of the total sweep of criminal justice including the methods of crime prevention, law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, defense attorneys, courts, probation officials, correctional institutions, and parole officers; a report will be made by January 1967. From this examination the Commission will make recommendations on how to improve the performance of each part of the system and how each part can be made an effective component in a coordinated attack on crime. The Commission will consist of the following major Task Forces: the Task Force on the Assessment of Crime; the Police and Public Safety Task Force; the Task Force on the Administration of Criminal Justice; the Task Force on Corrections; and the Task Force on Science and Technology.

5711 Veillard-Cybulska, Henryka. Aspects of child welfare in Poland. *International Child Welfare Review*, 20(1):5-61, 1966.

This descriptive study of the historical background and present system of child welfare services in Poland includes a section on the treatment of delinquent children.

5712 U. S. President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia. Report on the Metropolitan Police Department. Washington, D.C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1966, 95 p. \$.35

As part of an assignment, the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia was instructed to inquire into the organization and adequacy of law enforcement in the District. The Commission found that

the Department trails behind the country's leading police departments in major phases of its operation, and that fundamental changes are necessary to attain the desired standard. Recommendations are made to improve the Police Department's organization and leadership; personnel and training; buildings, equipment, and supporting services; police operations; and police community relations.

5713 Surrency, Erwin C. Federal District Court judges and the history of their courts. *Federal Rules Decisions*, 40(3):139-310, 1966.

The names of federal judges for each state of the U. S. since the admission of the state to the union up to the present are compiled in this historical study, and a short history of the organization of the federal courts in the different states is presented.

5714 Guidelines for press and police. *Judicature*, 50(1):6-11, 1966.

Two recent opinions of the U. S. Supreme Court emphasized again the continuing leadership of that Court in the improvement of the administration of justice throughout the state and federal court systems. One opinion reversed the conviction of Dr. Samuel Sheppard of Cleveland of the murder of his wife by holding that he was deprived of a fair trial because of "massive, pervasive, and prejudicial publicity." The other opinion held inadmissible as evidence, confessions obtained by police questioning in absence of constitutional safeguards would rule out more confessions obtained under current police practices.

5715 Brown, Lee P. Police review boards: an historical and critical analysis. *Police*, 10(6):19-29, 1966.

A police review board is a quasi-judicial body established on a municipal level by a city government, having its members appointed by the mayor. Its existence tends to result in the impairment of law enforcement by conducting investigations, hearings, and administering judgments inconsistent with the existing safeguards present under the due process of law. The fact that virtually all policemen in the United States are opposed to police review boards is ample evidence that their establishment would contribute a damaging blow to police morale.

5716 Landis, Eugene A. A survey of bail in the United States: historical development, problems, reforms, and importance to the police profession. *Police*, 10(5):12-18, 1966; & 10(6):54-61, 1966.

The development of bail in the United States is traced from its English beginnings, and the following aspects are examined: the theory of bail; its purpose; early criticisms; early reforms; defects of the bail system; consequences of bail defects; the current trend toward release on recognizance; and bail and the police.

5717 Butler, Edgar W. An action and research program in a delinquent girls residential treatment center. *Police*, 10(6):74-81, 1966.

The Las Palmas (California) School for Girls, completed in 1961, was especially designed to serve 100 delinquent adolescent girls of the more disturbed, acting-out type. Girls accepted for care must be between thirteen and seventeen and-a-half years of age, have no serious physical handicap, and must have an I.Q. of at least 85; girls who are diagnosed as psychotic or sociopathic, who are addicted to drugs, or who are overt homosexuals are not accepted. The main behavior problems of the girls at the school include incorrigibility, running away, sex delinquency, truancy, shoplifting, and car theft. In weekly intake committee meetings, treatment plans are formulated which fall into three broad categories: individual, group, and family therapy. While analysis of the girls who completed the Las Palmas program indicated that it could be considered an unqualified success, it was felt that the program could be made even more effective if objective means of treatment assignment could be developed and a continued evaluation of the program carried out. Accordingly, these two elements were introduced into Las Palmas.

5718 Radelet, Louis. Implications of professionalism in law enforcement for police-community relations. *Police*, 10(6):82-86, 1966.

As an individual, the police officer has, and is entitled to, his personal views, opinions, and even prejudices, but as a police officer he is expected to sublimate his personal views in favor of his responsibilities as a professional.

5719 Cape, William H. A unique rehabilitation program for prisoners. *Police*, 10(6):92-94, 1966.

A unique self-help counseling and guidance program for prisoners has been launched in several areas of the United States. The activities of the Seventh Step Foundation (formerly Freedom House, Inc.) have assimilated certain features of Alcoholics Anonymous, and the halfway house concepts and are intended to assist in the rehabilitation of prisoners scheduled to be released, and ex-prisoners upon their release. The Seventh Step program is another approach to helping the prisoner and ex-prisoner to become a useful citizen.

5720 Schneider, Hans Joachim. Entwicklungstendenzen ausländischer und internationaler Kriminologie. (Foreign and international trends in criminology.) *Juristenzeitung*, no vol.(11/12):369-381, 1966.

If the fight against crime and delinquency is to become more effective in the Federal Republic of Germany, it will be necessary to expose all persons in the field of crime prevention to special training in criminology which will take careful account of research undertaken in foreign countries. German criminology, at the same time, will have to intensify its own efforts and make more contributions to empirical research. A centrally coordinated, systematic research effort will have to be made which will equal the quality of research abroad. This will be possible only if the science of criminology, which in Germany is presently the exclusive domain of jurists and psychiatrists, will attract the cooperation of sociologists and psychologists as well. At least one interdisciplinary criminological institute should be established similar to the ones at Berkeley and Montreal.

5721 Shaw, Otto L. Youth in crisis: a radical approach to delinquency. New York, Hart Publishing Company, 1966. 135 p. \$1.45

Red Hill is a private boarding school in England for the treatment of maladjusted boys. The children accepted by the school must be amenable to psychoanalysis, be exceptionally intelligent, and not deeply schizoid or psychotic. The Red Hill approach to the treatment of maladjusted children includes understanding and affection instead of punishment and rejection. The attempt is to cure the underlying anti-social drive instead of repressing the symptomatic misbehavior. A system of self-government exists to handle

disputes and disciplinary matters. It is felt that treatment is insufficient without cultural and educational background, and academic and artistic experiences are part of the boy's overall development.

CONTENTS: Understanding delinquency; The delinquent and society; What is Red Hill; The Red Hill approach; The case against corporal punishment; Red Hill results; The staff; Principles of self-government; Student committees; Student court; Day-to-day living; Academic activities; Vocational preparation; Games and leisure; Family backgrounds; Types and maladjustment; The delinquent child; The obsessional child; Truancy and school phobia; Establishing relationships; The importance of humor; Parents - good and bad; Attitudes toward sex; The role of religion; The influence of mass media; Community relations; A look to the future.

5722 Crime wave--what can be done about it? U. S. News and World Report, August 1, 1966, p. 46-48.

Possible solutions to the rapidly rising crime rate in the United States include less court leniency, more police, and a change in the public attitude toward the law.

5723 Vorenberg, James. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice: organization and goals. American Criminal Law Quarterly, 4(3):118-129, 1966.

The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice was established on July 23, 1965, to investigate the causes of crime and the adequacy of the existing systems of law enforcement, criminal justice, and corrections, and to report on how federal, state, and local governments can make this system more effective and fair. The work of the Commission has been divided into five major areas, each the responsibility of a small group of Commissioners with advisory panels of outside experts. Problems to be researched by the five groups include: the impact of crime in American society, methods to improve the police, ways of improving the quality of the courts, how corrections and probation services can be improved, and how science and technology can be better utilized in the system of criminal justice.

5724 Younger, Evelle J. Crime in the space age. American Criminal Law Quarterly, 4(3):130-136, 1966.

With the increasing percentage of juveniles, the most crime-prone element in the population of the United States, it becomes more and more difficult to control crime. Programs to supplement long-range crime control plans must be implemented without delay: law enforcement must be upgraded and officers better educated and better paid; communication between law enforcement and the community must be improved; greater citizen participation in crime control activities must be achieved; and new laws and technological developments are needed to aid law enforcement.

5725 Steinberg, Harris B. "Criminal Justice in Our Time"--a review. American Law Quarterly, 4(3):137-146, 1966.

Criminal Justice In Our Time consists of three diverse articles on criminal justice in the United States. The first essay treats the question of right to counsel during police investigation and shows that while the courtroom procedure is conducted with close regard to constitutional guarantees, the crucial nature of proceedings in the police station makes much of the public trial meaningless. The second article expresses the indignation and frustration of the average policeman and the view that it is not the function of the courts to oversee the police. The third essay maintains that a criminal trial, more than a search for truth, is a symbol of public morality.

5726 Report of the Narcotic Committee of the Criminal Law Section of the American Bar Association. American Criminal Law Quarterly, 4(3):147-154, 1966.

With the increasing use of dangerous drugs, there is a need for more stringent legislation to deter the offender, especially the juvenile. Rehabilitation, as a supplement to strict laws, is most effective when the narcotic user is removed from his addictive environment. Compulsory confinement helps the addict build up his physical and mental strength. After release, a program of supervision and counseling aids reintegration into society.

5727 Shalgi, M. Criminal discovery in Israel. American Criminal Law Quarterly, 4(3):155-159, 1966.

The law on criminal discovery in Israel was altered several times before 1958, when the main source of pre-trial discovery to the defendant was the preliminary inquiry held in open court as a mandatory part of the criminal procedure. After 1958, the preliminary inquiry was made optional and confined to major offenses. The statutory right of inspection was provided to compensate for the loss of the benefit of discovery through inquiry. This right of inspection was later extended to charges of misdemeanors. The introduction of inspection has not had a very marked effect on the quality of the conduct of trials or the protection of the defendant's right to fair trial.

5728 Horsford, Cyril E. S. The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board: its work and its scope. Criminal Law Review, no vol.(July): 356-360, 1966.

The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board was founded in 1964, following proposals by the British government to alleviate the hardship which many crimes of violence inflict on innocent people. A claim may be made by anyone who sustains injury due to an offense, the arrest of an offender, or the prevention of an offense. The Board decides if the claim is justified and determines the size of the award after a private informal hearing. Unless the injury is accidental or unless the victim has contributed to his injury, some public compensation is usually made available, but the scheme should be widened to cover certain situations where no award is now given.

5729 Ianham, David. Defence of property in the criminal law (Part 1). Criminal Law Review, no vol.(July):368-379, 1966.

In English law, a defendant may be able to plead defense of property as a defense either to civil or criminal proceedings. In criminal proceedings this defense is limited by the nature of the property protected, the method by which it is protected, and the state of mind of the person protecting the property. The Criminal Law Revision Committee has made proposals affecting the present law.

5730 Virginia. Advisory Legislative Council. Regional Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts: report to the Governor and the General Assembly of Virginia. Richmond, 1965, 17 p. (House Document No. 12)

The Advisory Legislative Council believes that the present court system in Virginia does not provide for the effective treatment of juveniles due to the establishment of courts on a piecemeal basis, and recommends the adoption of legislation to suspend the formation of additional regional juvenile and domestic relations courts pending further study and determination of policies under which such courts should be established.

5731 Virginia. Advisory Legislative Council. The youthful offender and the law: report to the Governor and the General Assembly of Virginia. Richmond, 1966, 19 p. (House Document No. 13)

The Advisory Legislative Council believes that some new or improved method must be found to deal with the correction of youthful offenders to offset the rise in juvenile crime and recidivism. Juvenile offenders are a serious threat to society but, with effective treatment, can be salvaged as productive citizens. The State should expand probation services to all courts. Provision should be made by law to authorize the court to commit youthful offenders to the Department of Welfare for four years. The Department should establish a rehabilitation and training institution with diagnostic and placement facilities.

5732 Virginia. Advisory Legislative Council. Public defenders and related matters: report to the Governor and the General Assembly of Virginia. Richmond, 1965, 26 p. (Senate Document No. 14)

In regard to the questions of legal assistance to indigent persons and the releasing of persons on bail and recognizance, the Council recommends that the system of appointing attorneys for indigent persons be improved and extended, that a study be made of the recidivist statutes to determine whether they should be amended, and that statutes be provided to improve bail and bonding procedures.

5733 Virginia. Advisory Legislative Council. Matters relating to dividing the Department of Welfare and Institutions into two or more agencies: report to the Governor and the General Assembly of Virginia. Richmond, 1965, 11 p. (House Document No. 16)

The Virginia Advisory Legislative Council recommends that the Department of Welfare and Institutions be divided into two or more agencies in order to relieve the Board of Welfare of much detail and to conserve time. The Board should have the responsibility of overall policymaking. Committees on General Welfare, Corrections, and Youth Services should be created to deal with details in these areas and make recommendations to the Board.

5734 Hazel, M. The approved school and its relationships with the local community. *Approved Schools Gazette*, 60(4):119-124, 1966.

If the approved schools and remand homes for girls in England are to function effectively in the rehabilitation and return of girls to society, they must be adapted to permit communication with the community. Contact with the community helps to keep the staff from rigidly accepting institutionalized norms and values, and helps the girls to avoid increased alienation. The community needs to be in contact with the institution to understand the problems facing the girls.

5735 National Social Welfare Assembly. New trends in citizen involvement and participation. Papers presented at the Assembly annual meeting. New York, 1965, 43 p. \$1.50

Contrary to the popular belief that the poor are unable to help themselves, several examples from various parts of the United States indicate that the poor act differently when organized around their own problems fighting to resolve them rather than being helped in the context of their own inaction. Problems must be defined as they see them, not as outsiders perceive them. There are psychological and educational benefits for the people involved when the poor organize to deal with their own problems. Public support for welfare objectives is necessary; this responsibility should not be delegated to one group. Voluntary organizations of all kinds are integral to the welfare programs of a democratic community.

CONTENTS: Impact of new designs, by Warren C. Haggstrom; Impact of new designs of community organization: a discussion of changes at the community level, citizen involvement, and

planned change, by Roland L. Warren; Voluntary responsibility for influencing public social policy, by C. Virgil Martin; Examples of voluntary responsibility for influencing public social policy, by Caroline K. Simon and Louis Stern; The politics of conscience by August Heckscher.

5736 Linton, Thomas E. Social and cultural factors in deviant classroom behavior. *Canada's Mental Health Supplement*, Ottawa, 1966, 10 p. (CMH Supplement No. 52)

The increased concern in Canada and the United States for the culturally deprived and socially maladjusted child and the increasing financial support from the governments has been engendered by the growth of the problems of poverty and social disruption. Social deviancy and failure in school are the result of social factors which perpetuate these conditions. Deviant classroom behavior is normal for the area in which it occurs. Disadvantaged children are being approached with obsolete curriculum standards. The standard clinical approach to deviant behavior is inappropriate when the problem is not the pathological behavior of the child. Rather than the treatment of a few children with therapeutic techniques which focus on clinical personality needs, efforts should be directed toward the conditions of mass-based social maladjustment.

5737 Preventing maltreatment of children. *Public Welfare*, 24(3):228-252, 1966.

Shock and disbelief over the prevalence and severity of the problem of child abuse in the United States have been translated into legislative mandates to report cases in order to provide protection for the victims. The professional fields of law, medicine, and social work have contributed materially to the drive and have made maximum use of their special orientation to provide understanding of the need for action. Reporting suspected child abuse is an important step, but it is only a beginning; the task now is to provide the necessary protective social services in all communities.

CONTENTS: Guest introduction, by Vincent De Francis; The need for intervention, by Jean Rubin; An insidious and medical disturbing entity, by Vincent J. Fontana; The use of authority, by Paul V. Nyden; Agency structure and the commitment to service, by Andrew Billingsley, Naomi Streshinsky, and Vonnice Gurgin.

5738 United Community Centers. Report, July 1 - August 31, 1965, Brooklyn, New York, no date, 219 p.

To train delinquent and pre-delinquent youth to desire and to be able to use their training-based knowledge and leadership in the prevention and control of delinquent behavior within their groups and any area within their impact or influence, 15 boy and girl delinquent or pre-delinquent youths, 15 to 18 years old, were recruited from lower class Brooklyn neighborhoods to attend a summer teen work camp. The project trainees were integrated with the other 50 campers, and individual and group training sessions with trainees were held without isolating them from the others. Based on the participant-observation method, the trainees changed, but in ways not always measurable. The following changes were noticed: (1) the trainees began to believe that people could care about one another; (2) the trainees became more approachable, more open, readier to believe there was a "fair shake" possible in camp; (3) there was cross-fertilization of ideas and activities between the trainees and campers; (4) trainees began to show ability to control their behavior in relation to superordinate goals, and were willing to accept the idea of setting up structures beforehand to deal with difficulties inimical to their goals; and (5) the behavior of the trainees was such that strangers would not distinguish between them and the campers in certain activities.

CONTENTS: Project design; Introduction to curriculum; Engulfment in a sea of difference - opening of camp; Democracy - teen government; Conflict; How many chances for change; The problem of limits; Delinquency; Race and class; Superordinate goals; Teen conference; Work stipend; Sex; Staff; Evaluation.

5739 Spergel, Irving. Street gang work: theory and practice. Reading, Massachusetts, Addison-Wesley, 1966. 248 p. \$5.95

In an attempt to fuse the theory and findings of research with professional experience in street gang work, an analysis is made of what the street worker does and what he should do in his practice with delinquent and potentially delinquent street groups. Principles and guidelines for acceptable performance in street work are presented together with a systematic discussion of factors which may cause and maintain gang delinquency, and methods for its prevention, treatment, and control. The data are drawn from records and reports of field work, and from interviews of

street workers and their supervisors in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

CONTENTS: Delinquent subcultures, groups and individuals; Street work as a professional service; The different agency approaches to service; Service to the group; Additional techniques of service to the group; Working with the individual gang member; Working with the external system; Supervising the street work program; Conclusion.

5740 Delinquent subcultures, groups and individuals. In: Spergel, Irving. Street gang work: theory and practice. Reading, Massachusetts, Addison-Wesley, 1966, p. 1-20. \$5.95

The delinquent subculture is a response to at least three major social conditions: the lower class culture, the youth culture, and the opportunity system. Most important in the development of delinquent subcultures are the limitations of opportunities available or insufficient access to the status symbols of the larger culture. Three general types of subcultures arise within different kinds of neighborhoods and social and cultural frameworks: the racket, theft, and conflict groups. In the racket subculture, members of the delinquent group tend to be closely knit, to have strong family ties, and to be highly integrated with older delinquent groups. The group is highly stable and directs much effort toward establishing solidarity and criminal values. Members of delinquent groups in the theft subculture appear to be loosely knit, antagonistic to all adults, and only partially connected with older delinquents. The group is highly fluid and leadership is not developed. In the conflict subculture, the delinquent group tends to be organized mainly for gang fighting, while friendship, and short-run criminal gain are not major motivations for gangging. Groups are not cohesive except for an inner leadership and membership core. In all types of gangs, the socio-cultural factors are primary, and personality factors are secondary in importance.

5741 Street work as a professional service. In: Spergel, Irving. Street gang work: theory and practice. Reading, Massachusetts, Addison-Wesley, 1966, p. 21-48. \$5.95

Street work is a systematic effort by an agency worker to help a group of young delinquents or potential delinquents achieve a conventional adjustment by using social work techniques within distinctive neighborhood contexts. Street work also involves work with persons who interact critically with

members of delinquent gangs. Before initiating street work service, the social agency needs to know the underlying patterns of behavior and attitude of the group. The agency's most important purpose is in developing intervention strategies; the major purposes of street work include control, treatment, provision of access to opportunities, value change, and prevention of delinquency. Another essential consideration in developing an effective program is the social worker's qualifications and his understanding of neighborhood social, cultural, and economic conditions. There are three major social work methods for achieving planned change: casework, group work, and work through community organizations. The gang is the major, but not the exclusive focus of the street worker's concern; he must pay special attention to the group's norms, sanctions, leadership, and program activities, and, through support and understanding, he must help the individual delinquent to perceive the full implications of his deviant or criminal behavior.

5742 The different agency approaches to service. In: Spergel, Irving. Street gang work: theory and practice. Reading, Massachusetts, Addison-Wesley, 1966, p. 49-67. \$5.95

There appear to be at least three major types of agency orientation: the treatment or psychodynamic approach; the area or sociological approach; and the balanced or intermediate approach. The treatment approach tends to be private or voluntary and to have a tradition of professional social service to individuals and small groups. Focus of the program is on younger, potentially delinquent youths who have emotional problems and who are felt to have emerged from ineffective family relationships with damaged egos. The agency tends to serve lower class youths located in fairly stable communities which are sensitive to the welfare of their youth. The area approach is developed under public auspices, usually in response to concern for control of gang fighting. The focus is on the gang as a unit and significant others who are at least partly responsible for and able to solve the group delinquency situation. The service consists primarily of providing controls and access to opportunity for gang members, and usually seeks out the most disadvantaged groups in the slum areas. The individuals are not disturbed, but are responding to socio-economic deprivation and an absence of legal opportunities. The balanced approach tends to develop on a voluntary basis in response to a particular delinquency crisis. The focus of the service is to modify group behavior and attitudes through highly individualized work with both gang members and their families, as well as limited

cooperation with selected community agencies. The gang is felt to offer its members little or positive value, and workers are therefore expected to assist gangs to disband as quickly as possible. It appears that some modified version of the balanced approach which combines the strengths of the treatment and area orientations has the greatest potential for solving delinquent group problems.

5743 Service to the group. In: Spergel, Irving. Street gang work: theory and practice. Reading, Massachusetts, Addison-Wesley, 1966, p. 71-93, \$5.95

In his interaction with a gang, the street worker uses a problem-solving process which includes the following steps: initiation of the relationship, provision of support, communication of conventional values, implementation of controls, facilitation of positive group processes, aid with instructive activities, modification of anti-social behavior, and termination. In the initial contact it is important for the worker to clearly communicate the purpose of his presence. The relationship, however, is not likely to be established until the worker engages the group in solving a critical problem. To develop the relationship, the street worker must constantly reassure the group members of his concern for them as a group and as individuals. He sets standards of behavior which are feasible within the values of the community and gives explicit advice on appropriate norms of behavior. Gradually he develops a system of controls ranging from admonishment to direct physical restraint, or he may resort to assistance from the police depending on the nature of the problem and the stage of the relationship which he has developed with the group.

5744 Additional techniques of service to the group. In: Spergel, Irving. Street gang work: theory and practice. Reading, Massachusetts, Addison-Wesley, 1966, p. 94-119. \$5.95

The street worker must accept his group as an entity which has its own integrity and a responsibility for developing a positive group life. Democratic decision making is encouraged on the assumption that it increases members' personal satisfaction, legitimate orientation, and conventional conduct. The worker helps natural leaders to become more responsive to the opinions of group members and he may also guide in shifting leadership away from delinquent members to those more conventionally oriented. Planned activity is a major means of modifying delinquent group behavior; a basic programming principle is to involve members themselves in

planning and carrying out activities. In his effort to modify anti-social behavior, such as vandalism, the worker uses various techniques such as control, communication of acceptable norms, supportive counseling, programming, and timing.

5745 Working with the individual gang member. In: Spergel, Irving. Street gang work: theory and practice. Reading, Massachusetts, Addison-Wesley, 1966, p. 120-146. \$5.95

The street worker's work with the individual, as with the group, is a problem-solving process carried out in an agency framework oriented toward control and provision of access to resources and opportunities. With individuals, however, the basic method is support: the worker must be prepared to provide individuals with a great deal of attention and affection and must demonstrate genuine concern over a long period of time for the deprived. This means accepting the youth as he is, and at the same time stimulating specific changes in his behavior. To help the delinquent to internalize more conventional norms, the worker assumes the role of teacher of appropriate standards, communicating them in a firm and consistent manner. For the socially deprived, referral to other agencies may provide new resources; the problems encountered in referral may call upon the worker's social education function to make the youngster aware of resources available to him. The worker may also have to endeavor to maintain the youth's motivation to initiate and follow through on referral.

5746 Working with the external system. In: Spergel, Irving. Street gang work theory and practice. Reading, Massachusetts, Addison-Wesley, 1966, p. 147-190. \$5.95

In his efforts to modify the environment with which gang members interact, the street worker attempts to achieve more positive and productive interaction between the community and delinquents. His community organization responsibilities, however, must be delimited. He can only deal with the early stages of the community organization process, creating purposeful relationships with individual adults and neighborhood interest and organization on behalf of delinquents. In relations with police, the worker is expected to provide relevant information and cooperate fully in the interest of community protection and the delinquent. This does not mean, however, that all violations of the law must be reported. In his dealings with the court, he has time to develop long-range plans for treat-

ment and rehabilitation; his major contribution is to give information about the youngster's adjustment in the community and to make recommendations for rehabilitation. In his contacts with the school system, the worker's goal is to bridge the gap between the delinquent and the teacher, and to encourage new school programs to meet the special needs of delinquents. In helping delinquents approach the world of employment, the street worker must inform community agencies, employment agencies, and employers of the special needs of delinquents and should take responsibility for pre-training and pre-employment counseling. To encourage youth serving agencies to help delinquents, the worker must influence them to open their programs to anti-social youths and help agency personnel to become more patient with the special needs of delinquents.

5747 Supervising the street work program. In: Spergel, Irving. Street gang work: theory and practice. Reading, Massachusetts, Addison-Wesley, 1966, p. 191-218. \$5.95

The role of the supervisor of street work program has three aspects: administration, teaching, and support. The administrative activities include community relations, staff selection, training, planning, coordination and control, intra- and interagency problem resolution, program evaluation, and supervision. Several factors influence the supervisor's decision about staff assignments: the worker's experience, age, maturity, special skills, ethnic background, and personality. Because of the sensitive nature of the worker's relationship with gang members, the supervisor should require that new workers undergo extensive in-service orientation and periodic re-exposure to special training programs. Limitations may be required of the worker's freedom or discretion if he is insufficiently experienced. The supervisor must be alert to interagency problems such as dual supervision, service overlap, and interagency rivalry. He must help the worker resolve two major problems in dealing with delinquents; overidentification with the delinquent or with middle class society, and a sense of estrangement or threat from the subculture of the delinquent. Problems of extreme hostility by gang members, "battle fatigue," personal family crises, and a sense of stagnation require special interest and understanding. In all, the supervisor's concern for the worker requires great personal and professional commitment.

5748 Dahs, Hans. La détention préventive en Allemagne. (Preventive detention in Germany.) *Revue de Droit Penal et de Criminologie*, 46(9):821-836, 1966.

The use of preventive detention in West Germany has been criticized as violation by the organs of the state of the rights of citizens. It is used too often and its duration is too long. Incomplete statistics suggest that in 9.5 percent the cases, the trial of persons who were in preventive detention ends in acquittal or suspension. In other cases, the sentence is shorter than the duration of preventive detention. The new law of December 19, 1964, attempts to eliminate its abuses. It may be applied only in serious cases where a person is held "formally suspect," in danger of escape, or in cases of homicide. The conditions for issuing the warrant of arrest have been made more strict and the possibility of the application of bail has been extended.

5749 De Vries, W. Les dispositions du droit néerlandais relatives à la détention préventive et leur application pratique aux Pays-Bas. (Provisions of Dutch law concerning preventive detention and their practical application in the Netherlands.) *Revue de Droit Penal et de Criminologie*, 46(9):837-854, 1966.

Dutch law distinguishes between "arrest" and "preventive detention." A person arrested in flagranti or upon reasonable suspicion by police officers, must be interrogated within six hours before further disposition is made. Preventive detention can be imposed only as a result of a court order (detainer, warrant for arrest) in cases of an offense which would be punishable by at least four years of imprisonment. Although some rights of the detainee, such as that of free communication with his defense counsel are guaranteed by law, full protection of his rights does not exist. Since 1964, a special commission has been working on proposals designed to remedy the existing situation.

5750 Dando, Shigemitsu. Détention préventive avant jugement au Japon. (Preventive detention before judgment in Japan.) *Revue de Droit Penal et de Criminologie*, 46(9):855-866, 1966.

In Japan, the function of preventive detention is to prevent the suspect from escaping or from destroying evidence. The procedure governing the imposition of preventive detention differs according to whether detention is imposed before or after indictment. The

following safeguards against protracted preventive detention are: statute of maximum duration of detention, bail, and inadmissibility of confessions made during protracted detention as evidence. The detainee enjoys the right to choose his own counsel and the right to invoke the law of habeas corpus against illegal detention. Provisions about preventive detention are modified for minors.

5751 Mathews, A.S., & Albino, R.C. The permanence of the temporary: an examination of the 90 and 180 day detention laws. *South African Law Journal*, 83(February):16-43, 1966.

The "90 day clause," a provision of the security laws in South Africa, contained in section 17 of the General Law Amendment Act of 1963, authorized the interrogation of persons arrested and detained in conditions of solitary confinement for a period of 90 days because they were suspected of having committed or were about to commit certain offenses, or they were in possession of certain information. The court had absolutely no power to order the release of any prisoner. The section is temporary in the sense that it requires annual renewal. Section 215 of the Criminal Procedure Act of 1965 similarly affords the power to detain a witness in solitary confinement for 180 days. Although this section does not have the status of an emergency law, it makes interrogation in solitary confinement a continuing feature of the criminal system because it is a permanent part of the criminal procedure. The "90 day clause" is alien to the tradition of South African law and the western ideas of freedom. Recognition that solitary confinement is a dangerous and barbaric punishment has caused its abolition in England and America.

CURRENT PROJECTS

P 829 - P 831

P 829 Employment problems of released prisoners.

PERSONNEL: George A. Pownall; Charles Wellford; David Fraser.

INSTITUTIONS: U. S. Office of Manpower, Automation and Training; U. S. Federal Bureau of Prisons; U. S. Federal Probation Office; U. S. Board of Parole.

DATES: Began June 15, 1965. Estimated completion August 30, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. George A. Pownall, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, 20742.

SUMMARY: This study is concerned with determining and analyzing the employment problems of released offenders. The central proposition is: all other things being equal, those releasees who have received training and/or education during incarceration are more employable or have a better employment experience in the labor force than those who did not receive training and/or education.

Approximately 264 federal prisoners released to the supervision of the Federal Probation Offices in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Baltimore, Maryland were interviewed as part of a survey to provide a broad picture of the employment situation of released offenders. In addition, seventy-two new releasees were interviewed during the first week of their release and once a month for the following three months. This panel study is designed to pinpoint the specific employment problems of the releasees. The analysis of the data consisted of the appropriate descriptive statistics, including non-parametric measures of association.

P 830 War and juvenile delinquency.

PERSONNEL: Frank K. Schmidt; Armand Mergen; Otto Ewert; Albert Wellek.

INSTITUTIONS: University of Mainz, West Germany; University of Maryland.

DATES: Began May, 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Frank K. Schmidt, Hq. EES. North German Region, APO New York, 09666.

SUMMARY: The hypothesis of this study was that examination and statistical comparison of the delinquency rates of children born in West Germany before, during and after World War II would provide evidence regarding the role of environment in child development. The direct influence on the child of the absence of the father and the indirect influence of the father's absence as felt through its effect on

the mother, were a primary focus of the project. A number of factors were isolated including place of residence, education, occupation, illegitimacy and previous convictions. The findings, collected in 180 statistical tables, confirm the major assumption of the hypothesis. They also raise a number of questions, especially in regard to sexual deviancy.

P 831 The perception of crisis in a modified therapeutic community.

PERSONNEL: James C. Herrick.

INSTITUTIONS: California Rehabilitation Center, Corona; California Department of Corrections; University of Southern California, School of Social Work.

DATES: Began 1965. Completed 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. James E. Herrick, Associate Professor, School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

SUMMARY: The purpose of the study was to answer some questions about the perception of crisis by residents and their counselors in a modified therapeutic community so that a theory for change in client systems could be developed. The study examined the assumption held by many practitioners that perceptions of upsetting and disturbing situations by the clientele are similar to perceptions made by staff.

A theoretical framework for the study was developed by a selective review of pertinent literature. The theory systematically related concepts of perception, communication, crisis and therapeutic community into a model for change in client systems. The development of a theory for change required that pertinent concepts be related to the data of observation so that some of the propositions in the theory could be tested. The concepts of therapeutic community, similar perception and crisis were chosen for analysis. A unit was located in a correctional facility in southern California where these concepts were related in a treatment model similar to the theoretical framework of the study. According to the unit treatment model and the theoretical framework, similarity of perception is necessary for the development and resolution of crises. Similarity of perception was expected if and only if the condition of the therapeutic community concept in the theory was met and dormitory treatment activity followed the unit model.

Analysis of perception was focused on perception of recent disturbing and upsetting events. The concept of crisis was partialized into personal and dormitory community crisis and related to research questions established within a situational context. Respondents were chosen from five dormitories selected by unit administrative staff on the basis of ranking in accordance with the unit treatment model. Six residents selected at random and their counselor from each of these dormitories were interviewed individually over a period of three months from October, 1965 to January, 1966. Interviews were focused on the respondents' perceptions of crises. Results were coded for frequency of various types of crises, amount of agreement among respondents and the relationship between dormitory and personal crises.

Findings showed that significant differences existed between the perception of counselors and residents from their dormitories when the total number of reports was taken into consideration. However, the differences in perception of crises were not related to dormitory ranking.

Only when the number of crises perceived by counselors was used as the universe did a degree of consensus begin to appear between the counselor and respondents from his dormitory. Again, however, the similarities or differences in perception were not related to dormitory ranking. Respondents were in general agreement regarding who was primarily involved in crises, whether crises were satisfactorily or unsatisfactorily resolved and the type of event and contributing circumstances involved in dormitory crises. Respondents were in general disagreement regarding perception of several aspects of personal crises: type of event, contributing circumstances and action taken to resolve the situation.

The concepts of similar perception and crisis were operationalized during the process of the research and thus can be used in testable propositions. However, the concept of therapeutic community could not be related to the data of observation as the unit treatment plan was not an accurate representation of actual operation. Thus the concept of therapeutic community remains a relatively abstract formulation. However, considering the general application of the theory to a variety of change systems, the study shows that testing of propositions involving perception and crisis in other settings is feasible and warranted.

P 832 Neighborhood Development Program.

PERSONNEL: Vern Bloom; R. W. Faunce.
INSTITUTIONS: Edward F. Waite Neighborhood House; Wells Memorial, Inc.; United Fund of Hennepin County; Community Health and Welfare Council of Hennepin County, Youth Development Project.

DATES: Began January, 1965. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: R. W. Faunce, Research Director, Youth Development Project, Chicago at Sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55415.

SUMMARY: In Minneapolis, as in most large cities throughout our nation, there is a segment of the population called "the unaffiliated." These people are characterized by poverty and dependency. One of their main characteristics is "voicelessness." Nobody listened when they talked--and so they stopped talking. The purpose of the Neighborhood Development Program was to help residents of the Youth Development Project Target Areas gain an effective voice in community activities which would help improve their lives and their neighborhoods.

To do this, two Neighborhood Development Teams were employed--one in each Target Area. Each was made up of one professional and four residents hired from the Target Areas. The Teams made door-to-door visits to learn of neighborhood problems. The problems most frequently mentioned by the residents were: rundown houses, traffic and related street problems, garbage and crime.

The teams engaged in strengthening those existing organizations which might benefit the neighborhood and in starting new organizations to lobby for the voiceless. In less than a year, the membership of one organization had grown from forty-six to 186. Two new organizations were formed. These groups received considerable publicity as they appeared before school boards, the State Commissioner of Employment Security, state highway officials and other bodies to lobby for their rights. Three of the Neighborhood Visitors now serve as members of the county's Economic Opportunity Committee. One has been appointed to Sargent Shriver's Community Representatives Advisory Council. All of these Visitors are very active in community organizations.

P 833 Home Management Aides.

PERSONNEL: Bonnie J. Murton; Grant Hallberg; Bernice Muckenhirn; R. W. Faunce.
INSTITUTIONS: Hennepin County Welfare Department, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Community Health and Welfare Council of Hennepin County, Youth Development Project.
DATES: Began November, 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: R. W. Faunce, Research Director, Youth Development Project, Chicago at Sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55415.

SUMMARY: Many AFDC (Aid for Dependent Children) mothers have a difficult time in rearing children under the limited income of public assistance. In addition to economic difficulties, moral support of a husband and father is missing. Some of these mothers lack the home management skills needed to provide a wholesome, healthy home for their children. Under such conditions, children are often not equipped to benefit from the educational and vocational opportunities available to them in the community. Lacking such benefits, they often turn to delinquency and crime.

In November, 1964, four Home Management Aides were hired by the Hennepin County Welfare Department. Their job was to provide teaching services to AFDC mothers on an individual basis in the clients' homes. Assistance of a very practical nature was given on the topics of shopping, home maintenance, budgeting, child care, clothing selection and maintenance, food and nutrition and finding adequate housing. This program was in sharp contrast to the traditional concept of "home-maker." The Home Management Aide did not serve as a substitute mother for those families where the mother was physically incapacitated or absent for some other reason. She did not undertake the temporary operation of the household. Her primary function was teaching. Clients were also given information about and encouraged to make use of the appropriate community facilities. Stimulated by requests from the clients, the Home Management Aides organized sewing classes in two settlement houses. Classes met once a week for two-hour sessions with class members entering or leaving at any time they wished. Nursery facilities were provided. One hundred and thirty-five women participated in these classes during 1965. The AFDC mothers have also been very active in operating their own classes. AFDC clients in need of the Home Management Aides' service were referred to the HMA by the clients' Welfare Department caseworker. This has been very definitely one program which has reached those persons needing assistance most badly. The average income of the recipients approximately \$2,500 per year. Family sizes were

larger than average. Response to the program has been so overwhelmingly favorable that the Welfare Department has doubled the Home Management Aide service, is currently considering the upgrading of the salary structure for the Aides and there is some possibility that further expansion of this unit will be made. In spite of the increase in staff size, demands for this service have outstripped present staff capabilities.

P 834 Disciplinary measures in the social system in an Ontario reformatory.

PERSONNEL: J. Spencer; J. Macdonald.
INSTITUTIONS: University of Toronto, School of Social Work; Ontario Reformatory at Guelph, Canada.
DATES: Began November, 1965. Completed September, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor John Spencer, School of Social Work, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Canada.

SUMMARY: The objectives of the study are as follows:

- (1) to analyze the formal punishment used in Guelph Reformatory;
- (2) to study the inmates' perception of formal and informal punishment within Guelph Reformatory;
- (3) to study the relationship between formal punishment and the informal social structure. Formal punishment is defined as: a sentence duly imposed by the Superintendent and recorded in the Punishment Book according to the regulations of the Department after the breach of one and/or more of the regulations by an inmate at Guelph. A formal charge must also have been made by a guard or other official in Guelph. Informal punishments are the uncoded punishments operating within the inmate system and administered by the inmates to each other.

The study follows a study carried out on the same subject last year at three Ontario reformatories. The main variable in this year's study is with "role," as found in the informal inmate system.

P 835 Differential patterns in rural-urban delinquency.

PERSONNEL: Edward D. Stokes; James Juare; Bruce Miller.

INSTITUTIONS: Bemidji State College, Minnesota.
DATES: Began January, 1966. Estimated completion 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor E. D. Stokes, Bemidji State College, Bemidji, Minnesota, 56601.

SUMMARY: Since rural and urban areas represent different subcultures with different family patterns, it was assumed that this would be reflected in a comparison of rural and urban patterns of delinquent behavior. Most systematic studies of delinquency have been based on urban youth and their families. This pilot study utilized direct questions based on the areas of the Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck scale as modified by the New York City Youth Board. Predictive studies have been conducted by the Board on urban youth generally and also on ethnic urban youth. This has been reported by Maude Craig and Selma Glick as projects 2034 (R), 2035 (R) and 2036 (RE) in Current Projects in the Prevention, Control and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency, Vol. VI, 1964-1965.

For the present investigation, twenty institutionalized delinquents were studied, ten from rural and ten from urban areas. Comparisons were made with twenty non-delinquent high school students, ten from rural and ten from urban areas. Four-way analyses indicated that questions based on the Glueck scale of family solidarity and control and delinquency discriminated between delinquent and non-delinquent patterns. Furthermore, a continuum was found extending from rural to urban family and area patterns. The rural delinquent reflected greater family disorganization than the urban non-delinquent but less than the urban delinquent, and the urban non-delinquent revealed less family solidarity than the rural non-delinquent, reflecting general weakening of family control of youth in urban areas. In the rural area there appeared to be areas of social control in the community when they were lacking in the family. Delinquent behavior in the rural area continues to be mostly of the individual type while subcultural or peer group delinquent patterns are reflected in the urban group. These tentative findings will be tested further.

Findings based on questions in this study correlated with findings in the Board's study at statistically significant levels. It should be noted that this study was a vertical one based on a single contact to test these items in identifying different subcultures. The

Glueck and New York Youth Board studies were longitudinal in scope leading to follow-up and inferences based on predictive power. Further studies of this rural scale will also test its predictive power.

P 836 Teaching aircraft navigation to juvenile probationers.

PERSONNEL: Paul W. Keve; Stanley Clasen; Kenneth Young.

INSTITUTIONS: Hill Family Foundation, St. Paul, Minnesota.

DATES: Began September, 1964. Estimated completion September, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Stanley Clasen and Paul W. Keve, Department of Court Services, 22 Court House, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55415.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this project is to provide a program useful to boys and girls of low self-esteem, very limited horizons and little ambition, all of which substantially limit the potential they might otherwise have. Juvenile probationers of average intelligence or better, who are likely to be able to handle the academic work involved, are selected for this program. The program serves probationers aged fifteen to seventeen. They meet in groups of twelve for four hours every Saturday morning for fifteen weeks and are given instruction by a volunteer who is a licensed pilot. The instruction is geared toward the learning of basic aircraft navigation. Mid-way through the course the group is given a short flight as a way of stimulating interest and as an example of the practical application of the material being learned in class. At the end of the course they do the pre-flight planning and navigation for an all-day flight on a triangular route which they then actually fly. It is by way of being a final examination based on the material of the course.

While the opportunity to learn aircraft navigation is the ostensible purpose of this project, it also provides a vehicle for group discussions aimed at the improvement of attitudes around schooling and the opportunities presented in the job market. The group involved in the program usually meets for one evening session during the week. This provides a continuing bond for the group and stimulates continuing interest in the course.

A follow-up to the basic course is provided for some members of the group. This follow-up program is voluntary and is designed to give more advanced training in aviation to those who demonstrate a real talent in this direction.

P 837 Police Community Relations Aide Program.

PERSONNEL: Harry Specht; Richard Sax; Anatole Shaffer.

INSTITUTIONS: Richmond Police Department, California; Contra Costa Council of Community Services, California; U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity; Richmond Community Development Project, California.

DATES: Began March, 1965. Estimated completion June, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Contra Costa Council of Community Services, 431 Sixth Street, Richmond, California.

SUMMARY: The Police Community Relations Aide Program is part of the New Careers Program of the Richmond Community Development Demonstration Project. To be considered for a job, applicants must be residents of the area served by the project, unemployed or employed in marginal or temporary work, recipients of public welfare or living on a yearly income of less than \$4,000 for a family of four. After a period of training, the aides work in the Juvenile Bureau of the Police Department, visiting homes of youngsters who have been in trouble with the police and meeting with community groups. They are not policemen and they wear a special jacket which identifies them as aides. They explain and interpret the problems and laws which involve youths with the police and they assist the residents of the area to find the agencies which can help them with their problems. They also apprise the Police Department of the attitudes and perceptions of the residents of the area. Aides and other personnel of the Police Department participate in a seminar on Police-Community Relations which is given by the Social Welfare Extension of the University of California. An independent citizens committee reviews the program periodically and publishes reports. An independent evaluation of the program is being made by the Survey Research Center of the University of California.

P 838 Group therapy with parents whose children are participating in a Day Center for emotionally disturbed children.

PERSONNEL: Lindo Ferrini; Alvin E. Winder; George E. Gaby; Kenneth G. Holsberg; Sidney Hyman; Nathan Coleman; Sheila Tierney. INSTITUTIONS: Children's Study Home, Springfield, Massachusetts; Massachusetts Department of Welfare.

DATES: Began June, 1965. Estimated completion June, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. George E. Gaby, MSW, Children's Study Home, 44 Sherman Street, Springfield, Massachusetts, 01109.

SUMMARY: The Children's Study Home of Springfield is a treatment center for emotionally disturbed children, some of whom are juvenile delinquents. It offers three types of care:

- (1) residential institutional care;
- (2) specialized foster home care;
- (3) non-residential day care.

A program of group psychotherapy for the parents of children in all three programs has been developed. This project is an investigation of group therapy with parents whose children are participating in day care. In particular, it is believed that therapeutic help to latency age children living at home can be significant only if the parents are aided to substantial attitudinal growth and that group therapy for such parents, while their children are receiving relevant treatment and education, can effect such parental change. The method used is to offer group psychotherapy to both parents as a contingent to the child's participation in the academic program. The commitment is for two years, with each parent meeting weekly with a mixed group of non-spouses. Eight families in which the diagnosis precluded extremes in psychotic or character disorder of the child or parent; in which the prognosis was that the child could be returned to public school within the two year period; and in which the parents would and could use group psychotherapy were selected for this study. Each parent had been seen by the caseworker, psychiatrist and psychologist (for a projective battery) as a basis for consideration.

P 839 PAL: People and Law.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: Lincoln Junior Chamber of Commerce, Nebraska; Police Department, Lincoln, Nebraska.

DATES: Began 1965. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: PAL, Lincoln Junior Chamber of Commerce, 208 North 11th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska, 69508.

SUMMARY: PAL: People and Law, is based on a very simple premise: we must have laws and these must be respected. The more we know about the laws and the people who enforce them the better understanding we'll have. Understanding is the key to living together in peace and security. PAL hopes to further understanding among the general public, the law and the men and women charged with enforcing the law. Anyone may join PAL on payment

of small yearly dues. PAL issued a monthly bulletin which informs members of projects, programs and innovations in local corrections, the courts, law enforcement and public education. Each month PAL honors a local law enforcement official and awards him a savings bond for service to the community. An annual scholarship is awarded for the study of law, criminology or a related field. PAL also serves as a coordinating agency for speakers, programs, films etc. disseminating information on the subject of law enforcement-its powers, its limitations, its needs and its importance.

P 840 Monograph-manual on community organization practice and juvenile delinquency.

PERSONNEL: Irving A. Spergel.

INSTITUTIONS: University of Chicago; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.

DATES: Began June, 1966. Estimated completion June, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Irving A. Spergel, Associate Professor, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, 60637.

SUMMARY: The purpose of the curriculum development project is to produce a guide and reference useful to a variety of professional workers (administrators, trainers, supervisors, teachers and students in schools of social work) and also, possibly, to non-professionals and lay citizens concerned with community organization methods for the control and prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Specifically, a monograph-manual and other papers will be developed which will present alternate organizational approaches and worker roles to carry out community organizational programs dealing with delinquency problems in the low income areas of large cities. Three major approaches to practice have been tentatively conceived:

- (1) grass-roots problem-solving;
- (2) organizational planning;
- (3) integrative social change.

At least five major types of roles will be developed:

- (1) enabler;
- (2) advocate;
- (3) organizer;
- (4) expert-planner;
- (5) administrator-politician.

The methods employed to complete the monograph-manual will include a survey of the literature and an examination of several delinquency prevention oriented community organization programs in approximately six major metropolitan areas including taped interviews of workers, supervisors, administrators and citizen-participants, analysis of agency documents and limited observation of program operations.

P 841 Genesee County Jail Rehabilitation Program.

PERSONNEL: Terrance G. Maxwell; Leonard Press; Clarence Childs; Tom Bell.

INSTITUTIONS: Flint Board of Education, Mott Program; Genesee County Adult Probation Department; Flint Committee on Alcoholism; Genesee County Sheriff's Department; Genesee County Friend of the Court; Genesee County Prosecutor's Office; Michigan Employment Security Commission.

DATES: Began January, 1966. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Terrance G. Maxwell, Consultant, Mott Program, Rehabilitation Projects, 716 N. Grand Traverse Street, Flint, Michigan, 48503.

SUMMARY: Felony offenders and contempt of court cases are incarcerated in the Genesee County Jail for a period of time ranging up to one year. This program was developed to help semi-literate inmates gain the necessary reading skills to function adequately in the world of work, to provide alcoholism therapy so that problem drinkers can be released as recovering alcoholics and to provide vocational and personal counseling for all inmates who need or desire it. The alcoholism therapy part of the program consists of intensive orientation on the illness of alcoholism, individual identification of drinking problems and the utilization of various methods of recovery and rehabilitation. The remedial reading portion of the program consists of remedial reading classes two days a week for a total of four hours per week. Tests to determine the reading level and aptitudes of inmates are administered prior to their participation in the classes. Speech therapy is also made available to the inmates. Training opportunities, personal evaluation, occupational goal selection and job hunting techniques are presented in continuing sessions which meet one evening per week. Bi-weekly meetings are held with soon to be released inmates at which job opportunities and available community educational opportunities are discussed.

P 842 A study of untreated alcoholics.

PERSONNEL: R. E. Kendell; M. C. Staton.
INSTITUTIONS: The Maudsley Hospital, London, England.
DATES: Began June, 1963. Completed March, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: R. E. Kendell and M. C. Staton, The Institute of Psychiatry, The Maudsley Hospital, London, England.

SUMMARY: An intensive study was made of a small group of alcoholics - forty-three men and nineteen women - who had been referred to the Maudsley Hospital in London, between 1950 and 1961, but had not been taken for treatment. Forty-nine had been offered inpatient treatment but had refused; the other thirteen had been rejected as unsuitable. All were addicted to alcohol and not simply excessive drinkers. Almost half were unemployed and a quarter divorced or separated. Eight had at some time resorted to methylated alcohol. Eight had served prison sentences; twenty-two had been convicted of offenses committed while intoxicated. Except for the fact that fourteen of them had held professional or managerial jobs before the onset of addiction, they were probably fairly representative of London's alcoholics.

Follow-up, starting in 1963, covered a minimum period of two years and an average of almost seven. Detailed information was obtained from many different sources - the patient's relatives, acquaintances, general practitioner and employer. In no case was the patient's own account accepted without corroboration. In only five cases were the data inadequate, making the follow-up ninety-two percent complete. The most striking finding at follow-up was that eleven of the group had died, five of these by suicide. This mortality rate is five times higher than expected and the suicide rate is fifty-eight times higher. It is suggested that the social isolation of the longstanding alcoholic is the most important cause of his proneness to suicide. Four of the five suicides in this study were alone and friendless at the time of their deaths. Nine of the group were found to have achieved abstinence for an average of over four years and five had been able to return to normal social drinking (three to eight years' duration). The twenty-five patients who received treatment for alcoholism elsewhere during the period between the initial interview and follow-up, fared significantly better than those who remained untreated. Only one achieved abstinence unaided. Five more were divorced or separated at the end of the follow-up period, but seven fewer were unemployed.

The physical deterioration was less than had been expected though one had died of cirrhosis, two had become permanently demented and two had serious impairment of memory (Korsakoff states).

There was a tendency for good outcome to be associated with social stability and possession of a good relationship with some other person and for a poor outcome to be associated with previous unsuccessful treatment. The other factors studied (sex, age, duration and age at onset of excessive drinking, marital status, type of beverage, drinking pattern, drinking environment, social class, history of delirium tremens or hallucinosis and the patient's initial attitude to his excessive drinking) showed no correlation with outcome.

The forty-nine patients who had been offered treatment, but refused, fared significantly worse than a comparable group of fifty patients who had accepted and received treatment.

P 843 National research on probation in Great Britain.

PERSONNEL: T. S. Lodge; Steven Folkard; Kate Lyon; Margaret M. Carver; Erica O'Leary.
INSTITUTIONS: Central Council of Probation Committees; Conference of Principal Probation Officers; National Association of Probation Officers; Home Office Probation and Aftercare Department; Home Office Research Unit, Great Britain.
DATES: Began 1961. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: T. S. Lodge, Statistical Adviser and Director of Research, Home Office Research Unit, Horseferry House S. W. 1, London, England.

SUMMARY: Male offenders placed on probation in 1964 in eight large British cities (Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Birmingham, Coventry, London and Glasgow) are being studied in a large scale investigation of probation in Great Britain. Typologies of treatment and of probationers will be constructed and an attempt will be made to show the efficacy of assigning certain types of offenders to the type of probation treatment that has been successful with that type of offender in the past. Aspects of the probation system as it operates in various parts of the country, training of probation workers and experiments in probation treatment, will

be described. Information will also be gathered on methods of predicting reconvictions; stresses in the lives of probationers; the use of group work in probation; probation hostels; the treatment relationship between probation officers and probationers.

P 844 Developing alternatives to juvenile training schools.

PERSONNEL: J. Robert Weber; Mary Mayer; Carol Weiss; Vincent O'Leary; Sherwood Norman. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development; National Council on Crime and Delinquency. DATES: Project received at ICCD August, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: J. Robert Weber, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23 Street, New York, New York, 10010.

SUMMARY: This proposal seeks to encourage the development of alternative programs to juvenile training school commitments in ten target states. Two techniques will be employed: (1) in five of these states, carefully designed training institutes for key decision makers will be conducted; (2) in the five other states, materials describing alternate models to the training school will be distributed to the decision makers without a specific training effort.

Subsequently, state consultants of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency will work with the decision makers in both sets of states attempting to cause the development of concrete alternatives to training schools for juvenile offenders. The project will be carefully evaluated and a publication will result.

P 845 Developing Educational-Vocational Experiences for Long Term Occupational Adjustment of Parolees (Project DEVELOP).

PERSONNEL: Leonard R. Witt; E. J. Olgiati. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation and Research; New York State Division of Parole. DATES: Began June 15, 1966. Estimated completion December 15, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Leonard R. Witt, Director of Parole Placement, New York State Division of Parole, 162 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York, 12201.

SUMMARY: There is support for the notion that success on parole is closely related to job adjustment. Therefore, a promising approach to the task of assisting large numbers of offenders to readjust favorably in society would be an action program which helps them to secure suitable employment and encourages them to develop the knowledge, skills and attitudes essential for becoming established in the world of work. This project establishes a comprehensive program of vocational testing, educational and vocational training opportunities, counseling and selective job placement services for illiterate and underachieving young parolees, sixteen to twenty-one years of age who have normal or above average intelligence. The purpose of the project is to determine whether or not the approach used will:

- (1) significantly reduce delinquency and recidivism rates;
- (2) significantly raise educational achievement levels and reduce the number of illiterate parolees;
- (3) enhance the employability and social adjustment of parolees.

The important innovations and techniques incorporated in the project include the establishment of a Parole Employment Evaluation Center; the use of special project workers to provide more intensive and continuing vocational counseling and selective job placement services to parolees; coordinated action among the various participating State agencies making for more effective parolee utilization of community training facilities; provision for fidelity bonding of certain parolees thereby improving their employability. It is particularly noteworthy that the project includes new incentive for offender achievement and introduces the idea of judicious use of authority to help sustain offender motivation for education and vocational accomplishment. More specifically, there is provision for rewarding inmate achievement during confinement with early release to parole supervision and project enrollment and, in appropriate cases, the project program planned for the individual may be made a special condition of parole.

P 846 Police Foundations, Inc. Free College Scholarship Program.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana; Police Foundations, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana; New Orleans Police Department, Louisiana.

DATES: Began September, 1962. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Major L. J. Cutrera, New Orleans Police Department, Planning Division, 2700 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, 70119.

SUMMARY: A program of free scholarships for police cadets and for police officers who are qualified to attend college has been sponsored by a citizen's group called Police Foundations, Inc. and Loyola University. Qualified seventeen to nineteen year old boys who have graduated high school and who are accepted by the police department may become police cadets. At Loyola University, the cadets and officers take a course of study leading to a B. A. degree with a major in criminology.

P 847 Community relations program of the New Orleans Police Department.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: New Orleans Police Department, Louisiana.

DATES: Began June, 1966. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Major L. J. Cutrera, New Orleans Police Department, Planning Division, 2700 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, 70119.

SUMMARY: A community relations program, calculated to improve police-public relations and provide community activities which can help to reduce the incidence of crime and delinquency in New Orleans, has been established. The Police Department has assigned police officers to work with and coach young people and teenagers in housing project areas. Athletic teams have been formed and competition between teams from different projects takes place. The Police Band provides music in one or another of the project areas five days a week and shows are put on by the K-9 and Mounted Divisions of the Police Department. An Explorer Scout program is also conducted by the Police Department.

P 848 A survey of some population characteristics and evaluation processes of the Maryland Children's Center.

PERSONNEL: Gerald A. Whitmarsh;

Martin Schugam; Robert C. Hilson.

INSTITUTIONS: Maryland Children's Center, Baltimore; Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation.

DATES: Began January, 1965. Completed January, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Robert C. Hilson, Superintendent, Maryland Children's Center, 5200 Westland Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland, 21227.

SUMMARY: A descriptive analysis of the characteristics of the 238 five to eighteen year old boys served by the Maryland Children's Center in the first four and one half years of its operation, was undertaken. An analysis was also made of the decision making processes and treatment methods of the Center. The goal was to provide a basis for the generation of hypotheses concerning delinquent behavior, its causes, treatment and prevention.

P 849 Adolescent matricide.

PERSONNEL: Donald J. Scherl; John E. Mack; Lee Macht.

INSTITUTIONS: Massachusetts Mental Health Center, Boston, Massachusetts.

DATES: Began 1962. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Gregory Rochlin, M. D., Director, Child Psychiatry Unit, Massachusetts Mental Health Center, 74 Fenwood Road, Boston, Massachusetts.

SUMMARY: A clinical study is being conducted on three adolescents who committed matricide. Two are male, one is female. No "syndrome" has been established, as the motives and character structure of the three children differ markedly. However, in the one case that is best understood, the crime appears to have resulted from a combination of an intense, mutually supported lifelong sado-masochistic interaction between mother and child and community compliance. Further study is being done to attempt to arrive at an understanding of the psychic determinants of these cases of matricide.

P 850 International comparative study of juvenile delinquency.

PERSONNEL: Franco Ferracuti; Jaime Toro-Calder; Lenore Kupperstein.
INSTITUTIONS: University of Puerto Rico, Criminology Program; U. S. Children's Bureau.
DATES: Began June 1, 1966. Estimated completion December 31, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Jaime Toro-Calder, Associate Director, Criminology Program, Social Science Research Center, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

SUMMARY: This research has two goals.

- (1) The establishment of a behavioral classification of juvenile offenses that would overcome national differences in the concept and terminology of juvenile delinquency and thus make valid international comparison possible.
- (2) The development of a statistical profile of the Puerto Rican juvenile delinquent.

P 851 Operation of a highly specialized school program within a detention home.

PERSONNEL:
INSTITUTIONS: Fulton County Juvenile Court, Child Treatment Center, Atlanta, Georgia; Atlanta Public School System, Georgia.
DATES: Began February, 1965. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Judge Elmo Holt, Fulton County Juvenile Court, Atlanta, Georgia.

SUMMARY: Research, surveys and other available data reveal that virtually all of the delinquents who come before the Fulton County Juvenile Court are academically retarded. A great number have school related problems. To help solve this problem, a highly specialized school program was established within the detention home. The program includes special education, physical education, recreation, health and hygiene, speech therapy, art, music and other resource subjects. Teachers and supervisors are provided by the public school system.

This program serves to re-introduce the child to school, establish a proper teacher-pupil relationship and permit the child to experience some measure of success in a learning situation. The program is geared to the level of achievement of the individual child. Attitudes change quickly in such an atmosphere and a better self-image is created. This forms a good basis and climate for the rehabilitation, correction and preparation of the child for return to his own school.

P 852 Differential disposition of white and Negro male juveniles following referral to the juvenile courts by the police in Tampa, Florida and Atlanta, Georgia in the years 1955, 1960 and 1965.

PERSONNEL:
INSTITUTIONS: Hillsborough County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Tampa, Florida; Fulton County Juvenile Court, Atlanta, Georgia; Florida State University, School of Social Welfare.
DATES: Began June, 1966. Estimated completion May, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Deane H. Bishop, Hillsborough County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Courthouse, Tampa, Florida.

SUMMARY: The hypothesis of this statistical, exploratory study being conducted by six second-year graduate students, is that Negro male juveniles were held in detention facilities more frequently than white male juveniles following referral by the police to the juvenile courts in Tampa, Florida and Atlanta, Georgia in the years 1955, 1960 and 1965. The population being studied consists of six hundred Negro and white boys between the ages of ten and seventeen.

P 853 St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department Resource Allocation Project.

PERSONNEL:
INSTITUTIONS: St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department, Missouri; U. S. Office of Law Enforcement Assistance; Washington University; System Sciences Corporation; Governmental Research Institute.
DATES: Began July 1, 1966. Estimated completion December 31, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Joseph W. Larimore, St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department, 1200 Clark Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, 63103.

SUMMARY: The formal testing of a method of municipal police patrol whereby the units answering calls for service and those performing preventive patrol are functionally divided at the district level, has been instituted in St. Louis. A large portion of the project effort is in the documentation and continued development of a computer-based call for service model and crime information system which makes scheduling of manpower

resources in each area effective. The test results, the method of operating and a detailed technical description of the computer information system sufficient for guiding implementation in other law enforcement agencies, will be disseminated.

P 854 The relation between background factors and military effectiveness.

PERSONNEL: Merrill Roff.

INSTITUTIONS: University of Minnesota;

U. S. Army Medical and Development Command.

DATES: Began 1953. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Merrill Roff, Institute of Child Development, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55455.

SUMMARY: The adjustment to adult military service of a large sample of individuals who had been juvenile delinquents or who had received treatment at a child guidance clinic is the area of investigation for this follow-up study. The operation, influence and relationship of factors experienced during late childhood and adolescence will be examined through a comparison of adult military service adjustment and childhood maladjustment or delinquency. Three research reports have been published which deal with the follow-up of delinquents in particular.

P 855 Involuntary mental hospitalization and competence to stand trial.

PERSONNEL: Thomas S. Szasz.

INSTITUTIONS: Foundations' Fund for Research in Psychiatry.

DATES: Began January 1, 1965. Estimated completion December 31, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Thomas S. Szasz, M. D., Department of Psychiatry, State University of New York, Upstate Medical Center, Syracuse, New York.

SUMMARY: The use of involuntary mental hospitalization is an important aspect of the practice of psychiatry. One group of persons especially subject to involuntary mental hospitalization is that composed of persons accused of crime. If they are declared incompetent to stand trial, they are not tried, but instead are committed to a mental institution. Is this an abridgement of their right to a trial? To what extent is the right to trial, guaranteed in the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution, an unconditional right, and to

what extent is it a privilege contingent on meeting certain standards of mental health? This study has been completed and its results published in: *Psychiatric Justice*. New York, MacMillan. 1965.

The present investigation of involuntary mental hospitalization is being done from two other points of view:

(1) as a human experience, through the examination of the autobiographical writings of persons involuntarily confined in mental institutions;

(2) as a social arrangement, through the examination of the writings of non-patients (e. g. journalists, novelists, sociologists).

P 856 Research on controlled allocation of boys to borstal institutions with differing treatment emphasis.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: Great Britain Home Office, Prison Department.

DATES: Began February, 1964. Estimated completion 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. A. Straker, Chief Psychologist, Prison Department, Home Office, Romney House, Marsham Street, London, S. W. 1, England.

SUMMARY: The model is an interaction one between three borstal institutions and a variety of psycho-sociological data. The three borstals are small and open. One emphasizes casework, one puts the emphasis on hard and purposeful work, one is oriented to small groups and community responsibility. Boys are first selected not for the individual borstals but for a "pool" which has a composite image of all three. They are then intensively interviewed on the basis of a prepared schedule and given a battery of special tests. At set intervals they are randomly allocated to vacancies in the three borstals. The main criteria against which the interaction will be measured, will be reconviction. A risk period after release of at least two years, will be allowed before a main analysis is made.

P 857 Adolescent group aggressions phenomena.

PERSONNEL: Saul B. Bernstein.

INSTITUTIONS: National Institute of Mental Health; Boston University School of Social Work.

DATES: Began July, 1965. Estimated completion October, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Saul B. Bernstein, Group Work Department, Boston University School of Social Work, 264 Bay State Road, Boston, Massachusetts, 02215.

SUMMARY: This study is designed to clarify the position and suggest intervention strategies in relation to:
(1) the possible activities and attitudes of gang members and other alienated youth of minority background or deprived socio-economic status in the riots of the summers of 1964 and 1965;
(2) the possible participation of these youth in the Civil Rights movement;
(3) the impact of the Anti-Poverty Program on these young people.

P 858 WICHE (Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education) Corrections Program: A regional approach to correctional training in the western United States.

PERSONNEL: Charles D. Weller; Frank Dell'Apa.
INSTITUTIONS: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, Boulder, Colorado; U. S. Office of Law Enforcement Assistance.
DATES: Began July, 1966. Estimated completion December, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Frank Dell'Apa, Director, WICHE Corrections Project, University East Campus, 30th Street, Boulder, Colorado, 80304.

SUMMARY: The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education's Corrections Project is a regional demonstration program encompassing the thirteen western states. It is intended to help alleviate the shortage of trained corrections workers in the west by initiating relationships between higher education and the field of practice. The operational methods to be used include faculty placements in correctional settings, the development of continuing education seminars for correctional practitioners and the sponsorship of traveling teams of correctional experts. The program is also intended to stimulate and develop appropriate course offerings in colleges and universities, to prepare faculty to teach such courses and to increase articulation between the field of correctional practice and higher education.

(See also ICCD Project P 448.)

P 859 Some behavioral correlates of cerebral dysrhythmia in delinquents.

PERSONNEL: Jimmy A. Beshai; Charles H. Sparks; Charles I. Schwartz.
INSTITUTIONS: Kentucky Village; U. S. Veterans Administration Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky.
DATES: Began June, 1965. Completed September, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: U. S. Veterans Administration Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky.

SUMMARY: Psychopathy was formerly used as a descriptive label for forms of deviant behavior involving psychological and organic variables. Likewise, delinquency has been associated with a host of etiological variables. While previous research has used the terms "psychopathy" and "delinquency" interchangeably, the present trend seems to focus on specific syndromes or types of delinquency.

The major objective of this research has been to explore the relation of certain behavioral dimensions to organic factors as indicated by dysrhythmic EEG patterns. Another objective has been the discrimination of these behavioral correlates between normal and delinquent subjects, irrespective of presence or absence of dysrhythmia. Finally, an attempt has been made to test Eysenck's theory of criminality by the Maudsley Personality Inventory which has remained hitherto a relatively new instrument in research with delinquency in the United States.

Two groups of delinquents ($N = 43$) were selected for this study on the basis of presence or absence of definitive signs of cerebral dysrhythmia in their EEG recordings. These two groups were also matched with a normal sample ($N = 23$) in terms of age (13-18), I. Q. (80-132), sex (males), race (85% white) and educational level (average = 9th grade). Behavioral dimensions were chosen for a test of difference between:

- (1) dysrhythmic and non-dysrhythmic delinquents;
- (2) normal and delinquent subjects.

The behavioral dimensions chosen were: extraversion, neuroticism, risk-taking, psychomotor inhibition and discrepancy in time-ratings of personal constructs.

Hypotheses which have been supported by this investigation may be outlined as follows.

- (1) Delinquents do not form a homogeneous population of subjects. The present study shows that most delinquents, unlike most normals, exhibited either extreme scores on extraversion or extreme scores on introversion. This finding is in agreement with recent research suggesting the presence of two types of delinquents: the under-inhibited and the over-inhibited. These two types, however,

do not match the distinction made in this study between dysrhythmic and non-dysrhythmic delinquents.

(2) The Maudsley Personality Inventory, while failing to distinguish between dysrhythmic and non-dysrhythmic delinquents, discriminates adequately between normal and delinquent groups on a combined measure of high extraversion and high neuroticism. Significantly more delinquent than normal subjects reflect this pattern in their scores.

(3) Delinquents are slower than normals in the acquisition of a stable, safe and ultimately rewarding Minimax strategy derived from Game Theory. Since no differences have been found between dysrhythmic and non-dysrhythmic delinquents on this measure, it is suggested that playing safe, or taking minimum risks, is an outcome of previous learning rather than immature cortical processes or presence of cerebral dysrhythmia. Further research on the more complex strategies of Game Theory may prove fruitful in identifying more crucial variables relevant to normal and delinquent subjects.

(4) There are significant differences between all groups on a subject's ability to inhibit a motor response on the Spiral Test of Motor Inhibition. Normal subjects show more psychomotor control than delinquent subjects. Likewise, there are significant differences between dysrhythmic and non-dysrhythmic subjects, suggesting the relevance of this measure to organic factors in delinquency.

(5) There are significant differences between all groups in ratings of future and past on personal constructs. Normal subjects are significantly less discrepant in their ratings than delinquent subjects and non-dysrhythmics are less discrepant than dysrhythmics. Since no significant differences have been found between groups on ratings of past and present, the effect of a delinquent's perception of the past seems directly involved in setting unrealistic expectations for the future.

(6) The results of this study provide no evidence for significant differences between dysrhythmic and non-dysrhythmic delinquents as categorized by overall diagnostic impression of EEG tracings. Evidence has been found, however, for an association between EEG dysrhythmic tracings and two specific behavioral correlates: a) ability to inhibit a motor response; b) the extent of discrepancy between past and future ratings of personal constructs.

(7) It is suggested that further research should explore the relationship between these two behavioral dimensions and specific EEG patterns.

P 860 The use of trained local youth as community mental health aides.

PERSONNEL: Jacob R. Fishman; Lonnie Mitchell.
INSTITUTIONS: National Institute of Mental Health; Howard University, College of Medicine, Institute for Youth Studies and Center for Mental Health.

DATES: Began 1965. Estimated completion 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Jacob R. Fishman, Director, Institute for Youth Studies, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

SUMMARY: The hypothesis of this project is that trained youth who come from backgrounds of poverty and deprivation and who are employed as mental health aides under close supervision, can provide a significant effect on the mode of problem solving and life styles of youth living in a neighborhood with high rates of juvenile delinquency and social deprivation. It is expected that this influence will be in terms of the acquisition of better coping skills and overall adjustment on the part of the youth who are treated and will serve a more effective, preventive and therapeutic function than more traditional forms of treatment for both the youth served and those trained and employed. The aim of the project is to test a new approach to the prevention and treatment of mental health problems of youth from disadvantaged backgrounds through utilization of trained indigenous youth from similar backgrounds.

P 861 A cooperative program for the alleviation of juvenile behavioral problems.

PERSONNEL: Glen Wallace.
INSTITUTIONS: U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation; Oklahoma State Department of Education.

DATES: Began July, 1965. Estimated completion June, 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Glen Wallace, Oklahoma State Department of Education, Oklahoma State Capitol Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73105.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this project is to demonstrate the effectiveness of individualized education and vocational training in conjunction with intensive counseling in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. The specific aims of the project are:

(1) to coordinate services available from the public schools, the courts, the Department of Public Welfare and the Vocational Rehabilitation Agency;

(2) to establish a mutually acceptable relationship between the cooperating agencies which will reinforce the services of each;
(3) to stimulate interest and support from other community and governmental agencies;
(4) to determine the need and investigate the possibility of additional programs for youngsters who cannot be helped by the suggested program.

The project will operate in Tulsa County and will serve 180 students. Continuous project evaluation will be conducted to determine the effectiveness of the project. Criteria to be used will be any reduction in number of delinquent acts committed by juveniles and any increase in efficiency in the provision of services to delinquents because of the coordination of efforts and activities by the cooperating agencies.

P 862 Juvenile delinquency in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

PERSONNEL: H. Kent Geiger.
INSTITUTIONS: Ford Foundation.
DATES: Project received at ICCD August, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: H. Kent Geiger, Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 53706.

SUMMARY: This general survey of the problem of juvenile delinquency in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will include a study of and explanations of juvenile delinquent types, incidence, distribution, frequency and trends of occurrence.

P 863 Program to allow bonding of youths who are considered bad risks by commercial bonding companies.

PERSONNEL: Robert Cohen.
INSTITUTIONS: U. S. Office of Manpower, Policy Evaluation and Research; Mobilization for Youth, Inc., New York City.
DATES: Project received at ICCD August, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Val Coleman, Office of Public Relations and Information, Mobilization for Youth Inc., 214 East Second Street, New York, New York, 10009.

SUMMARY: This program provides bonding for youths who, because of police or credit records, would normally be denied commercial bonding. They are thus able to hold certain jobs from which they would otherwise be excluded. To

participate in the bonding experiment, an applicant must have been or be now participating in one or more Federally-financed training, counseling, work-training or work-experience programs. He must be not commercially bondable under ordinary circumstances and must require bonding to obtain suitable employment. Mobilization for Youth in New York City has been allotted 100 "bonding slots." Other organizations in Chicago, Washington and Los Angeles are participating in this program sponsored by the U. S. Office of Manpower, Policy Evaluation and Research.

P 864 The religious attitudes of forty institutionalized Protestant girls with implications for christian education: a comparative study.

PERSONNEL: George Hopkins Sinclair, Jr.
INSTITUTIONS: Long Lane School; American Baptist Convention.
DATES: Began 1962. Completed 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: George Hopkins Sinclair, Jr., Ed. R. D., Pastor, First Baptist Church, 93 Main Street, Middletown, Connecticut.

SUMMARY: A group of eighty girls were tested to determine whether significant differences exist between the religious attitudes of institutionalized Protestant girls and those of noninstitutionalized girls. The goal was to discover what implications, if any, these differences have for the development of a program of christian education for the institutionalized girls. Forty girls were from Long Lane School, a state school for legal custody of girls who have manifested habitual anti-social behavior. The control group of forty girls were from the local churches. The two groups were matched for socio-economic and educational background. Their responses to the questions of three inventories, An Inventory of Religious Attitudes, Revised Form II, Attitude Inventory and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Questionnaire Study were analyzed with the aid of IBM processing, using the Chi Square test for significance.

Significant differences in religious attitudes existed between the two groups tested as well as between Negro and white respondents. The attitudes of the institutionalized girls appear to be more like those of the girls from the Negro churches than those of the girls from the white churches.

P 865 Improving a program for criminal sexual psychopaths.

PERSONNEL: David P. Morton; Richard F. Richie.
INSTITUTIONS: National Institute of Mental Health; Dr. Norman M. Beatty Memorial Hospital, Indiana.

DATES: Project received at ICCD August, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: David P. Morton, M. D., Superintendent, Dr. Norman M. Beatty Memorial Hospital, Box 473, Westville, Indiana, 46391.

SUMMARY: Indiana law gives the Commissioner of Mental Health discretionary authority for criminal sexual psychopaths who are admitted to Dr. Norman M. Beatty Memorial Hospital under court commitment. This hospital improvement project defines an interest in managing them in a one-ward area rather than scattered through the hospital wards, for expediency. A clinical team consisting of a psychiatrist, nursing personnel, a clinical psychologist and a psychiatric social worker will study each patient intensively, organize effective treatment with greater patient responsibility in a therapeutic community pattern and develop a realistic parole plan. The program will thereby constitute a move from custodial care to definitive understanding and treatment. Through the liaison activity of the psychiatric social worker with the family and community, the therapeutic team will establish a continuum of rehabilitation from hospital to community. It is anticipated that a better understanding of the criminal sexual psychopath as an individual human being will be attained.

P 866 Self-concepts, dependency and delinquency.

PERSONNEL: Michael Schwartz; Sheldon Stryker.
INSTITUTIONS: Indiana University Foundation; U. S. Public Health Service.
DATES: Project received at ICCD August, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Michael Schwartz, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

SUMMARY: The hypothesis, developed by Reckless and his associates, that self-concepts relate to delinquency by either operating as an insulator in "protecting" the individual from engaging in such behavior or increasing the "vulnerability" of the individual with respect to engaging in such behavior, will be examined. Theoretical and data-derived expectations lead us to suggest that:

(1) youth are differentially dependent upon mothers, peers and certain "secondary" others as sources of self-concepts;

(2) that youth are differentially dependent over time on these varying sources of self-concepts;

(3) that such differentials are linked to racial and class variations;

(4) that such racial and class linked differentials mediate the relationship between self-concepts and delinquency.

In order to examine the hypotheses inherent in the foregoing, a principle concern of this research is methodological, i. e., oriented to the development of an adequate instrument measuring self-concepts.

P 867 The North City Congress Police-Community Relations Program.

PERSONNEL: James S. Turner.
INSTITUTIONS: North City Congress; Philadelphia Police Department.
DATES: Project received at ICCD August, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: James S. Turner, North City Congress, 1346 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19121.

SUMMARY: The North City Congress Police-Community Relations Program is composed of an educational component and a community organization component. It is designed to reduce tension and create working understanding and cooperation between the Philadelphia Police and the North Philadelphia community. The area of immediate concern includes some 330,000 people, of whom 71% are non-whites. The total yearly income of 47% of the area families is less than \$4,000.00. The area is marked by much hostility between police and citizenry.

The community organization component of the program provides a staff for the establishment and maintenance of broad-based police-community relations committees in the six police districts involved. These groups, and their derivative steering committee, will have direct access to police commanders at all levels as recognized representatives of the community. They will provide the basis for extension and expansion of inter-group education and directed group interaction begun in the educational component. Finally, they will provide the symbols and means for redressing the perceived and actual inversion of power relationships between police and the minority-group community.

The educational component of the program provides training for policemen in the patterns of ghetto life, the social forces which create those patterns, the relevance of various ameliorative programs and the role of law

enforcement in the picture. More than 1,200 policemen, including the total complement of six area Police Districts, will receive this training. Also included is a workshop program for more than 800 community leaders in the methods and procedures of law enforcement, police duties and responsibilities and the working life of the policeman.

The program also provides a series of inter-group sessions in which policemen and citizens who have attended training sessions are brought together for discussion of complaints and mutual problems.

P 868 Institute for detention and probation staff on the philosophy of the Juvenile Court and the role of detention.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: U. S. Children's Bureau, Division of Juvenile Delinquency Service; Federal Bureau of Prisons, Casework Service Branch; Alabama State Training School for Girls, Birmingham; Alabama Boys' Industrial School, Birmingham; Alabama State Child Welfare Division; Community Service Council, Birmingham; District Attorney's Office, Birmingham; Police Department, Birmingham; Mental Health Clinic, Birmingham; Jefferson County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Probation Department.
DATES: Began August 8, 1966. Completed August 19, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Dale G. Oltman, Chief Probation Officer, Jefferson County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Birmingham, Alabama.

SUMMARY: As a vital part of a new building program and staffing plan, a two-week institute on the philosophy of the Juvenile Court and the role of detention was given. All detention staff participated in the institute, including child care staff, kitchen staff and custodial staff. Probation officers from both the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Division and four applicants for probation officer positions also attended the meetings. Focus was on preparation of the staff prior to the opening of new detention and shelter care facilities and informing the staff about the total planning involved in the treatment and welfare of the children being cared for. The forty participants were divided into two groups and each group received the same training. The areas of information emphasized in the institute were:

- (1) the relationship between detention and probation staff;
- (2) awareness of community resources;
- (3) involvement of the staff in writing and defining policy and procedures.

P 869 Triennial monograph on juvenile delinquency in Belgium.

PERSONNEL: Aimée Racine.

INSTITUTIONS: Centre d'Étude de la Délinquance Juvenile, Belgium; Belgian Ministry of Justice.
DATES: Began 1965. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: M. Aimée Racine, Directeur Scientifique, Centre d'Étude de la Délinquance Juvenile, 49 Rue du Châtelain, Brussels, Belgium.

SUMMARY: The annual reports of juvenile court magistrates and the annual statistics gathered concerning the application of the 1912 law on child protection in Belgium are compiled in a triennial monograph. The monograph also includes a study and scientific interpretation of the statistics and an analysis of institutional changes. The monograph covering 1960, 1961 and 1962 appeared in 1966.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #4.)

P 870 Study of the characteristics of juvenile delinquency.

PERSONNEL: M. Sinoir; Mlle. Mazerol; M. Peyre; Dr. Bize; M. Chirol; M. Selosse; Henri Michard.

INSTITUTIONS: Ministère de la Justice, Service de l'Éducation Surveillée, France; Délégation Interministérielle à la Recherche Scientifique et Technique, France; Centre de Formation et de Recherche de l'Éducation Surveillée, France; Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, France.

DATES: Began 1958. Estimated completion 1970.

CORRESPONDENT: M. Henri Michard, Directeur, Centre de Formation et de Recherche de l'Éducation Surveillée, 54, Rue de Garches, Vaucresson, S. & O., France.

SUMMARY: This interdisciplinary study of a representative sample of the juvenile delinquent population of France investigates psychological, bio-medical and sociological aspects of juvenile delinquency. A pilot study of 500 boys, fourteen to eighteen years of age, conducted from 1958 to 1961, experimented with methods of collection and analysis

of data. Statistical analysis of the data by the method called "analyse de structure latente" led to the establishment of a typology of juvenile delinquents. The major part of this study is now under way.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #11.)

P 871 Neurological study of juvenile delinquents.

PERSONNEL: Dr. Bize; Dr. Verdeaux.
INSTITUTIONS: Ministère de la Justice, Service de l'Education Surveillée, France; Faculté de Médecine de Paris, France; d'Observation de Savigny-sur-Orge, France; Centre de Formation et de Recherche de l'Education Surveillée, France.
DATES: Began 1960. Completed 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: M. Henri Michard, Directeur, Centre de Formation et de Recherche de l'Education Surveillée, 54, Rue de Garches, Vaucresson, S. & O., France.

SUMMARY: Groups of adolescents, one of which was composed of juvenile delinquents, were compared to discover what differences, if any, would be found in their electroencephalogram tracings, in a clinical and psychological study of their motor control and in an analysis of their cutaneous sensitivity.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #12.)

P 872 Study of auto thefts and auto thieves.

PERSONNEL: Mlle. Algan; Mlle. Mazerol; M. Henry; M. Selosse.
INSTITUTIONS: Ministère de la Justice, Service de l'Education Surveillée, France; Sûreté Nationale, France; Sous-Direction de la Police Urbaine, France; Préfecture de Police, France; Direction de la Gendarmerie et de la Justice Militaire, France; Magistrats des Tribunaux pour Enfants, France; Délégation Interministérielle à la Recherche Scientifique et Technique, France; Centre de Formation et de Recherche de l'Education Surveillée, France.
DATES: Began 1960. Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: M. Henri Michard, Directeur, Centre de Formation et de Recherche de l'Education Surveillée, 54, Rue de Garches, Vaucresson, S. & O., France.

SUMMARY: This nationwide, French project studied 1,500 minors who had stolen motor vehicles. It had three levels.
(1) A study of delinquent behavior and planning in relation to the unlawful borrowing or theft of motor vehicles.
(2) A study of the personality of three hundred juvenile auto thieves at the time of the offense and a follow-up study of these youths.
(3) A study of the legal or other treatment these delinquents will probably receive.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #13.)

P 873 The use of plastic arts in the diagnosis and therapy of juvenile delinquents.

PERSONNEL: Simone Gruner; Mlle. Mazerol; M. Selosse; H. Michard.
INSTITUTIONS: Ministère de la Justice, Service de l'Education Surveillée, France; Centre d'Observation Public d'Education Surveillée de Savigny-sur-Orge, France; Délégation Interministérielle à la Recherche Scientifique et Technique, France; Centre de Formation et de Recherche de l'Education Surveillée, France.
DATES: Began 1960. Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: M. Henri Michard, Directeur, Centre de Formation et de Recherche de l'Education Surveillée, 54, Rue de Garches, Vaucresson, S. & O., France.

SUMMARY: The project investigates the contribution that can be made to the diagnosis and therapy of juvenile delinquents in an observation center by a workshop for the plastic arts.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #14.)

P 874 School careers of juvenile delinquents.

PERSONNEL: M. Peyre; M. Moline; M. Gal; H. Michard; M. Selosse.
INSTITUTIONS: Ministère de la Justice, Service de l'Education Surveillée, France; Institut Pédagogique National, France; Délégation Interministérielle à la Recherche Scientifique et Technique, France; United Nations Economic and Social Council, Department of Education; Centre de Formation et de Recherche de l'Education Surveillée, France; Ministère de l'Education Nationale, France.
DATES: Began 1962. Estimated completion 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: M. Henri Michard, Directeur, Centre de Formation et de Recherche de l'Education Surveillée, 54, Rue de Garches, Vaucresson, S. & O., France.

SUMMARY: The goal of this investigation of the school careers of juvenile delinquents is to discover if there are particular types of school maladjustments which can be used to identify the delinquency prone child. A longitudinal study of a sample of twelve classes in secondary schools in a particular region, is being made. The school careers of the students in these classes are being compared with a theoretically normal or "ideal" school career based on statistics of the French Ministry of Education. The proportion in which certain maladjustments can be identified, the number of school dropouts and the number who were expelled from school will all be analyzed in a study of the way in which a child's school career may be made more successful or unsuccessful.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #15.)

P 875 Economic development and juvenile delinquency.

PERSONNEL: H. Michard; M. Peyre; M. Selosse.
INSTITUTIONS: Centre Européen de Coordination de Recherches et de Documentation en Sciences Sociales, Vienna, Austria; Ministère de la Justice, Centre d'Etudes Pénitentiaires, Warsaw, Poland; Institut des Sciences Juridiques et Politiques de l'Académie des Sciences, Hungary; Institut de Criminologie, Belgrade, Yugoslavia; Ministère de la Justice, Service de l'Education Surveillée, France; Délégation Interministérielle à la Recherche Scientifique et Technique, France; Centre de Formation et de Recherche de l'Education Surveillée, France.
DATES: Began 1964. Estimated completion 1969.

CORRESPONDENT: M. Henri Michard, Directeur, Centre de Formation et de Recherche de l'Education Surveillée, 54, Rue de Garches, Vaucresson, S. & O., France.

SUMMARY: Comparative international research is being done on the effects of industrialization and urbanization on the social relations within primary groups. Juvenile delinquency is being used as a criteria of disorganization. The study has two parts:

- (1) a statistical study of offenses and of their possible variations in each locality;
- (2) a comparative case study of samples of delinquents from localities whose residents had a high incidence of geographic, social and professional mobility and samples of delinquents from localities whose residents had a low incidence of geographic, social and professional mobility.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #17.)

P 876 Juvenile delinquency and self-concept.

PERSONNEL: Mustafa Hijazi.
INSTITUTIONS:
DATES: Began 1962. Estimated completion 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Mustafa Hijazi, l'Institut de Médecine Légale et de Criminologie Clinique, Université de Lyon, 12, Avenue Rockefeller, Lyon, Rhône, France.

SUMMARY: Group therapy techniques and non-directive group psychotherapy have been used with juvenile delinquents to gather information on the experiences of the delinquent in his social milieu. The hypothesis of the study is that the delinquent commits his offense in an effort to establish his worth in the group. The population studied consisted of juvenile delinquents and maladjusted children at the children's wing of the prison at Lyon and at the rehabilitation and observation centers near Lyon.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #18.)

P 877 Team treatment in an institution for youthful offenders.

PERSONNEL: Simone Buffard; Mlle. Bouillot; M. Morel.
INSTITUTIONS: Association Lyonnaise de Criminologie et d'Anthropologie Sociale, France.
DATES: Began 1965. Estimated completion 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Mme. Simone Buffard, Institut de Médecine Légale et de Criminologie Clinique, l'Université de Lyon, 12, Avenue Rockefeller, Lyon, Rhône, France.

SUMMARY: The evolution of team treatment techniques, at a special wing of the prison at Lyon, is being studied. This wing houses eighty inmates ranging in age from eighteen to twenty-one. A psychologist, and later, a psychiatrist, formed a part of the team. Other professional workers were recruited from outside the prison assuring continuous individual and group treatment.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #20.)

P 878 Socio-economic study of white collar crime.

PERSONNEL:
INSTITUTIONS:
DATES: Began 1963. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. B. Niggemeyer, Kriminalistisches Institut des Bundeskriminalamtes, Trankweg 7, Wiesbaden, Germany.

SUMMARY: This study is based on the findings of Sutherland in regard to white collar criminality. Use will be made of judicial records, opinions, surveys and reports of all types, records of procedure, etc. not only to reveal the extent to which white collar crime has permeated society, but also to discover practical means of investigating white collar crime.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #21.)

P 879 Study of offenses against property.

PERSONNEL: Axel Wichmann.
INSTITUTIONS:
DATES: Began 1961. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Ref. Axel Wichmann, Département de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie, Séminaire Juridique, Université de Göttingen, Nikolausberger Weg 9a, Göttingen, Germany.

SUMMARY: Research on the manifestations and the causes of offenses against property, committed by juveniles and adults, forms the basis of this project. Official federal police statistics on sentencing and a comparison of offenses against property committed by 300 juveniles apprehended between 1954 and 1961 are two other facets of the project.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #22.)

P 880 The causes and effects of sentences of indeterminate length.

PERSONNEL: M. Peter; M. Baviedemann.
INSTITUTIONS:
DATES: Began 1964. Completed 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: M. Peter et M. Baviedemann, Institut de Criminologie, Université de la Sarre, Universität, Bau 16, 1, Obergeschoss, Sarrebruck, Germany.

SUMMARY: What are the presumptions on which the decision to sentence a minor to an indeterminate period of institutionalization is based? What are the actual effects of sentences of indeterminate length? This project, which studies 180 minors who were sentenced in Bavaria, will also study their records and their families in an attempt to find the answers to the above questions.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #23.)

P 881 Juvenile delinquency in Cologne.

PERSONNEL: F. Sack.
INSTITUTIONS: Bureau de la Jeunesse, Cologne, Germany.
DATES: Began 1965. Completed 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. F. Sack, Institute de Recherches en Sociologie, Université de Cologne, Zulpicher Strasse, 182, Cologne-Sulz, Germany.

SUMMARY: An ecological study of juvenile delinquency in Cologne during 1961 and 1963, was undertaken. The incidence and prevalence of juvenile delinquency in the various geographic areas of the city; the composition, density and place of work of the population of these areas; the distribution of buildings and institutions; the adult criminality and the wealth of the various areas, were also analyzed. The second part of the study consisted of an investigation of the individual characteristics of the juvenile delinquents and a third part consisted of an intensive study and interview of selected cases.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #24.)

P 882 A study of crime in the different geographical districts of Thessalonica, Greece.

PERSONNEL: D. Karanikas; G. Kanatsios; C. Vouyoucas; S. Hatjigeorgiou; V. Constantoulas.

INSTITUTIONS: Centre d'Etude des Problèmes des Mineurs de la Société d'Education Morale de la Jeunesse, Greece.

DATES: Began 1964. Estimated completion 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Professeur D. Karanikas, Directeur, Institut des Sciences Criminelles, Faculté de Droit et des Sciences Economiques de Thessalonique, Thessalonica, Greece.

SUMMARY: Statistical data, gathered by the Greek Criminal Statistics Service concerning the distribution of crime in the various geographical districts of Thessalonica and judicial records of sentences imposed on inhabitants of each district, will be studied to ascertain if the character of the crimes committed in different districts vary noticeably.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #25.)

P 883 A study of juvenile delinquency in the different geographical districts of Thessalonica, Greece.

PERSONNEL: D. Karanikas; C. Vouyoucas.

INSTITUTIONS: Institut des Sciences Criminelles, Faculté de Droit et des Sciences Economiques de Thessalonique, Greece; Institut de Prévoyance Royale, Greece.

DATES: Began 1965. Estimated completion 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor C. Vouyoucas, Directeur, Centre d'Etude des Problèmes des Mineurs de la Société d'Education Morale de la Jeunesse, 17, Rue Vasileos Constantinou, Thessalonica, Greece.

SUMMARY: Statistical data gathered by the Greek Criminal Statistics Service concerning the distribution of juvenile delinquency in the various geographical districts of Thessalonica, judicial records and the records and observation reports of the Juvenile Court of the First Instance and the Juvenile Court of Appeals will be studied. The evolutionary development of minors who are being reeducated will also be studied.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #26.)

P 884 Criminogenic and criminodynamic factors in young adult offenders.

PERSONNEL: Franco Ferracuti; Mario Fontanesi.

INSTITUTIONS:

DATES: Began July, 1965. Completed June, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Benigno di Tullio, Director, Istituto di Antropologia Criminale, University of Roma, Roma, Italy.

SUMMARY: One hundred young adult male offenders were studied and an analysis was made of the different criminogenic and criminodynamic factors clinically assessed as operative for each offender.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #27.)

P 885 Development and treatment of the personality of juvenile recidivists.

PERSONNEL: G. Canepa; A. Arata; T. Bandini; T. Romei; C. Sequenza.

INSTITUTIONS: Juvenile Court, Italie; Police Department, Italie; Centre de Service Social, Italie; Centre d'Hygiene Mentale, Italie; Institut National de la Protection de l'Enfance, Italie; Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Italie.

DATES: Began 1965. Completed 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Professeur Giacomo Canepa, Chaire d'Anthropologie Criminelle, Faculté de Médecine, Université de Gènes, Via de Toni 12, Gènes, Italie.

SUMMARY: Four hundred eight young adults who had been studied between the years of 1955 and 1959 because they had been adjudged anti-social minors and had come in contact with the Juvenile Court or the National Institute of Child Welfare, formed the population for this project. Social, medical and psychological studies were done of their personalities. The goal was to establish an objective register of the frequency and etiology of criminal recidivism.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #28.)

P 886 Study of the conduct of young adult recidivists and the effectiveness of short term treatment.

PERSONNEL: G. Canepa; A. Arata; T. Bandini. INSTITUTIONS: Centre Criminologique des Prisons de Gènes, Italie.

DATES: Began 1965. Completed 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Professeur Giacomo Canepa, Chaire d'Anthropologie Criminelle, Faculté de Médecine, Université de Gènes, Via de Toni, 12, Gènes, Italie.

SUMMARY: Inmates in the prisons of Genoa who were eighteen to twenty-five years of age and who had been sentenced to a term of less than three years imprisonment were the subjects of this study. Medical, psychological and social studies of their personalities were done in an attempt to isolate biological, psychological and social factors which would have an effect on the criminal behavior of these young adults.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delin-

quency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #29.)

P 887 Comparative study of data on theft and homicide.

PERSONNEL: G. Canepa; T. Bandini.

INSTITUTIONS:

DATES: Began 1964. Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Tullio Bandini, Chaire d'Anthropologie Criminelle, Faculté de Médecine, Université de Gènes, Via de Toni, 12, Gènes, Italie.

SUMMARY: Regional and national statistical data on theft and on homicide for the years from 1952 to 1961 are being studied. The statistics were gathered by the Central Statistics Institute of Italy.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #30.)

P 888 The concept of responsibility as applied to military offenses.

PERSONNEL: F. Introna.

INSTITUTIONS:

DATES: Began 1965. Estimated completion 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Professeur Francesco Introna, Chaire d'Anthropologie Criminelle et de Médecine Légale, Université de Padoue, Via Fallopio, 16, Padoue, Italie.

SUMMARY: This project studies military offenders brought to justice for various infractions such as desertion, gross insubordination, assault and battery or attempted homicide. These offenses, committed in a military environment, often are caused by neurotic or psychopathic abnormalities which make the individual unable to adjust to the rigid military milieu. Preliminary findings indicate that in the majority of the cases studied, the individual would not be a danger to society if he were removed from the military military environment.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #31.)

P 889 A study of the etiology of certain offenses committed by minors.

PERSONNEL: F. Introna.

INSTITUTIONS:

DATES: Began 1965. Estimated completion 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Professeur Francesco Introna, Chaire d'Anthropologie Criminelle et de Médecine Légale, Université de Padoue, Via Fallopio, 16, Padoue, Italie.

SUMMARY: A number of juvenile delinquents who were convicted of crimes against property and of sexual offenses were studied. Their family life and environment were investigated and the possible relationship between these factors and the children's delinquent behavior was explored.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #32)

P 890 Use of Witkin's "rode and frame test" on a population of young adult murderers.

PERSONNEL: L. Ancona; M. Fontanesi; M. Bertini.

INSTITUTIONS: Institut National d'Observation de Rebibbia, Italy.

DATES: Began 1965. Estimated completion 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Professeur Leonardo Ancona, Institut de Psychologie, Université Catholique de Roma, Via Pineta Sacchetti, 644, Roma, Italie.

SUMMARY: A group of young adults, eighteen to twenty-five years of age, who had been convicted of homicide were given the "rode and frame test" of H. Witkin. The offenders who could be considered as belonging to a subculture of violence were clearly differentiated from those who were impulsive offenders by the results of the test.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #33.)

P 891 Prosecution of drunken drivers.

PERSONNEL: Ch. J. Enschedé; G. P. Hoefnagels; H. Franken.

INSTITUTIONS: Netherlands Ministry of Justice; Dutch Magistrates Association, Netherlands. DATES: Began October, 1965. Estimated completion 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Ch. J. Enschedé, Director, Seminar for Criminal Law and Criminal Justice "Van Hamel," University of Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 746, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

SUMMARY: The sentencing practices of several court districts in the Netherlands in relation to punishment for the offense of drunken driving are being studied. The object is to analyze general trends and differences in the prosecution of drunken drivers.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #36.)

P 892 A comparative study of thieves and embezzlers who are recidivists.

PERSONNEL: J. Kloek.

INSTITUTIONS:

DATES: Began 1965. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. J. Kloek, Professor, Criminological Institute, Utrecht State University, Koningslaan 10, Utrecht, Netherlands.

SUMMARY: A psychological study based on a survey of the files and clinical data on two groups of recidivists is being made. One group is composed of thieves and one group is composed of embezzlers. Both groups are composed of individuals sent to the Psychiatric Observation Clinic of the Prison Service either before or after sentencing.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #44.)

P 893 Imprisonment on weekends only for offenders serving short sentences.

PERSONNEL: R. Rijksen.

INSTITUTIONS: Utrecht State University, Criminological Institute, Netherlands; Netherlands Ministry of Justice.

DATES: Began 1965. Estimated completion 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Prof. Dr. R. Rijkse,
Criminological Institute, Utrecht State
University, Koningslaan 10, Utrecht,
Netherlands.

SUMMARY: A follow-up study of forty cases in which the offender was allowed to serve his sentence of less than fourteen days imprisonment by being imprisoned only on weekends, is being done through a survey of the files and interviews with the people involved in each case. The study will attempt to find answers to the following questions:

- (1) How does the executive branch of the judiciary select the offenders who are allowed to serve their terms of imprisonment on weekends only?
- (2) What motivates the offenders who apply for such treatment?
- (3) What are their opinions and attitudes towards this method of imprisonment after they have served their sentence?

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #45.)

P 894 A study of anti-social and criminal behavior in a community with a quickly expanding population due to industrialization.

PERSONNEL: W. M. E. Noach.
INSTITUTIONS: Utrecht State University,
Criminological Institute, Netherlands.
DATES: Began 1965. Estimated completion 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. W. M. E. Noach, Director,
Criminological Institute, Utrecht State
University, Koningslaan 10, Utrecht,
Netherlands.

SUMMARY: A number of small towns in the Netherlands have been designated as development areas for industrialization. The great increase in population which this will bring is expected to change the pattern of life in these towns completely. This project will study one small town in the southwestern region to discover what the consequences will be of the clash between new and old residents and the migration of people from a rural to an urban setting. A sociologist and social psychologist will study the development of tensions and of anti-social outlets while living in the community.

(This project was collected and communicated

to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #46.)

P 895 Tensions in the prison setting.

PERSONNEL: J. J. A. Zwezerynen.
INSTITUTIONS: Netherlands Ministry
of Justice.
DATES: Began 1965. Estimated completion 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: J. J. A. Zwezerynen,
Criminological Institute, Utrecht State
University, Koningslaan 10, Utrecht,
Netherlands.

SUMMARY: Interviews with inmates and staff plus participant observation in the role of a prison staff member will be the methods used in this study of tensions in the prison setting. Tensions between inmates, between staff members and between inmates and staff members will be investigated.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #47.)

P 896 The position of behavioral observation in the field of juvenile delinquency.

PERSONNEL: P. Rijkse; Mlle. De Lange;
M. A. Duvekot.
INSTITUTIONS: Netherlands Ministry of Justice;
Committee for Scientific Research in the Field
of Juvenile Delinquency, Netherlands.
DATES: Began 1964. Completed 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. P. Rijkse, Afdeling
Jeugdonderzoek, Criminological Institute,
Utrecht State University, Koningslaan 10,
Utrecht, Netherlands.

SUMMARY: A selected group of four juvenile court magistrates, nine directors of observation homes and four directors of treatment homes were queried about the organization problems they encountered in their work. The correlation between length of stay of a child

at an institution and the problems contended with in the rehabilitation of the child, were studied.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #48.)

P 897 Follow-up study of people who had been imprisoned in a German concentration camp in World War II.

PERSONNEL: E. de Wind; W. M. E. Noach.

INSTITUTIONS:

DATES: Began November, 1965. Estimated completion 1969.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Dr. W. M. E. Noach, Director, Criminological Institute, Utrecht State University, Koningslaan 10, Utrecht, Netherlands.

SUMMARY: A group of 600 will be selected from a random sample of 2,000 people now living in the Netherlands who were inmates of German concentration camps for at least nine months between 1941 and 1945. Their written case files will be studied, they will be interviewed and given projective tests. The purpose will be to discover what somatic, psychological or social maladjustments (including criminality) they manifest.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #49.)

P 898 Delinquent minors who have been placed at the disposal of the government.

PERSONNEL: M. G. M. van de Dungen; Th. H. van Stigt; W. Bosveld; K. Groen; M. Janssen; Th. Willems; M. Linders.

INSTITUTIONS: Netherlands Ministry of Justice; Committee for Scientific Research in the Field of Juvenile Delinquency, Netherlands.

DATES: Began 1963. Completed 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. M. G. M. van de Dungen, Scientific Centre, Child Welfare Department, Ministry of Justice, Plein 2b, The Hague, Netherlands.

SUMMARY: The population studied consisted of all delinquent minors who had been placed at

the disposal of the government and who were registered at the time of investigation. A factor analysis of psychological and social variables was done on these 120 problem children in an attempt to establish clusters for further exploration.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #50.)

P 899 Research on differentiation.

PERSONNEL: L. F. Moens;

A. W. Vermeul-van Mullem.

INSTITUTIONS: Committee for Scientific Research in the Field of Juvenile Delinquency, Netherlands; Netherlands Ministry of Justice; Instituut voor Toegepast Sociaal Agologisch en Sociaal Psychologisch Onderzoek, Netherlands.

DATES: Began 1964. Estimated completion 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. L. F. Moens, Instituut voor Toegepast Sociaal Agologisch en Sociaal Psychologisch Onderzoek, Keizersgracht 824, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

SUMMARY: This project tries to validate the maladjustment guides of Hewitt and Stott and Jenkins. Thirty-five group leaders will be trained in their observation of approximately 200 children of both sexes, five to eighteen years of age. After a factor analysis, the reliability of the judgements of the group leaders will be tested.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #52.)

P 900 Urbanization of a small town caused by industrialization and its effect on the development of criminality.

PERSONNEL: Sulhi Dönmez; Öztekin Tosun; Çetin Özek.

INSTITUTIONS: Municipal Court, Eregli, Turkey.

DATES: Began 1964. Estimated completion 1969.

CORRESPONDENT: Professeur Sulhi Dönmez, Directeur, Institut de Criminologie et de Droit Pénal, Faculté de Droit, Université d'Istanbul, Istanbul Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi, Istanbul, Turkey.

SUMMARY: Eregli is a little isolated village on the edge of the Black Sea with a population of 8,812. A large steel plant, the largest in the Balkans and the Near East, was recently built there. The complete alteration in the customs, beliefs and mode of life of the residents, caused by the building of this factory, will undoubtedly have fundamental repercussions on crime in Eregli and the surrounding region. This project will study the repercussions and try to investigate the changes while they are taking place. A sociological study of the town has already been done and a profile of the town, based on the results of the study, has been prepared. Each change in the five years between 1964 and 1969 will be recorded and the profile will be modified accordingly. An analysis will be made at the end of each year.

(This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of the Council of Europe and appears in their files as project #54.)

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The National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information has issued the Mental Health Directory, 1966. The Directory is a reference guide to mental health programs and services throughout the United States. It contains a Federal and a State and community listing of such facilities and includes a list of mental health associations and of other sources of mental health information. Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The price is 60 cents.

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